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THE
UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL
AND
NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE



CONSIDERATIONS ON THE NATIVE ARMY AND GENERAL
DEFENCE OF INDIA.

ANY observations relative to our Indian Empire are more likely to gain attention at the present moment, when so much discussion and inquiry are in progress for the object of ascertaining what alterations may be advisable in the manner of conducting its government, and settling its relation to this country. In what has hitherto, however, appeared, scarcely any allusion has been made to a point, certainly of the first importance, namely, the security of our possession,—and on what basis our hopes or confidence in that security rest. This leads to considerations which are not, perhaps, popular in this country, and, indeed, considerations to which few have turned their attention so as to be capable of judging and forming opinions, founded on correct data. Still, the immense extent of our territories, and the millions of their population, are seldom mentioned by any one without being accompanied by an expression of anxiety as to the continuance of our sway.

This feeling is frequently got rid of by terming it, an empire resting on the strength of opinion; to which term it is difficult to attach a definite meaning, unless it be the opinion of our ability to crush all attempts at insurrection—or, in fine, that we have complete military possession of the country: that we have so at the present time admits not of a doubt, But whether the description of our troops, our military position in India, and our institutions and establishments there, are the best adapted to insure long continued possession and security against such contingencies, and such enemies, as may be looked forward to in the prospective difficulties and wars, which may be fairly supposed ultimately to arise, and bring that opinion of security and durability to a trial, are points which should be well considered and investigated, particularly at a time when the question of the renewal of the Charter will probably bring about important changes in its institutions, and the mode of governing the country. This should be more particularly done previous to introducing any alteration into the army; since some changes lately made in the numbers and appointments of the Bengal Division have been met with strong remonstrance, and caused discontent amongst the officers, apparently, indeed, quite disproportionate to their importance. This, of itself, is of little consequence, farther than showing the want of that military feeling and subordination which actuates the King's troops; and probably such

remonstrances would never have been offered had they been directly or even nominally under the King.

The different mutinies which have taken place amongst the native troops have been fortunately, hitherto, summarily suppressed. The policy may be well doubted, however, of maintaining so numerous a body of mercenaries, as 250,000, of one description; these also having customs and religious prejudices, which keep them so distinct from their British officers, as to admit of scarcely any community of feeling or intercourse beyond that which takes place on parade. This evidently affords much facility for conspiracy being extended to large portions of the army, and for the tampering of native chiefs, many of whom are still maintained in a certain degree of authority and independence in the midst of our possessions.

The mutiny at Vellore, in 1808, where the sepoys massacred their European officers, is well known. In Sir Thomas Munro's Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 36, a similar attempt is alluded to as having been made in 1822. He says,

"An anonymous letter, in the Hindoostanee language, was thrown into the lines of the cavalry cantonments at Arcot on the night of urging the troops to murder their European officers, and promising them double pay. Such letters have been occasionally circulated since our conquest from Mysore in 1792. I do not notice them now from any belief that they are likely at present to shake the fidelity of our sepoys, but to show the motives by which they will probably be instigated to sedition when their characters shall be changed. But though I consider that danger as still very distant, I think we cannot be too early in taking measures to avoid it."

The change of character here alluded to by Sir Thomas Munro is that likely to result from the circulation of newspapers and the increase of intelligence in India.

The cause of the late mutiny in Bengal still remains in some degree unexplained, many of the officers averring that the sepoys had well-founded grievances, whilst others state that these were mere pretexts; the real cause being the horror they had conceived of the Burmese and of their country. That the mutiny was, however, of a most momentous nature, there can be but one opinion.

The "Monthly Review," No. 17, p. 196, says,—

"The facts and extent of that mutiny have been variously misrepresented; but we have no doubt, from well authenticated particulars, that nothing less than the intrepid promptitude, and the necessary severity with which, when every milder proceeding had failed, the mutineers were attacked, and part of them put to the sword, could have averted the general revolt of the whole Bengal army."

The article from which the above is extracted appears to have remained unanswered, and it is understood to have been written by a person who had means of good information.

If we consider also the nature of any future wars which may be expected in that quarter of our Empire, it may be doubted whether the sepoys are adapted for carrying them on; for by the last Mahratta and Pindarree war we subdued, or reduced, such native powers in India as were still in a state to contend with us; we have therefore no future war of any importance to look forward to within the boundary of India. But it is only against such troops, namely, natives of India like themselves, and in their own climate, that the sepoys can be considered as

well fitted for war. Even in the war with the Peishwah, which was against natives of India, we find Sir Thomas Munro requesting to have a proportion of Europeans, and giving for reason, that—

“Europeans are necessary for the storming of forts, particularly when a part of the garrison is composed of Arabs.”—Vol. iii. p. 110

And in the work formerly quoted, page 211, it is stated, that—

“In the assault of Bhurtpore, we know that not one of the native regiments could be induced to approach the walls until the European troops had surmounted the ramparts. In fact, both in the operation before Bhurtpore, and in the Burmese war, the native troops were of little more use than to swell the array of our lines.”

The Mauritius and Java may be brought forward in favour of the sepoys. In both, however, a very large portion of the troops were Europeans, and the service was of very short duration, the actions fought on landing deciding every thing.

The sepoys have justly been celebrated for excellent qualities, as, for instance, patience and fortitude under difficulties and privations; but, on the other hand, if we analyze the account of the wars in which they have been employed, it will be found that they seem to possess passive rather than active courage: for instance, that in life they will remain steady under fire;—in a broken or close country, however, where skirmishers and small detachments are necessarily much employed, they are found wanting, and hence, in the late wars, it became necessary greatly to increase the proportion of British, on whom, indeed nearly all hard services, in situations even the most unhealthy, devolved. Thus, according to the work before quoted—

“At the close of the wet season our army, after every reinforcement, could muster no larger a force than *five* thousand men. There were now present *eight* British regiments of infantry, whose original numbers would have been as many thousands; but such had been the ravages of death in their ranks, in a war of eighteen months, infinitely less by the sword than disease, that these eight European battalions could produce only *three* thousand bayonets.”

The sepoys require, to keep them efficient, to have all those comforts about them to which they are habituated: when these fail—when their bazaar equipage is absent, as must often happen in a swampy country—they soon sink. Even in the climate of India, the superior stamina of the European soldier become conspicuous in long marches, continued for many days: in such cases they will outmarch the sepoys.

From these remarks, it seems worth while to consider whether a proportion of our sepoy force might not be advantageously replaced by other mercenaries, whose constitution and physical energies are better adapted for the service and climate, in which, from the present state of our empire, they are likely to be required in future operations.

The native powers have been in the custom of maintaining a portion of Arab troops, and in our wars with them it will be found, that it was from these we experienced most resistance, particularly in the defence of forts; of which several instances will be found in the late war.

The Arab, in physical strength and energy is equal to the European, and the successful formation of Arab regiments, drilled by European officers, has been shown by the Pacha of Egypt. It is true, however, that the Fellah is more tractable than the native of Arabia. The

French, indeed, under Bussy, just previous to our final success against him, had also commenced to form an Arab force. The Dutch employed Malay and Caffre regiments in their possessions in India, and from the period of our conquest of Ceylon, these troops have been retained by us in that island. The Ghourka would also furnish athletic and active troops.

The half-caste population in India is very unimportant compared to what is generally imagined in this country, and they are chiefly employed as clerks, shopkeepers, and mechanics. From the lower grades, however, a few battalions might probably also be formed. It is ridiculous to suppose that this population is dangerous to us; they are identified with our rule, and must remain attached to it. Instead of so large an army of sepoys, if a few battalions of each of the above were formed, the army would be more effective; for each nation has qualities fitting it for particular arms. The Arab would probably come next to the British, the Malays would form light troops, as also the Ghourkas: the Caffres, from their strength and character, would form corps to give labour.

The difference of language, religion, and customs in an army thus formed would be security against any combination in conspiracy, or of their being tampered with by native emissaries. They must be faithful to us under any difficulty, since the camp would be their home, and their officers the only persons of influence to whom they could look. They would be more expensive than sepoys, but not so much as the European, and a smaller number would be sufficient; they also would be disposable for any service, which the sepoys are not, except by volunteering and favour. The officers appointed to such troops would require to give more attention than to the sepoys, whose passive qualities make them particularly easily managed; this ought to cause no difficulty in the small force of each that would be formed. For the maintenance of discipline, it would be better to place them under the King's Government; and the same remarks apply to the whole native army. All distinctions of presidencies should also be done away, and particularly any advantage of allowances in one portion of the army over another.

One objection has been made to the employment of foreign troops in India, namely, the justice of giving employment to the natives, by forming our army from them. In answer to this, even 300,000, the largest amount of native troops at any period of the war, is a very small fraction of 80 or 100 millions, and a considerable portion of their present number would still be kept up. The sepoys are certainly the best adapted for those civil duties on which it becomes necessary to employ troops in enforcing the orders of the Government.

With an army in India, composed, as above stated, of different foreign contingents, and a quota of 25,000 British troops, which we now maintain there, namely, 20,000 King's and about 5000 European artillery and infantry in the Company's service, we might consider our possession of that country secure, as far, at least, as the having the command of an efficient army for field operations.

Sir Thomas Munro (page 189, vol. iii.) considers the proportion of British troops to the sepoys as too small, and that it should be "one to four, or, at least, one to five," as the best security against revolt. In the present state of Great Britain and Ireland, there is at least no difficulty in finding men, and if colonization be allowed, the system which Austria and Russia have adopted along parts of their frontiers, of settling colonies under military organization, might probably be advantageously

followed by us on the north-west frontier, which, from its climate, is suited for the European constitution.

It is on the efficiency of the disposable field force that our reliance must ever mainly depend; but the importance of fortification should not be overlooked, the more so in India when the nature of our hold of that country is borne in mind.

Without entering into the inquiry of the practicability of a European power invading India, either from Persia, or the Caspian and Aral seas, it may be merely remarked, that since the publication of Sir J. M'Donnell Kinneir, the different accounts, which have been given respecting the countries to be passed through, and which will be found collated in a work by Colonel Evans, lately published, make the difficulties in some measure more and more to disappear, as we become more acquainted with the country. This is almost invariably the case in such circumstances; distance, and the discrepancy of accounts, give a bias to the natural disposition to exaggerate difficulties. The Russian government has certainly so far the idea of such an enterprise, that they have sent embassies or envoys to the Tartar tribes on the Oxus, to ascertain the nature and resources of these countries, and emissaries to the native governments on our frontiers, to learn their disposition towards us. The difficulties of Russia in her contests in Europe, may appear to make the time for such attempt distant, but these difficulties may be only temporary.

There seems an extraordinary apathy on our part regarding these countries; all that we have learned of them is by casual reports; and so far, indeed, we do know and appear to rely on the fact for security, that if the Russians did make such an attempt, the preparations requisite would give us timely warning, and we could send reinforcements by sea more quickly than they could perform the march by land; and with greater facility, even including the distance from the coast to the frontier. On the other hand, however, it should be recollected, that Russia would scarcely think of such an enterprise, unless when other wars occupied our disposable force; such, for instance, would have been the case had she carried it into execution at the time it was threatened in 1811, and which she might have done, had Bonaparte continued in his then line of policy, namely, on terms not only of peace, but friendship, and have coalesced with her, instead of forcing a war on account of his Berlin decrees. The successes of Russia against Persia, seem to have paralysed all power of the latter; and we cannot look forward to Persia as now being an ally of any utility, for which object so much treasure has been expended in the embassies and military mission maintained in that country. Of the remaining provinces of Persia which are worth possessing, namely, those near the Caspian sea, Russia might easily have possessed herself, and probably only then waited the consolidation of her conquests from Turkey to have done so. And since aggrandizement, under all the changes of the heads of the Government of that empire, has been the policy constantly acted on, it may be inferred, that when her present difficulties are overcome, or even should these difficulties terminate by depriving her of a large portion of her European territory, it would only make her pursue, with more energy, conquests on her south-eastern frontier, for which warfare her armies and means are, perhaps, better adapted: also, in extending her conquests on the south of the Caucasus and Caspian, it must be remarked,

that she is gradually establishing herself in those countries from which India has been so often successfully invaded, and to which base of operations, the Caspian, the Aral, and the Oxus, give her means of bringing forward from Europe the requisite supplies.

There can be little doubt that the Persian, the Affghaun, and Tartar tribes, would readily assist in such an invasion,—all notoriously addicted to predatory war, and buoyed with the prospect of conquest and plunder of such a country as India, always painted in the richest colours: and whilst we allow native powers, however nominal, to exist within our territories in India, we can have no security against their joining against us, especially should any partial defeat attend our first operations, and in war no constant tide of success can be expected.

A great deal may be done towards securing our frontier: and of this the most evident step is, the extending it to the Indus, instead of allowing an independent power to remain in a position so particularly favourable to afford an enemy a resting-place to organize future operations. Such the Punjab appears to be, and from Mr. Elphinstone's account, the valleys or rather banks of its streams are very productive, and the climate good. The importance of a fortified position as a depôt in this part of the frontier, must be evident. In previous invasions of India, Attock has been the great point of passage, for which it is said to be particularly favourable, on account of the passage in the mountain of Cabul, which debouches towards it. Were we here to form a strong post, as, a citadel with an entrenched camp, so as to give security to our forces in that quarter and to its depôts, and in which to collect the resources of the country, the difficulties to an invader would be very great; for, from such a situation, we could first meet and harass him in the passes of the Cabul and Kosh Mountains, and, on passing the Indus, he could scarcely venture to advance without first reducing it; but to reduce a fortress so situated by siege, would require the transport of all the equipment from a distance, and across countries that render such an enterprise next to impossible. An enemy in such case would, therefore, be necessitated to leave a large portion of his army, to blockade or mask a fortress and force so placed, or to abandon his communications. Besides these advantages, a fortress would give shelter to, and, therefore, deprive him of a great portion of the resources of the country, and from the maintenance of our position in it, probably also prevent the people from declaring against us, and consequently thus deprive him of much aid and assistance.

This is, however, only an advanced frontier, and it cannot be expected that any serious invasion could be altogether defeated here. When Bhurtpore was taken, it was proposed to keep it up as a great depôt; the intention was, however, given up, and its works destroyed. A situation on a navigable river, and commanding its passage, would evidently be better both as a military position for operations, and for the facility of obtaining supplies. Such fortified points, if selected with judgment, would be of great value and importance for our occupation of India, independent of their use if the country was invaded. They require, however, a long time for their formation, and much expense, which it is not likely the East India Company will authorise, in their uncertain tenure of the direction of its government. The only fortifications we now have are at the presidencies.

An objection made to fortresses is the amount of garrisons they require; but with a citadel, or small inclosed work for the regular troops and chief stores, this is not the case; and even in a siege, a small proportion of regular troops to give countenance to the others is sufficient, as is well stated in the Memoirs of Napoleon, Liv. ix. in discussing the importance of his dépôts at Paris and Lyons, and which would have been preserved if these places had been fortified, in 1814.

“Against such fortresses people exclaim, What! cover cities several leagues in *enceinte*? You would require 80 or 100 fronts of fortification; a garrison of 50 or 60,000 men, and 800 or 1000 pieces of artillery. But 60,000 men is an army. Why not rather employ such a force in the field?—This objection is made against all great fortified places. But it is ill-founded, for it confounds a soldier with an ordinary individual. The defence of such a fortress certainly requires 50 or 60,000 men, but not 50 or 60,000 soldiers. In periods of political misfortune and great national calamities, a country may want soldiers, but is never without men for its interior defence. 50,000 men, including 2 or 3000 gunners, would defend a capital, and defy its entry to an army of 2 or 300,000, whilst the same men in the open field would be routed by a charge of 2 or 3000 cavalry. Besides, all large towns being situated on rivers, are capable of covering a part of their *enceinte* by inundations, and it also generally offers certain commanding positions, which if occupied, render it impossible for an enemy to enter the place without first possessing himself of them.”

The facility of recruiting sepoys, and augmenting them to almost any extent, is mentioned by Sir Thomas Munro, and was put in execution by him, to garrison the places in the Deccan during the Pindarree war.

“The want of regular troops obliged me to raise during the campaign, from 9 to 10,000 peons and 300 horse. At present they are distributed in the numerous forts and garrisons with which the country is covered.”—Munro, Vol. ii. page 271.

This facility of raising men would prevent such places becoming a drain for their garrisons on the field army under any circumstances.

Many other remarks made by Sir Thomas Munro were noted to have been brought forward, but this would lead to consideration of the internal state of the native armies at the different presidencies, with the pay and allowances to the different ranks, and the many staff and civil situations which are open to them. The effect of which latter is to make military duties the minor consideration, and is therefore so far detrimental to the army in withdrawing attention and energy from it. This will be taken up in a future paper.

There is one point, however, which has been only briefly noticed, namely, the deficiency of our information relative to the countries and tribes extending from the Indus to Persia, the Caspian and Aral Seas: From the travels of Mr. Elphinstone, Pottinger, and Foster, we have accounts of some of these countries; and lately from Mr. Morecroft and Fraser, the information they were able to collect respecting the tribes on the Oxus. There appears, however, to be little difficulty in passing into these countries, particularly if persons proceeded under the sanction of Government, and even for the extension of our knowledge in natural history and geography, such expeditions would be interesting—perhaps more so than those to the Polar regions or to the interior of Africa; whilst the importance is evident of obtaining every

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information of the resources of countries, and of the inhabitants, from which our frontier lies in some degree open to attack. Even of the Indus itself but little is known, and the extent to which it might be used for navigation, perhaps for steam-boats, which would become an important consideration for the defence of that side of India, and there can be little doubt our frontier must ultimately be extended to it.

The present opportunity may be taken to offer some remarks on a point of importance, as bearing on the subject previously discussed.

The machinery for an establishment, the formation of which appears to be very impolitic, has been lately sent to India; and, indeed, it may be confidently said, that such would not have been thought of, under a different relationship of that colony to the Mother country than its deputed semi-independent government. The machinery alluded to, is a very superior boring apparatus for cannon, superior to any thing in Europe, and, indeed, sufficient for the supply of guns to our whole empire; whilst that still employed in our Royal Arsenal is of an old inferior description, not partaking of any of the great improvements which have been made in machinery in the last thirty years.

Whilst this establishment is forming in India, most of our workmen have been discharged in the arsenal at home, although it is evidently desirable to keep up a sufficient number, so as not to endanger our being at any loss in the event of war. Besides this, if we consider the manufacture of guns merely as a branch of trade, it is, in this point of view, desirable not to encourage such establishments abroad.

The intercourse with India is every day improving in expedition, but the consideration of time could scarcely have been a reason; and as the freight of guns as ballast would be trifling, that could not have been an objection. The possibility of our communication being for a time interrupted by an enemy getting the command at sea, is also very distant. Besides, therefore, the withdrawing the manufacture of such important implements of war from this country, when for so many reasons it is desirable to maintain and preserve them, the existence of such an establishment in India will place the natives, or any power who may in the chances of war get possession of the country, in a better state to maintain themselves against our endeavour to subdue them.

Nearly the same reasoning is applicable to another establishment lately formed in India, namely, the Mint, the machinery for which is very perfect, and applicable for many other purposes than the mere fashioning of metals into money. The Company's territory is the only colony where the coin has not been assimilated to home currency, by sending the British coin from this country, and making it the legal money in all transactions.

Contrast the above with our policy towards Ireland, where no establishment for the manufacture of warlike stores, either naval or military, exists; perhaps, in the state, in which the population of that country has been for many years, such policy was warranted. It is to be hoped and expected, however, that this will not continue to be a reason, should a more liberal policy be acted upon, which may remove all animosities and jealousies when its influence has time to be felt by the people.

W. W.

THE SWORD AND THE PRIMER.

“Aber der Krieg auch hat seine Ehre
 Der Beweger des Menschengeschicks,
 Mir gefällt ein lebendiges Leben,
 Mir ein ewiges Schwanken und Schwingen und Schweben
 Auf den steigenden, fallenden Wellen des Glücks.”—SCHILLER.

“THE schoolmaster is abroad, and with his primer will soon put down the soldier and his bayonet.” This, as you well know, gentle reader, is the most successful phrase that has ~~open~~ started, even in this age of phrases; and we confess it is one that we have always very much admired: it has both look and sound in its favour, fills up a vacuum to admiration in a radical gazette or harangue; contains about the number of words that a grave gentleman can conveniently carry in his head, in order to produce as an apt quotation *apropos de bottles*, at a reform meeting; and is, notwithstanding its pretty appearance of wisdom and philanthropy, as innocent of any tangible meaning as can possibly be wished for. “What, no meaning!” we think we hear our radical friend indignantly exclaim; “trust us, the phrase has far more meaning than meets the ear.” That, we confess, is true; you attach, each in accordance with your own views, a conventional meaning to it, a proof that it contains none of itself, and you make it serve as a watch-word, which has the advantage of aiding to spread a delusion, which it is your object to render general. The plain and straightforward Radical, whose frankness we prefer to the Jesuitism of the Liberal, means, by putting down the soldier, to put down the most efficient supporter of kings, laws, and order; whilst the pure and simple Liberal, not the wolf in the sheep’s-skin, thinks that it is the only way of bringing back the golden age; the said simpleton not having, whilst at Eton, been able to make out the first book of Ovid, part of which we shall, therefore, translate for his edification, or overset rather, as Gillies, the prince of modern translators, would probably term it.

“The age of gold began: men were then just and virtuous without effort. (No bishops, deans, or prebendaries.) They knew neither fear nor punishment: no threatening laws had been engraven on brazen tables of brass, and no culprits were seen trembling before the eyes of judges, who were not then necessary for the maintenance of public tranquillity.” (No wigs, no woollack, no lawyers, no lord chancellors: the soldier it seems will not be the only person affected by a return to such merry times.) But farther: “Pines cut down on the mountains had not yet descended to the ocean in order to visit foreign climes.” (No First Lord of the Admiralty.) “Men knew no other lands but those of their birth.” (Thank God, no *corps diplomatique*.) “Cities were not encompassed by walls or fosses: there were neither brazen trumpets, nor helmets, nor swords; and nations were safe without the aid of soldiers.”

“Sine militis usu
 Mollia securæ peragebant otia gentes.”

How delightful! And do you really think, oh, most simple of liberal men! that we soldadoes would prevent a return to such a pleasant state of things? By the beard of the Prophet, little you must know of either

love or war, and, these unknown, what can be known? Would we not like to be as idle and as well off as a lord chamberlain, or a president of the council? should we not prefer fine estates and pretty partners to half-pay and celibacy?

"Are fair endowments and a beautiful face,
'Beloved of none but men of liberal race?'"

Is marching, counter-marching, and bivouacking, in all weathers and climates, sometimes on half-rations, sometimes on no rations at all, so very pleasant a thing? or do you think that it is particularly agreeable to be made, for hours together, a target for the practice of French tirailleurs or artillery? Take away the honour and renown that circumstances justly attach to the braving of toil and danger, and then see who will court them for their own sake; for they are of course to be had *gratis* every day of the week. You say truly, that of these things you know nothing, for like most men who are neither soldiers nor sailors, you know little more of the world than is confined within your own narrow sphere of action; but we, whose profession has obliged us to look at the world, know enough of the age of iron to be most willing to exchange it for the golden age, whenever you can bring about so desirable an arrangement. Had you only got to the end of the first book of Ovid, we should have been spared the trouble of telling you all this; mark then what the old Roman says, and tell us, if you dare, that things are now better.

"The age of brass was the third age, when men grew ferocious, and breathed only war; but they were not yet entirely corrupted: this was reserved for the age of iron, which was the last. Then it was that crimes of every kind spread over the earth. Modesty, truth, and good faith entirely disappeared, and in their place came deceit, treason, violence, and the base love of gain. Men were no longer content with the fruits spontaneously yielded by the earth; they penetrated into her very bosom, and from caverns bordering on the Styx, brought up treasures that aggravated their unhappy lot, by adding to pernicious steel still more pernicious gold."* *Jamque nocens ferrum; ferroque nocentius aurum.*

To put down the soldier under such circumstances, is therefore to break down the only barrier that confines all these evil passions, and to descend at once to the state of anarchy and confusion in which we behold Asia, Africa, and part of America, at this very day, where absolute poverty is the best security for life, and age or deformity the only protectors against slavery.

"Oh! but," say you, "our intention was to put down the evil propensities of men first, and the soldier afterwards." Such was not your intention, and well you know it was not; for you are, or should be,

* Boileau has some good lines bearing on the same subject.

"C'était peu que sa main, conduite par l'enfer,
Eût pétri le salpêtre, eût aiguisé le fer :
Il fallait que sa rage, à l'univers funeste,
Allât encore des loix embrouiller un digeste ;
Cherchât pour l'obscurcir des gloses des docteurs,
Accablât l'équité sous des monceaux d'erreurs,
Et pour comble de maux apportât dans la France
Des harangueurs du tems l'ennuyeuse éloquence."

aware, that to raise Asia, Africa, Australia and central America, even to the level of European civilization, must alone be the work of ages, and can never be effected without arms, and that to make even all such men as Europeans are now, virtuous men, which can alone admit of arms being laid aside, is a gigantic idea far exceeding the mental grasp of those to whom you generally address yourselves: in answer to such a speech, your hearers would most certainly have laughed in your faces, and desired you to commence the reformation at home; and it is pretty generally believed, that no class of men would find it more difficult to lay aside their overweening pride and greedy ambition, to say no more, than even the leading liberals of the age of intellect. Your object was to put down the soldier in order to give the rein, within a compass that you thought your feeble hands could circumscribe, to those passions that it is the soldier's duty to repress: for this you spared neither sophistry nor misrepresentation, and constantly held up the soldier, instead of those passions in which you so amply share, as the sole bar to human happiness, liberty and civilization. As we are aware, that the long habit of viewing political subjects through the mere focus of party-feeling tends, in the end, to render the able and enlightened as blind as the ignorant and obtuse, we who, as soldiers, are placed far above the influence of such political *mirage*, will therefore condescend to raise you for a moment to our own level, and show you how close has always been the link that has united the real soldier and schoolmaster, (there are of course quacks of both professions,) and how impossible it has ever been for the latter to make his way, or even to hold his ground, except by the aid of the former: depend upon it, that, for polishing mankind, a single bayonet is worth a whole cargo of primers.

It is, or should be, needless to say, that in speaking of soldiers, we mean neither Palikari, Descamirados, nor Carbonari, the soldiers elect of liberalism, but British soldiers, men in a high state of organization and discipline, inspired with proper sentiments of honour, loyalty, and patriotism, and commanded by chiefs, to whom the country and all ranks of subordinates can look up with pride and confidence. If we retain the term soldier, where the subject applies to the armed force generally, it is from mere habit; we willingly yield the step of precedence to our brethren of the navy, to whom, owing to their greater importance to our mutual country, we well know that it is due; but be it fairly understood, that we yield it to no other class of men under the sun, for not only has no other class surpassed us in professional exertions, but with a strong tide of party rancour and misrepresentation against us, we have raised our profession from the state of degradation into which it had fallen, to its present state of honourable distinction. And, fortune willing, we intend to raise it yet higher, for, like Alexander, we acknowledge no limits to the labours of high-spirited men, but the want of adequate objects.

The most ancient of all human institutions, of which we have any distinct knowledge, for they have with their effects reached down to our own times, offer a very striking illustration of what we have above said respecting the soldier and schoolmaster. The Brahmins, by assuming that they had sprung from the head of Brahma, whilst the other castes sprung only from the lower and inferior parts of the body, assumed to themselves, in the character of priests and instructors, the

entire direction of affairs; and without claiming regal power as a right, became the real governors by confining the office of instructors to their own caste, and making the soldier, who was supposed to have sprung only from the breast of the god, of an inferior profession. The religion of Brahma forbade the shedding of blood; but though it made men mild in exterior manners, it also made them feeble, and as it neither enfranchised its followers from human frailties, nor disarmed the neighbouring nations, it reduced Hindostan, till its conquest by the British, to one scene of rapine, anarchy and confusion, and naturally entailed upon the Hindoos the yoke of foreign servitude, from which they have never been free. So much for making the soldier a subordinate character.

As we have here mentioned neighbouring nations, who must always be consulted when peace is to be maintained, we shall, as our pen is in a rambling mood, relate an anecdote, that though little known, bears curiously on our present subject.

Late in the evening of the day on which the London mail brought to St. Petersburg the news of Lord Macartney's departure for China, the Prince of Dessau, then military governor of the Russian Capital, an office that constitutes the holder a sort of extra cabinet minister, invested with great power, and generally supposed to stand high in the Imperial confidence, was sent for by Catharine the Second, and detained in secret conference by her till the night was far advanced. Their deliberation had already lasted a considerable time, when the Prince's Aide-de-Camp in waiting was desired to proceed immediately to the lodgings of the General of the Jesuits then in Russia, and to bring the holy man forthwith into the Imperial presence. The officer proceeded accordingly, and the churchman, fully aware that in Russia obedience is the first thing, and reflection a matter of secondary importance, rose without murmuring from his bed, hurried on his clothes, and following his military guide was soon ushered into the closet, where the secret conclave was held. After this worthy trio had been together for about an hour, the Aide-de-Camp was again called in; an order for a large sum of money, to be immediately paid in gold by the court banker, was given him; he was also directed to provide a travelling-carriage, horses, couriers, &c. then to hand the money over to the Jesuit, and allowing him as much and no more time than was indispensable for packing up a few necessities, the soldier was to see the churchman fairly out of the town. All this was executed with military precision, and long before the first rays of the morning sun had gilded the banks of the Neva, the worthy successor of Loyola was already far beyond the gates of St. Petersburg.

At a time when, even as at present,

“Great events were on the gale,
And each day brought a varying tale,”

the sudden departure of a Jesuit hardly formed half a day's wonder, and years rolled away without his being as much as thought of. At last came the news that Lord Macartney's embassy, owing to some undercurrent which constantly set in and thwarted all his Lordship's exertions and could never be traced to its source, had completely failed; a circumstance that, naturally rejoiced all loyal and well-disposed persons from Petersburg to Lisbon. For this trifling disappointment

sustained by a friendly and allied nation no guns were fired, nor was any marked notice taken of the event at the time. It was only on the return of the General of the Jesuits, covered with Tartar furs, and silks of China, a country in which the Jesuits had always maintained some influence, that suspicions as to the direction and object of his journey began to be entertained; and it was only in private, and after due delay, that courtiers were permitted to congratulate the Semiramis of the North on the ability with which she had counteracted the designs of the perfidious Islanders; every loyal subject on the Continent deeming the defeat of an English project a distinct gain to his own particular country, however remote and unconnected, as in the above case, the matter may be with any Continental interest. This, the liberals tell us, is the natural consequence of our conduct towards the nations of the Continent: only behave well to them, say they, and those nations will be sure to behave well to you; that is, the British alone are grasping and unjust, but foreigners invariably liberal and enlightened.

Without pretending here to write a treatise on the foreign policy of the country, we may just observe *en passant*, that the British have not in modern times sought to make Continental conquest, and have never for that purpose fitted out fleets and armies against any of the Continental powers; nor did we, when we could, make a proper use of our strength, but made ourselves, on the contrary, the laughing-stock of Europe by our moderation, for which we got no credit whatever. As to the many charges brought against our Government since the peace, for endeavouring to suppress the cause of Continental freedom, we deem them totally undeserving of belief. That neither fleets nor armies were dispatched on such a service we know; and as to modern diplomacy, we confess we hold it cheap, and should hold that spirit of freedom which could be suppressed by a few diplomatic notes, still cheaper. The people of the Continent, who have mostly been brought up under the tuition of Napoleon's bulletins, hate us for our superiority in arts, wealth and arms. There is not, from Calais to Cadiz and Tarentum, or from Archangel to Astracan, a *bel-esprit* or *littérateur* capable of retaining a few lines of French poetry, who does not apply to us Corneille's invocation against Rowe—

“ Puissent tous ses voisins ensemble conjurés
Saper ses fondemens ‘*deja*’ mal assurés !
Et si ce n'est assez de toute l'Italie
Que l'Orient contre elle à l'occident s'allie ;
Que cent peuples ligués des bouts de l'univers,
Passent pour la détruire et les monts et les mers.”

No person acquainted with the Continent and with Continental languages can deny the singular and lamentable extent to which this feeling is carried; for all foreign literature bears the impress of it, particularly, as might be expected, those works written on subjects connected with the history, policy and situation of Great Britain. And yet, to hear our liberals talk, justice, and justice only, is to be expected from Continental states, though, in holding this language, they entirely forget that there have been such men as Philip II. Richelieu, Louis XIV. Alberoni, Goltz, &c. &c.; that even Frederick the Great, when the house of Austria seemed reduced to extremities,

invaded Silesia ; that three ladies, the pious Maria-Theresa, the public mistress Pompadour, and the cruel and licentious Elizabeth, afterwards joined to crush him in the face of sworn treaties : they further forget that the enlightened Catharine, " whom history still adores," and the liberal Joseph, combined to destroy the unoffending Turks, who though distinguished in modern times above all other nations, Britain excepted, for the honourable maintenance of foreign treaties, were again assailed in our own day both by Alexander the Blessed, and Nicholas the Hopeful, simply because they were thought too weak to offer any very formidable resistance. Our wise men, in talking of Continental justice, also overlook the dismemberment of Poland, a country whose sons once saved Continental Europe ; they forget the Robespierres and the Marats, as well as the French Republic that preceded the one founded in 1830. They overlook Napoleon Buona- parte, and do not seem to know, poor innocents, that when we were alone maintaining the cause of freedom against the powers of banded Europe, the liberal and lauded republicans of America struck us as " damned Casca, like a cur behind, struck Cæsar." All experience, all history, and all the workings of evil passions beyond the shores of England are carefully kept out of sight, whenever either radicals or liberals write or declaim on the foreign or military policy of the country ; and to hear the imbecile drivelling which they constantly utter on these subjects, one would really think, that there was no such thing as a fact in the world.

This article has already extended to a length that obliges us to postpone to another opportunity the further progress of the soldier and schoolmaster, as well as the remarks we have to make on the situation in which the extension of knowledge, and the present situation of Europe, has placed the profession of arms in our own country.

A REVOLUTION.

A REVOLUTION of a singularly ludicrous character took place during my residence in one of the ex-colonies of Spain in South America. As I performed rather a prominent part in the farce, I shall endeavour to give the reader a faint sketch of this remarkable affair ; but first to explain how I (a stranger and an Englishman) became connected with it.

I was on a visit with an old and esteemed friend at his picturesque villa, about five leagues distant from the scene of this sudden political change, and one morning, having occasion to go to the capital on business, I rose at four o'clock, in order to make the most of the early part of the day, purposing to return to dinner. The old cook, (with whom I was a favourite,) notwithstanding the early hour, had prepared a maté* for me, which was

* This really agreeable beverage is prepared from a species of tea peculiar to South America, that of Paraguay being the most esteemed. It is a strong bitter, and takes a considerable quantity of sugar, though some use it without this addition, while epicures prefer a milk maté : a large spoonful of the herb being put into a silver or earthen bowl, a proportionate quantity of boiling milk, or water, is poured on it, and sugar added according to taste : it is sucked through a long tube, perforated at the bottom.

most acceptable, and having lighted my cigarro de papel,* I hastened to the corral,† in order to catch a favourite Chilian‡ which I generally rode.

My friend's best lazo§ was in requisition, and I astonished myself and two of the natives, by noosing my Bucephalus at the first throw. They expressed so much admiration of my new recado|| and its silver appendages, that I thought it prudent to decline their eager offers of escorting me to the Pueblo. Having mounted my fleet colorado,¶ I cantered along, gazing with rapture on the beauty of the rising sun. It was a heavenly morning: the green and gold of the orange and citron groves, spangled with diamond dew-drops; the acacia's silvery flowers and sensitive leaves expanding to the sunbeams, and the bright delusion of the distant mirage, lent their varied attractions to the scene. Myriads of horned cattle, sheep and horses, just emancipated from their corrals, were moving in speckled array along the luxuriant pasture land which environed the city. The Biscachos** were all in motion in search of their morning repast, and here and there a majestic ostrich in full speed crossed my path.

Proceeding onward amid this prodigal display of Nature's bounty, I arrived at a small village, distant one league from the capital. To my great surprise, I observed about 600 Guachos†† assembled at this place, and a well-known democrat, (with whom I was slightly acquainted,) haranguing them in the most vehement manner. I rode up and saluted them, and was soon informed that they were determined to effect a change in the Government, and were about to surprise the capital: I was also given to understand that I must either remain where I was, or join in their expedition. Being naturally fond of mischief, and having a dislike to the existing Governor, I chose the latter alternative, and having briefly arranged our plan of operations, we set off at full gallop to try the fortune of war. Each Guacho was to receive three doubloons when the revolution was accomplished, and all were in high spirits. A case of pistols, which I possessed, were the only fire-arms amongst us, the other weapons consisting of lances, swords, daggers, and the favourite lazo.

The possession of the money-chest, which was deposited in the Treasury, was the first object to be obtained, and for this purpose, some of the martial peasantry were dismounted, and advancing under the command of their leader's brother, with the greatest secrecy and order, easily overpowered the few sentries posted on that building, and effecting an entrance, barricaded the doors, while we proceeded, without obstruction, to the Grand Plaza,‡‡ where the Governor's house and the principal public offices are situated.

* Paper cigar (Spanish): it is composed of Brazilian or black tobacco, rolled in paper, or in the leaf of the Indian corn.

† The corral is a large enclosure, formed with stakes driven into the ground, into which cattle are turned at nightfall.

‡ The horses of Chile are more esteemed than any others in South America; they are more hardy and better bred.

§ This singular noose is made of the twisted entrails of oxen. It is fastened by a ring to the saddle, and the natives throw it with such dexterity, as to make sure of their aim at a considerable distance: it is used to capture men as well as cattle, and with its aid I have known the peasantry carry off light pieces of ordnance.

|| The recado is a most useful saddle; the materials composing it form your bed: it is very expensive, a handsome one costing from 40*l.* to 50*l.*

¶ Bay colour (Spanish). It is the custom in this country to address one another by the colour of their horse, as "Sir of the White Horse," &c.

** A species of rabbit: they are very destructive, and burrow to such an extent, that riding in their neighbourhood is attended with considerable danger.

†† The peasantry of a large portion of South America are called Guachos or Guassos. They may be said to live on horseback.

‡‡ The principal square, generally in the centre of the town, the streets branching off at right angles.

About 300 ragged infantry, having just got the alarm, were drawn up here in trembling array; we advanced within a few yards of them, and their commander walking up to our leader, commenced a parley, and if words were weapons, I believe he would have been victorious: a lucky, circumstance, however, speedily made us masters of the field of battle and the Government without bloodshed. By some accident, a pistol which I held in my hand, went off in the direction of the Colonel, and I was considerably alarmed at seeing him fall. Our Guachos thinking this the signal for attack, rode forward, but the *gallant-regulars* observing their matchless leader *hors de combat*, ran away without making the least resistance, save a few, who threw down their arms and begged for quarter, which was readily granted them. In the mean time, the worthy Colonel continued to kick and plunge at a furious rate, crying out that he was mortally wounded, and entreating us to send for his wife and a surgeon. I carefully examined every part of his body, but could meet with no trace of the ball, and at length became fully convinced that his wound was only one of the imagination; but all my efforts to persuade him of his safety were in vain; I, however, induced him to swallow a little brandy, which I had in a case-bottle. This revived him a little; he stood up, felt himself all over, jumped, shouted, and coughed, to the infinite amusement of the Guachos, and he was beginning to think all was right, until one of them maliciously suggested that the ball had passed down his throat, which was wide open at the time: this, silly as it was, renewed his alarm, and his panic still continued, when his wife, a pretty young woman, arrived, making loud and evidently forced lamentations. She was accompanied by a fat priest, carrying the Host, and a Spanish quack-doctor, who commenced an unintelligible Latinized jargon, and was of opinion that as the ball had evidently lodged in the intestines, it would be necessary to extract it, which he proposed doing, but at the same time requested the priest to perform his office, as he could not answer for the Colonel's recovery from so difficult an operation.

The wounded hero was in a sad dilemma, but he resolutely refused to submit to the scalping knife of the ignorant empiric; and when urged by the priest to trust himself in the hands of God, he rather unceremoniously desired him to go to the devil. At length, having afforded us considerable amusement, he was conveyed to a room in the Cabildo,* where great numbers visited him, his existence being considered quite a miracle. We soon became masters of all the public offices, and a junta of the opposers of the former Administration being held, they declared the late Governor (who had fled on hearing the report of my pistol) deposed, and elected our leader in his stead, who retaining 100 Guachos as a body guard, paid and dismissed the remainder; and in three or four hours, every thing was as tranquil as if no change had occurred; indeed, during the whole affair, business received no interruption, and the new Governor attended the theatre in the evening amid the *Vivas*† of the fickle citizens. My gallant exertions were celebrated in prose and verse, Caesar's words *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, being most appropriately applied. My friend the Colonel became in a few days firmly attached to the new system, and attracted crowds to the Café he frequented, to listen to his exaggerated narrative of the events of the day, and his miraculous escape from the jaws of death. Thus ended, to use the expression of the natives, this *Grand Revolution*.

VERITAS.

* It was formerly the seat of the Municipal Council, and is now converted into offices for the transaction of law business.

† *Viva* is the Spanish acclamation of applause.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM
ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

BY A FOREIGN OFFICER.

THE Asiatic hordes which towards the commencement of the fifth century inundated the vast plains of Russia, were, conformably to the exigencies of the time, divided into two classes; the one, destined to cultivate the conquered territory, the other, to defend it by force of arms. Hence, the origin of nobles and serfs. The most valiant or the most wealthy of these bands, speedily found means of engaging in their interests many of their brethren in arms, and by putting themselves at the head of such associations, they formed principalities. In the sequel, many of these principalities were united together by family connexions or the force of arms, till about the middle of the ninth century the majority of them became subject to the rule of a single government, of which Rurik was the first Czar.

The new vassals were not required to pay any other duties to their Sovereign than their personal services in case of war. During intestine commotions, the weakest party strengthened itself by arming the serfs, or by engaging freemen as stipendiary soldiers. Thence the origin of the militia, and of the recruiting service.

Of such forces was the Russian army still composed, even in the sixteenth century. It then consisted of five different classes, viz.—

1st, Of the higher nobility, (Princes, Knias,) who were exempt from the necessity of bearing arms in person, but who were obliged to furnish at their own expense a number of men, proportioned to the extent of their possessions.

2ndly, Of the sons of the petty nobles, (Bojars,) who were endowed with fiefs, and who in return were required to serve on horseback; thus forming the cavalry.

3rdly, Of the city nobles, who in their own districts held civil posts, or who in time of peace were engaged in commerce, and different branches of industry. In time of war, these demi-nobles, and demi-citizens served under the command of their Mayor, (Golowa).

4thly, Of the nobility of Moscow, a part of whom performed garrison duty in the capital, whilst the rest were required to take the field.

5thly, Of the troops who were regularly fed and paid; such as the Asiatic hordes, the Baschkirs, Tartars, &c. and bands of individuals who had no settled habitations, no land or property, and who consequently received food and pay.

These various troops were armed with sabres, with bows and arrows, and with lances, fire-arms being unknown in Russia till towards the commencement of the sixteenth century. The services of the troops were required only during the war, at the conclusion of which they returned to their homes.

About the year 1554, the Czar Iwan Wassiliewitch Grosnvi, formed his serfs into the first body of regular and permanent troops known in Russia, and armed them with muskets. Hence, they received the name of *Strelzi*, which signifies fusileers or marksmen. A few years afterwards, the Russians were for the first time exposed to the fire of artillery, which was employed against them by Prince Witold of Lithuania, at the siege of Porchow, in the present government of Pskow.

Shortly afterwards, an Italian, (Aristotle of Bologna,) instructed them in the art of casting cannon, of which they first made use towards the close of the sixteenth century, at the siege of the fortress of Fellin, during the war in Livonia. At that period, some of the troops were armed with muskets, but the greater portion of them with lances and halberts. Their order of battle was similar to that practised at the present day. The army was divided into the centre, right and left flank, advanced-guard, rear-guard, corps of reserve, and detachments of light cavalry for extraordinary service. After the reign of the Czar Iwan Wassiliewitsch Gropsnvi, a body of regular and permanent cavalry was also formed.

The most rapid progress towards the organization and instruction of the army, was made at the commencement of the seventeenth century by the Czar Alexei Michailowitsch, who engaged a number of foreign officers to discipline the Russians, and by whose orders a work of standard regulations for military exercise and movements was composed in the Russian language, on the model of similar foreign treatises.

In the year 1656, the Russian army was composed of 9000 men, commanded by foreign officers, and regularly organized and disciplined according to the system adopted by other European troops. The number of the regular forces was afterwards augmented by Peter the First, who during the war against the Turks, in the year 1696, raised twenty-nine new regiments, consisting nearly of 30,000 men. In the year 1707, the regular army consisted of fifty-six regiments of infantry and cavalry, and three regiments of guards, amounting altogether to 60,000 men. After the battle of Pultawa, the military force was again considerably increased, being, in the year 1710, composed of 50,000 infantry in the field, 28,000 cavalry, 56,000 men in garrison, and a detached corps of 15,000 men, destined to protect the frontiers of the Northern Provinces which had been newly conquered. From this statement it will be seen, that in the above-mentioned year the Russian army was 149,000 strong, the artillery and engineers not included.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, the Russian army was increased to 164,000 men; in the year 1771, to 198,000 men; and in 1794, the whole of the troops of the line amounted to 313,000, the troops in garrison to 60,000, and the irregular forces, such as the Cossacks, Bashkirs, Kalmycks, &c. to 70,000 men. The troops of the line consisted of 204,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery.

At the end of the year 1803, the following was the strength of the Russian army.

	MEN.
1st, Infantry—Guards	9,305
Troops of the line	219,125
Men in garrison	70,884
	<hr/> 299,314
2nd, Cavalry—Guards	3,316
Troops of the line	49,738
Irregular cavalry	100,400
	<hr/> 153,454
3rd, Artillery	42,919
4th, Invalids	12,770

Total strength of the Army 508,457.

The Russian army is now recruited, every three or six years, from the peasantry, and from the inferior classes of the citizens. The men drawn for military service are generally in the proportion of one, or two, to five hundred. But as there are no fixed laws on this subject, the Autocrat often orders arbitrary levies, which in urgent cases are made in the proportion of five or ten men to five hundred. Let us now estimate the entire population of Russia, at fifty millions; if from this number we deduct that of the females, (who may be supposed to form one half of the population,) as also five millions of subjects exempt from military service, we shall find a remainder of twenty millions, who, in the proportion of from one to ten for each five hundred, would furnish from 40,000 to 400,000 recruits. The above calculation, however, is far from exact. It may be affirmed as a positive fact, that all the registered lists of the population of the empire are false; and that the number of the inhabitants of Russia is far more considerable than that usually set forth. The motive for this deception may be thus briefly stated. All the peasants, as well as the lower classes of the citizens, are required to pay a poll-tax, the collectors of which are guided solely by the registers. It is impossible for the *Isprawnik* (the functionary who presides over the administration of each district,) to exist on the scanty emoluments of his place; he therefore, in most cases, has an understanding with the proprietors or land-owners, who underrate the number of their peasants in order to avoid paying a large portion of the tax. The superior *Employés*, who are in general extremely corrupt, connive at the fraud; consequently, we incur but little hazard of adopting an opinion at variance with the fact, if we conclude that the population of Russia amounts in reality to one sixth more than the estimate given in the registers.

But even if we admit the accuracy of the former calculation, we must arrive at the conclusion that the Russian army, regularly recruited in the considerable proportion already stated, is able to take the field with a force of 5 or 600,000 men. From what circumstance then does it arise, that the Russians never take the field with more than 100 or 150,000 men? The following detail may be given in explanation.

In the first place, it may be mentioned, that every recruit is regarded as lost to his family and friends; from the moment that he quits the home which he is destined never to revisit, his relatives mourn for him, as for one consigned to the grave. For this reason, in the villages the worst characters are selected—debauchees, men of shattered constitutions, and, not unfrequently, invalids afflicted with every species of infirmity. These recruits are conducted to the capitals of governments, and according to the regulations, ought to be clothed, and furnished with a certain sum of money. The officers on whom devolves the task of receiving them and examining their condition, have an understanding with the officers charged to escort them to the different regiments. It frequently happens, that such recruits are not even seen by their respective corps; so that, in fact, the enrolment consists simply in the exchange of money for receipts. When on the occasion of an inspection, a regiment is found deficient in the prescribed number of men, the physician, whose experience in such matters is not inferior to that of his coadjutors in the traffic, never

refuses to furnish the requisite certificates of the sick, and the deceased, who figured on the lists without having so much as once seen their regiments. In time of war, these fraudulent practises are still more easily concealed. Whilst the General-in-chief, in his dispatches to his Sovereign, endeavours to diminish the number of deaths in his corps, as well as that of his wounded men, the officers commanding regiments, in their reports to the heads of the army, seek to exaggerate their losses both of men and horses, for the purpose of concealing their deficiency in point of numbers.

In the course of this exposition we shall again advert to the causes to which the weakness of the Russian army may be ascribed.

The non-commissioned officers of the army are appointed from amongst the best conducted soldiers; from amongst the sons of soldiers who have been educated in the military schools; from amongst the young nobility who serve only three months in that grade, with a view to their subsequent promotion to the rank of officers; or from amongst the sons of citizens, who are obliged to serve from four to twelve years, in order to obtain their rank as officers.

All the sons of private soldiers belong to the State, and are obliged to enrol themselves in the ranks. In each government is a school, where these children are brought up, and instructed in reading and writing, in drawing, in the elements of arithmetic, and in military discipline. It may be estimated, that from such establishments, the army annually receives upwards of 3000 non-commissioned officers, who are always the best in the service. To promote the instruction of the officers, there are at St. Petersburg, two corps of cadets, and one corps of pages, which the pupils leave with the rank of officers of the Guards, a school of artillery, a school of engineers, and many other inferior establishments. At Moscow, there are also several military schools, and to each University is attached a professor of Military Arts and Sciences. In distinguished corps, such as the Staff, the Artillery, the Engineers, &c. the best officers are all foreigners, principally Germans and Frenchmen.

In general, the Russian army is characterized by a love of war. This feeling may be attributed to different circumstances. In consequence of the scanty pay received by the officers and soldiers, those who have no private fortunes are compelled to live in a state of indigence. For instance, a lieutenant-colonel of the Staff, receives but 1200 roubles in paper, about 40% sterling. Cavalry officers are not allowed forage, for which they are wholly dependent on the pleasure of their officers in command of squadrons, who sometimes furnish them with a few rations economised from the allowance made to their squadrons. To these annoyances must be added that of lodgings, so filthy and unwholesome that no man accustomed to the decencies of life could inhabit them till repaired; and the necessary reparations are invariably made at the expense of the party desiring them. But as soon as war breaks out, the scene changes; the pay is then distributed in money; in other words, its value is increased fourfold; the officers receive forage and extra allowances, besides being indulged in the pleasing hope of finding many little comforts in foreign countries. These inducements exercise a magic influence on individuals without

fortune, whilst the wealthy are stimulated by the hope that a brisk war will enable their patrons to promote them step by step to the utmost gratification of their ambition, and that, without unnecessary exposure on their part to fatigue or the chances of the field.

Previously to the last war with Turkey, the army was divided into various extensive corps, viz.: 1st. the *First Army*, stationed in the centre of the empire, its head-quarters being at Mohilew on the Dnieper: this corps extended to the frontiers of Austria, Poland, and Prussia. 2nd. The *Second Army*, stationed towards the south of the empire, and which made a stand against the Turks; its head-quarters were at Tulczin. 3rdly. The detached Corps of the Caucasus, of Siberia, of Orenburg, of Finland, and of Lithuania. 4thly. The Cossack Corps. 5thly. The Asiatic hordes. 6thly. The Corps of the Interior Guard. 7thly. The Military Colonies. 8thly. The Imperial Guards. The First Army was nearly 380,000 strong; the Second Army 130,000; the detached Corps 156,000; the Cossacks and Asiatic troops 120,000; the Interior Guards 120,000; the Military Colonies 60,000; the Imperial Guards 40,000. We give the following summary:

	MEN.
First Army	380,000
Second Army	130,000
Corps of the Caucasus	80,000
Corps of Siberia	6,000
Corps of Orenburg	15,000
Corps of Finland	25,000
Corps of Lithuania	30,000
Corps of Cossacks and Bashkirs	120,000
Interior Guard	120,000
Military Colonies	60,000
Imperial Guards	40,000
	<hr/>
	1,006,000

The general spirit which actuated these various portions of the army was essentially different. In the First Army, the discipline observed was extremely severe, particularly of late years. Meritorious and distinguished officers, having excited the displeasure of their chiefs, were dismissed the service, and every week the bulletins of the army were filled with the names of superior officers, who, in consequence of alleged incapacity, insubordination, and other charges, were cashiered, degraded to the ranks, or exiled to Siberia. None ventured to breathe the slightest complaint without incurring the penalty of being instantly arrested and sent to one of the fortresses, or to Siberia. Some of the officers themselves served in the ranks of a numerous and secret police, and might be said to live together rather as jealous neighbours than on terms of cordiality, fraternity, or fellowship. But more especially at the head-quarters at Mohilew on the Dnieper, almost every man was a police agent, and one intrigue yielded to or prevailed over another. Symptoms of discontent soon appeared, chiefly amongst the native Russians. They had not forgotten the many Germans who from the time of Field-Marshal Barclay continued to flock to head-quarters, and to occupy almost all the staff situations; and the recollection inflicted on them the bitterest pangs of hatred and of envy. Gen. Jarmolof, happening one day to enter the audience-chamber of

the Field-Marshal, and seeing a crowd of German officers and aides-de-camp, saluted them with much politeness, and accosted them in the following manner: "Gentlemen, should any officer amongst you understand the Russian language, I must entreat him to have the kindness to announce me to the Field-Marshal!"

A far different spirit prevailed throughout the Second Army, which was distinguished by a greater share of movement, greater vivacity, and a less rigorous discipline, and which for that reason was strongly suspected of being engaged in revolutionary intrigues. The events of 1825 in some measure justified the suspicion. Between the two armies a sort of jealousy existed. An individual dissatisfied with his position in the one, usually endeavoured to be transferred to the other, in which he was sure to be received with open arms.

The corps of Lithuania might be said to display a peculiar character. Most of the officers and soldiers were Poles, and being stationed in Lithuania, found themselves in perpetual contact with their countrymen. The corps of the Caucasus absorbed annually a considerable number of recruits. The insalubrity of the climate,—the quality of the food, to which the troops were unaccustomed,—the constant skirmishes with the warlike mountaineers who harassed them by daily ambuscades;—all these causes tended, even in times of comparative peace, to carry off a third of the corps every year. For this reason, great advantages are always offered by the Government to such officers, civil and military, as desire to form part of a force whose destination is invariably so fatal. They receive double pay; their promotion is more rapid than in any other corps; and on entering that which they have chosen, their rank is immediately increased.

The Imperial Guards are, generally speaking, the finest troops in the Russian army. In these regiments the majority of the officers belong to the most wealthy and distinguished families of the empire. Their education is carefully attended to;—an advantage for which they are chiefly indebted to their foreign governors;—to their frequent visits to the most civilized countries of Europe;—to the facility with which they obtain access to the best works, which though now forbidden by the censorship of the press, may yet be found in the libraries of men of rank and property;—and lastly, to the society of the enlightened foreigners with whom St. Petersburg is crowded.

The Guards have not forgotten that every revolution in the Government as well as in the Cabinet has been effected by their means. Besides, amongst the members of the corps may always be found a certain number of officers descended in a direct line from the ancient dynasties, and whose attachment to the now reigning family of Holstein can never be sincere. On this account, party spirit in Russia is always on the alert, and the Government has long adopted the system of confiding almost exclusively to foreigners the most important civil and military posts.

Even the private soldiers of the Guards are better educated than might at first be imagined. They are usually quartered in St. Petersburg: that circumstance is peculiarly favourable to them; reading and intercourse with society affording them many opportunities for improvement.

The duty of the Interior Guard is to maintain public order and

tranquillity, to support the civil authorities in case of need, and to escort criminals, convoys of merchandise, &c. This corps is organized precisely in the same manner as the troops of the line, except that the men who compose it wear a different uniform, and that it is not divided into regiments, but into brigades and battalions. The latter are armed, exercised, and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose of enabling them to take the field, should their services be required.

The Cossacks form a sort of state within the state. The origin of these troops is so well known, and has so frequently occupied the historian's pen, that our readers will readily dispense with additional details on the hacknied theme. The basis on which these forces have been organized, presents a singular instance of republicanism combined with military despotism: they have their own laws and judges, and their obedience to the head of the army is exacted only in time of war. They pay no contribution to the state, and receive no pay. Each sovereign, on his accession to the throne, is obliged to recognise and ratify their military charter. Between them and the other subjects of Russia scarcely any intercourse subsists; in fact, they are employed in the interior as a sort of counteracting force. For the more effectual attainment of this object, the Government allows them many distinctions and extra perquisites. Notwithstanding the privilege which they enjoyed of selecting their chief, (styled Attaman,) from amongst themselves, at a period which we may still call recent, the young Grand-Duke Alexander Nicolaiewitsch was appointed to that dignity. This step produced the effect of conciliating the different parties that aspired to so important a post, whilst at the same time it ensured the influence of Government over all the internal concerns of the Cossacks. The leading trait in the character of these troops is, a total indifference to all other pursuits, than those of war, pillage, and devastation. Their habitations are rich in ready money, gold, pearls, and diamonds: these objects, which form the hoarded plunder of ages, their frugal habits prevent them from diminishing. A stranger seldom obtains a sight of their wealth; for nothing less than a most extraordinary degree of confidence will induce a Cossack to admit a visitor into the apartments which contain the precious store for centuries transmitted untouched from father to son.

The other Asiatic hordes, though resembling the Cossacks in their organization, are less inured to discipline and the fatigues of war.

Amongst all the institutions of the Russian empire, there is none, perhaps, more despotic than that of the Military Colonies. The project of this establishment was conceived by a General Officer of Artillery, Count Araktshejew, a man whose name was once but too notorious throughout Russia, and whose memory is destined to share the distinction of an unenviable longevity. The Count commenced his career as a private soldier, and served till he was promoted to the rank of an officer. His severe system of discipline attracted the attention of Paul the First, when that sovereign, who was then but Grand-Duke, resided in his chateau of Gatschina, and daily occupied himself in exercising a few soldiers who were one day to serve as models for the whole army. Count Araktshejew and Baron Diebitsch, (the father of the late Field-Marshal,) were, at the parades at Gatschina, the companions in arms of Paul. The gratitude of the Emperor recompensed

the services rendered to the Grand-Duke. Without the slightest knowledge of war, Araktshejew was created General, and was promoted to the first military dignities without having faced any other foe than the common enemy of every despot,—that love of liberty and justice implanted by Nature in the breast of man.

In the reign of Catherine the Second, the projects of aggrandizement formed by the Russian Government, assumed a decided shape. In order to obtain the key to Germany, the heart of Europe, it was necessary to conquer Poland. Finland was to be subjugated that St. Petersburg might be protected against a *coup-de-main* from the Swedes, who would thus be deprived of all inclination to reconquer the provinces of the Baltic. The possessions on the Black Sea were to be further extended, that from north to south a united front might be opposed to the Powers of the west of Europe, one which, by advancing both wings, might embrace the entire of Europe. The conquests in the Caucasus were to pave the way for that of Asia Minor, in order that the new Greek throne of the modern Constantine might be more easily established in Constantinople. This long formed project of Catherine was never lost sight of by the Russian Government, and the policy of the other powers had nearly crowned it with success. England first introduced the Russian fleets into the Mediterranean, and taught them to combat; Austria and Prussia participated in the spoil of Poland; France remained a tranquil spectator of the giant's progress. Russia felt thoroughly persuaded that her ambitious designs could be thwarted only by England and Austria, and by the influence of both those powers over Turkey and Sweden. Menaced on these two points, Russia was aware that she would be driven back into her ancient limits, along the same route through which she had extended her power. The object of her dread was therefore a coalition between Turkey and Sweden, supported by England and Austria, and on this point of view was her attention fixed when she established her *Military Colonies*. The Colonies of the South, whose strength consisted in their cavalry, were destined to act against Hungary and Turkey: the Colonies of the North, which were composed of infantry, were to direct their operations against Sweden. In the centre were the reserve Colonies, in the vicinity of the head-quarters of the First Army, from which reinforcements were to be detached, and sent to such places as might stand in need of their aid. Having made the foregoing remarks on the political object of this military establishment, we now proceed to examine it in detail.

The colonization of regiments takes place only in the territories appertaining to the Crown, and whenever there is a scarcity of timber for building, or of peasants, the Government purchases the former from different proprietors, or takes the latter in exchange for other lands, which on account of their situation are not included in the general plan of colonization. The Colonies cost the Government an annual sum exceeding twenty-eight millions of roubles. The villages are constructed of new materials, on a new and regular plan, and resemble extensive barracks surrounded with pleasure grounds and kitchen garden. Straight highways lead from one village to another, and in all the same regulations are observed as in time of war, no individual being allowed to pass the barrier without undergoing the examination

of the Guard. Several villages are assigned to every regiment destined to form part of the Military Colonies; the population of these villages being proportioned to the number of men in the regiment, the commanding officer of which becomes the sole head of his district. From that moment all the other authorities cease to exercise their functions, and no judges are recognised except the members of the Military Council. A soldier is quartered upon each peasant, who with his wife, children, and all that he possesses, is at the disposal of his unbidden guest. An accurate list is taken of his goods, horses, and other cattle, and without the permission of the Captain, the unfortunate man dares not dispose of a single article. He cannot even venture to eat an egg, kill a fowl, or bake a loaf without the consent of his new master and instructor in the art of war. He is obliged to shave his hair and beard (and for the latter the Russians entertain a superstitious predilection): he is dressed in a sort of uniform, compelled to perform the most fatiguing duties, and required to exercise daily, as well as to impart to his military guest his own knowledge of agriculture. Against acts of oppression such as we have enumerated, it may well be supposed, that the luckless peasants at first revolted. Accordingly, wherever the Military Colonies were established, serious insurrectionary movements broke out; but after the application of the knout to a few hundred of the rebels, and the banishment of others to the mines of Siberia, the rest became submissive, and made a virtue of dire necessity.

At present there are 60,000 men in the colonies, the mass of the peasants belonging to which amounts to 280,000.

Since the war of 1812, the character of the Russian army has totally changed. Previously to that epoch, the Russian soldiery were brutes, in the entire acceptation of the term. The influence of events, however, has produced its customary effect even on this class of men. The vast number of French and other foreign prisoners who remained in Russia, worked a change not only in the views and judgments of the petty nobility and peasantry, from whose ranks the army was recruited, but even in the army itself. Moreover, the Russian troops set foot on a foreign soil, at a period when the most liberal proclamations stimulated the Prussians to the highest degree of enthusiasm. The lengthened stay of the former in Germany and France, may be said to have given them new life. The officers and privates of the army, brought into immediate contact with every class of inhabitants to be found in civilized countries, learned to see, hear, and understand. How deep must have been the impression made upon the Russian soldier, when he reflected on the superior condition of Prussian and French troops, and compared their situation with the wretchedness and despotism which awaited him at home! But it was principally on the troops which composed the Russian army of occupation, and which remained in France from the year 1815 to 1818, that the example before their eyes produced an indelible impression. The various connexions formed by this division of the army, whether for scientific or political purposes, the formation of military masonic lodges, and many other circumstances to which the march of events gave birth, awakened an extraordinary spirit amongst the Russian troops in France. Of this moral change, the Emperor Alexander seemed aware, as on his return to Russia he

judged it expedient to disperse amongst other regiments the men who had composed the army of occupation. Far from contributing to the accomplishment of the Emperor's designs, this measure might have been termed a species of military propagand. The proclamations addressed by Alexander to the Polish nation and army, as well as the constitution bestowed on the Poles, created a strong sensation amongst the Russian army, ever alive to passing events, and excited in the breast of every Russian patriot, a hope that in his own country arbitrary rule might be changed for constitutional government. This hope had been authorised by the Emperor Alexander himself, when on the occasion of the first Diet held in Warsaw, he emphatically declared his resolution of granting to all his subjects the benefits of a constitution similar to that accorded, or at least promised to the Poles. Unfortunately, the violent measures adopted by the Government, were in direct opposition to this promise. The Emperor's suspicions were aggravated by secret denunciations, and in proportion to their increase, the secret military police was augmented, and arbitrary prosecutions, arrests, and sentences of exile to Siberia became matters of frequent occurrence. This abuse of power was sufficient to disgust the whole army, and the discontent soon became general. When the Emperor was at Laibach, a regiment of the Guards of Simeonow, raised the standard of revolt. The example would infallibly have been followed by the other regiments of the Guards, but for the prudence and energy of some superior officers, who for that time succeeded in appeasing the storm. The regiment of Simeonow was disbanded, and the officers and soldiers were incorporated into regiments of the line. This measure was attended with results similar to those which had taken place on the dispersion of the troops composing the army of occupation in France. Every soldier of the Guards preached insurrection to his comrades of the line. This revolt was the cause of many other fatal occurrences — military inquiries, banishments, and condemnations. Four colonels (Watkowsky, Koschkaref, Tarmolajew, and Prince Tscherbatow,) were tried by a Court-martial at Witepsk, and condemned to death.

Dissatisfied with the conduct of the Guards in general, the Emperor resolved to punish them by ordering them from their quarters in St. Petersburg to the dreary villages of Lithuania, where they were to remain till the spirit of disaffection which prevailed amongst them had subsided. They were also surrounded by spies and police agents. On a certain occasion, the Emperor ordered one of the heads of the military police to dispatch a trusty agent to the cantonments of the Guards at Wilna, in order to sound their opinions, and especially those of certain regiments. The superior functionary confided the important task to one of his most experienced subalterns, who on his return, instead of a report presented to his chief a sheet of white paper, to which he had affixed his signature, but nothing more. The former having demanded an explanation, the agent replied that the testimony of his eyes and ears had led him to conclude that all the Guards merited transportation to Siberia; or that he himself deserved to be hanged as a false witness; wherefore he requested his superior to fill up the blank sheet as he might judge most expedient. On returning from the congress of Verona, the Emperor reviewed the Guards, by

whom he was received with so many marks of enthusiastic attachment, that he instantly issued an order recalling them to the capital.

Meanwhile, the discontent which was general throughout the Empire was shared by the whole of the army, and had reached its height when Alexander closed his mortal career at Taganrog. This unexpected event rendered the succession to the throne a matter of doubt, and occasioned the revolt of the Guards at St. Petersburg on the ¹⁴/₂₀ December 1825, as well as some partial insurrections among the second army and among many other corps. Although the mutiny was suppressed to the destruction of its authors, a considerable degree of fermentation still existed amongst the troops, and amongst all classes of the Empire.

To these alarming circumstances, under which the Emperor Nicholas assumed the reins of Government, were added difficulties that almost forced him into the war with Turkey, which though long premeditated, had been till then deferred by the policy of Alexander who dreaded, and with reason, that the war in question might give a fatal shock to the tranquillity of Europe. The country was ruined by the obstacles which had destroyed her internal and external commerce. The finances were in a state of dilapidation, and scarcely sufficed for the prodigious expenses occasioned by the maintenance of a numerous army. Each day these difficulties increased, and besides, it was necessary to quell the storm, and to discover fresh resources. But above all, it was indispensable that the army should be occupied, and the attention of the populace directed to some external point. These considerations induced the Emperor to take the field.

The strength of the Russian army was known, and the eyes of Europe were anxiously fixed on the theatre of war. The hopes of one party were not realised; the fears of the other were belied. The campaign failed to produce the results desired by the former, and feared by the latter.

We have already observed, that at this period the Russian army amounted altogether to 1,006,000 men. It may here be expedient to offer a few details in explanation of the paucity of the troops brought into the field by Russia. We shall first speak of numerical, and afterwards of moral force.

Every well-informed individual who may have had an opportunity of seeing the Russian army, will subscribe to the accuracy of the following estimate, which is founded on facts.

From the total amount of the army,	1,006,000
must be deducted:—	

1st, The sick, invalids, absent,	113,000
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It is incontestable that a Russian regiment is never numerically complete. Officers in command of regiments receive the funds for the full compliment of men, &c. but are always obliged to have some hundred men less, than the proper number, for the sake of economy, and in order to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the regiment, for which no allowance is made by the government.

2nd, Workmen, servants employed in the

Brought forward	113,000	1,006,000
hospitals, schools, &c. persons of every class, employed in the different military establishments of the Empire	148,000	
3rd, Valets, and other servants of officers, and of persons employed in the army,	92,000	
Every general officer has for his personal service from eight to eighteen servants; majors and colonels from three to six, and every other officer one or two. Different persons employed in the Army, in the Commissariat, in the Military Establishments, are allowed a number of servants proportioned to their rank. Even the wives of officers, and of persons employed in the army, are allowed soldiers for their personal service.		353,000
Number of men who could be mustered for action		653,000
From this number must be again deducted:—		
1st, The Corps of the Caucasus	80,000	
2nd, The Corps of Siberia, and Orenburg, which were required to observe the South Eastern Frontiers	21,000	
3rd, The Corps of Finland, required to occupy that newly conquered Province, and to observe the Swedes.	25,000	
4th, The Corps of Lithuania, and the Russian garrison in Warsaw	40,000	
These latter forces, under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine, were not disposable, on account of the position with respect to Austria.		
5th, The Military Colonies, which in urgent cases furnished men	60,000	
6th, <i>Cordons Militaires</i> , destined to act in support of the revenue	6,000	
7th, A third of the Cossacks and Asiatic hordes that remained in their provinces	40,000	
8th, Garrisons of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and other fortified places	80,000	
9th, Interior Guard	120,000	
		472,000

The total of the Russian disposable forces employed against the Turks and the Austrians amounted to but 181,000 men, 100,000 of whom were destined to line the frontiers of Austria; the invading army might therefore be composed of 81,000 men. With a force so disproportionate was the first campaign in reality made, and the enormous losses sustained by the army compelled the Government to have recourse to new levies, till even their last reserve of recruits was exhausted.

Both of the campaigns against the Turks resembled the conduct of a

gamester, who, having lost the greater portion of his fortune, collects the feeble wreck, stakes it on a single card, with the intent of repairing his misfortunes by one successful attempt, and losing the stake, has no other resource than to blow out his brains. The plan of the campaign, viz.—the project of entering Turkey by the narrow intersected country between Bassowa and Mangalia, and of venturing towards the Balkan and Constantinople, whilst the rear was left exposed to the enemy, the left wing pushed to the sea coasts, and the right wing left defenceless; moreover, the idea of attacking in front an enemy superior in numbers; such a plan is open to severe criticism.

A single glance at the map will suffice to prove, that by advancing upon Prawodi towards the Balkan, the Russian army left in its rear the line of fortified places on the Danube, from Widdin to Mangalia, with their garrisons amounting to 70,000 men. The position of these fortified places rendered it absolutely necessary to blockade them rigorously, in order that their respective garrisons might be unable by desperate sallies to cut off the communications, and thus occasion the total destruction of the Russian army. For this blockade the Russians were too weak; they accordingly contented themselves with making feeble demonstrations. Had the Turkish generals taken advantage of their favourable position, the army of Gen. Sabalkansky would have been completely destroyed. The lower Danube is divided into several branches, forming a number of small islands, which would have facilitated the manœuvres of allied troops, ensured their junction and their retreat, and all other movements that might have been made in rear of the Russians.

Again it may be seen, that the right flank of the Russians was exposed on the whole line of march to the enemy, who constantly followed the movements of the flank, threatened to throw its columns into disorder, as well as to fall upon the rear, and cut off the retreat, and the subsistences. Here again the incapacity of the Turkish generals saved the imprudent leader of the Russians. To the many obstacles enumerated were added the natural localities of the country. The roads were through narrow defiles, almost impracticable mountains, and marshes, through many parts of which it was impossible for two horsemen to pass abreast. To vanquish these obstructions would have required more skilful engineers than the Russian army could boast. In rainy weather the roads were wholly impassable; men and cattle often perished in them, and when the rain continued, the torrents became swollen to such a height as to inundate the surrounding country, cut off the communications, put a stop to all military operations, and intercept the supplies.

The nature of the soil along the whole Russian line of operation, rendered cavalry manœuvres extremely difficult and dangerous. The Russian cavalry was not sufficiently well-trained to the skirmishing system, and in this respect the Turkish cavalry always had the advantage. Some of the Cossack regiments were acquainted with the manœuvres of the Turks, but neither their horses nor their arms were such as to enable them to offer an effectual resistance to the Spahis. The Russian cavalry was therefore obliged to act in close masses, and where the nature of the ground would not admit of such order of battle, that force either became useless, or was dispersed, if not anni-

hiliated. The Russian infantry could rarely find an opportunity of giving battle in the open field, but was generally forced to throw up fortifications, in order to withstand the abrupt and violent attacks of the Turks. The former experienced the greatest difficulty in attacking and storming fortified places and positions. The Turks seldom fight well in the open plain, but make a terrific resistance when protected by their ramparts. The storming of the fortifications therefore invariably cost the Russians a treble amount of men, and an immense number of superior officers, who fell each at the head of his troop. This enormous loss of superior officers was the more sensibly felt, as the Russians had not the power of immediately supplying their places, a difficulty not experienced in other civilized countries, where officers are taken from the middle classes of the population.

In general it may be said, that at the period to which we advert, the discipline of the Russian forces was such as might be witnessed in an army regenerated and re-organized during fifteen years of peace and parade-service. In the Russian bulletins, the enthusiasm of the troops was pompously eulogised. But for what can the Russian private soldier feel this enthusiasm? For his honour? He knows not the meaning of the word, which belongs but to his superiors. For his country? He knows none; he has none: from the moment that he becomes a recruit, he is separated for ever from his native land, and irrevocably devoted to the service of despotism. From that moment his relations, his brothers, sisters, and friends, look upon him as a wretched instrument of their servitude and oppression; from that moment he possesses neither land nor property; even his children are not his own, but like himself are forced to become soldiers; he is dragged from Sweaborg to Tiflis, from Ochotsk to Polangen; and at the close of his career, his bones are buried in a foreign land. To this cause may be attributed the Russian soldier's want of genuine heroism. The courage with which he faces death is but the blind resignation of despair. It were absurd to argue that as a nation the Russians are deficient in courage; but all nations fight well when their interests are concerned: the Russian, therefore, cannot do less; and his interest is plunder,—the hope of participating, after victory, in the wealth of rich and cultivated countries. But what advantages could the Russians expect in Moldavia and Wallachia—in Varna and Szumla—in Burgas and Adrianople—or even in Constantinople! A ravaged and depopulated country—the wretched food of their moveable stores—no repose during a march—no safety in their bivouacs—an active and vigilant enemy in their rear, flank, and front—and lastly, the certainty of always finding themselves, even after the most brilliant engagement, in the same position, or if possible, in a worse. The character of the Russians is not so much influenced by superstition as may be generally imagined. The Russian soldier willingly braves death for his *Obras* (idol, or image of a saint) when his devotion is reinforced by a gratuity in money, meat, or brandy; but for his *Obras* alone he marches slowly, and allows himself to be urged forward by the application of the cane or the knout.

Every step made in advance by the Russians cost them enormous sacrifices; every fruitless victory was purchased by them at the expense of thousands of their slain. If we consider the character of the

Turkish soldier, we shall find them composed of better elements. Though a soldier he is still a citizen, nay the best of citizens. In his faith he again finds his country. Mahometanism exercises a powerful influence over the individuality of the man, over his desires and feelings, and also over the hope of enjoyment which connects his earthly existence with a mysterious future. Thence arises the courage of the Turks during a struggle for the cause of their faith; thence their contempt for death, which is to lead them to the promised bliss; thence the enthusiasm with which, when bravely headed by their officers, they advance to meet the enemy. Moreover, the Turks, like most of the Asiatics, are remarkably abstemious; a little maize suffices to appease their hunger; but with that diet, a Russian stomach compressed into a modern uniform, is not so easily satisfied. Where a hundred thousand Turks would subsist with ease, half that number of Russians would die of famine.

As to the Russian cavalry it may be observed, that the Russian dragoon takes care of his horse, because strictly watched by his officers and non-commissioned officers; but when the latter are themselves fatigued, the soldier thinks no more of his horse. But the Turk, like every southern Asiatic, regards his horse with peculiar affection; the animal is his property; his master considers him almost as something sacred, and would sooner expose himself than his favourite steed to hardship and privation. The Cossacks too love their horses, but the attention which they bestow on the poor beasts proceeds solely from a hope of being enabled by their means to make forced marches, to surprise an unguarded foe, or to gain a considerable share of plunder. When that hope fails, they give themselves but little trouble, and in general, on such occasions, display that want of intrepidity, that meanness and worthlessness of character, by which highway robbers are distinguished.

Although the Russians, during the two campaigns, received reinforcements of new recruits and all that was disposable in the interior, to the amount of more than 220,000 men, so enormous were their losses, that at the termination of the second campaign, the army was reduced to about 50,000 men. The war, therefore, had cost the Russians upwards of 250,000 men, besides a number of their best officers; and these deplorable sacrifices, made for the purpose of obtaining a useless object, would have been insufficient to save the army from total destruction, had the Turks possessed a single general acquainted with military tactics. Never was an army so much exposed, by the imprudence of its leader, to inevitable destruction as the Russian force in passing the Balkan, and perhaps in the annals of war, it would be difficult to find a page fraught with the gross ignorance and stupidity displayed by the Turkish generals on that memorable occasion. The two campaigns had not only disorganized, but completely demoralised the troops. Besides, the enormous losses sustained in the material of the army, placed the Government in a situation of great difficulty. It was impossible to conceal the deplorable results of the campaigns, which visibly affected the people and the other divisions of the army, and which were attributed by public opinion to the incapacity of the foreign generals placed at the head of the troops. But the more the Russian public were shocked and dissatisfied with the measures of

Government, the greater share of protection and favour did the latter extend to the foreigners whose conduct had excited the discontent; and the removal of many influential officers was the natural consequence of the suspicions which had gained ground.

Such was the general situation of the Russian army when the revolution declared itself at Warsaw.

Persevering in his system of heedless and hazardous energy, the Russian General abruptly advanced towards Warsaw. Compelled to change his manœuvres five times; attacking the brave Poles at one moment on the left, at the next on the right; meeting on all sides with insurmountable obstacles, he died, leaving his army between two fires. His unpardonable error—a most fortunate one for the Polish cause—was that he quitted Lithuania and Volhynia before he had assembled a formidable army, in order to cover those provinces, and another powerful force with which he might have advanced upon Warsaw. Had he taken those precautions, the Poles, reduced to the feeble resources of their petty state would, notwithstanding their heroic courage, have been unable to resist the forces brought into the field by Russia.

The Poles, on their side, committed a fatal error—one which has cost themselves a fearful loss of lives, and which their brethren of Lithuania have cause to rue still more deeply. From the commencement of the revolution, the Polish Government ought to have foreseen the necessity of profiting by the favourable disposition and fermentation in Lithuania and Volhynia, with a view either to establish the theatre of war nearer to the Russian frontiers, or to engage in their interests a population of eleven millions of Poles, besides gaining the advantage of considerable resources for war, and also of seaports.* The Russian corps were then in cantonments, isolated from each other, and might have been surprised and beaten in detail, had the Polish General displayed less hesitation. Six thousand men ought to have been detached by Augustowa, and the same number by Bozeer-littowsk, on the very day on which Warsaw was evacuated, and on which the other Polish troops had declared in favour of the revolution. With the exception of the central force, which should have remained at Praga, all the force that was organized should have joined the two advanced corps. These measures were neglected, till at length the intrepid Skrzynecki, by his admirable perseverance and energetic manœuvres, effected a plan of operation which, at the commencement, might have been accomplished with greater ease, and at a less expense of blood.

* The judgments which the author of this article passes on events are not regulated by their results. He was the first who, when the revolution at Warsaw was known, inserted several articles in the Morning Chronicle of December and January last, stating the absolute necessity which existed for the advance of the Poles towards the Niemen, Lithuania, and Volhynia.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SEA LIFE.

BY A MIDSHIPMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

ABOUT two years after the death of my father, a respectable old officer, who knew my family, was appointed to command a ship, which was to be fitted out for the express purpose, as he supposed, of being employed with the North Sea fleet. The name of this sort of home service reconciled my mother to accede to my wish of going to sea; though, indeed, the kind old lady never could refuse anything that I persisted in. Accordingly, in April 1795, I joined His Majesty's ship G——, in company with two other young *protégés* of the Captain.

The ship was not yet out of the hands of the dock-yard authorities. No men had been appointed to her, and although the officers had been appointed, they had not yet joined. Our Captain, who had come from Scotland at the same time as ourselves, in order to take command, desired us to remain on board, rightly judging that three raw Scotch boys were better there than cruising about Deptford. This was tiresome enough, but the scene soon changed. The continued hammering of the caulkers and other artificers from the dock-yard, was mixed with the bustle of more general preparation. The First-Lieutenant joined; some draughts of men were supplied to the ship; and a party of Greenwich pensioners were allowed to work on board at daily hire. The operations were no longer upon the mere hull; the more complicated duties of preparing the whole machine began their progress.

The two youngsters already mentioned, and myself, were the only persons in the shape of officers, whom the First-Lieutenant, when he joined, found on board; so that, although we were ignorant of every thing, we were immediately put in requisition as his assistants, and sent off in boats with messages, or appointed to the charge of little parties of the men who were employed to get in the ballast at the lower-deck ports. I was highly pleased with the importance which this kind of command gave, and became anxious to get as much as possible done by the party in my charge. I divided them for this purpose into two parties, and endeavoured to excite emulation between them. The men, pleased or amused with their young officer, entered into the spirit of the thing, and tried which could get in most. Of course I fancied my own charge of more consequence than any thing else that was going on, and when all hands were called upon deck for some other duty, I remember running up to ask the First-Lieutenant if my parties might be spared, for I had got "a *strive* established between them." In this way we went on fitting out in the fine weather of a fine summer, in the river Thames, and I thought the sea-life the happiest possible; while my imagination was excited to its glories by the tales of the Greenwich pensioners, to whom I listened with avidity at every leisure hour.

It was late in the autumn before we were ordered round to Spithead, to make one of a large fleet which was then beginning to assemble, to form an expedition for an attack on the enemy's colonies in the West Indies. The fleet were under the orders of Admiral Christian. On our arrival at Spithead, in H. M. S. G——, her lower-deck guns were ordered to be dismounted and put down in the hold, to make

room for some of the troops, which it was intended should be embarked on board of her, to save, so far, the expense of hiring transports. Her guns were to be remounted on her arrival in the West Indies. She was peculiarly adapted for this kind of service, being one of those capacious Indiamen which were purchased for the navy about this time, and fitted out as men-of-war. Our Captain, however, thought it derogatory to him that his ship, commanded by an old officer, should be so employed.

That any employment must be honourable which could save to the country the expense of hiring one transport, or more, while, with the saving, the required service could be much better performed, involves a principle that was not so well understood in those days, as it has been since the time when Lord St. Vincent carried the extreme of the maxim so far, as to employ captains in their barges to pick up floating pieces of oakum. This reference is sufficiently intelligible to my naval friends, as relating to one of those extreme measures by which Lord St. Vincent sometimes caricatured the orders he gave out, that he might thereby insure their being made clear to the dullest capacity. To the uninitiated, the reference may require explanation.

Before the time when Lord St. Vincent exercised a powerful sway over the naval service, and freely used his "*hatchet*"* to cut down all sorts of innovations and abuses, particularly in the civil departments of the service;—and, for such purpose, it must be confessed that this instrument was better adapted than the "*penknife*" with which Lord Nelson cut through the obstacles that lay between him and an enemy;—before this time, I say, the preservation of the stores, supplied for the use of the navy, was not attended to with that care that so important a branch of the service demanded. Zealous officers there were who did attend to those matters, but it was not so much the *fashion* for captains to be conversant in them then as it became afterwards, and as, I believe, it continues to be, so that they themselves supervise every expenditure, and cause the stores to be nursed and husbanded; and when worn out for one service, to be applied to another, in such a way, that not a rope-yarn of the old cable shall be lost, through the gradations of small rope, spun yarn, &c. until it is finally exhausted in oakum to caulk the seams with. Previous to this time, for instance, many small ends of rope-yarns, which were cut off in working them up, only added to the load for the scavenger's basket, which grows in a most unaccountable manner every hour, and is thrown overboard as often as the decks are swept. Or, if such *shakings* were not allowed to be thrown overboard, they were often kept for the much more injurious purpose of allowing the boatswain to exchange them for brooms to sweep the decks with, of which it was asserted the supply from the dockyard was not sufficient. The boatswain could always find some waterman, who came off to the ship, ready for this kind of barter. This, of course, opened the way to a temptation for him to inclose valuable rope among his shakings, and to receive something more than brooms in return. The shameful laxity in the civil department also made it a very easy matter for Mr. Boatswain to settle this business with the clerks at the dockyards, who took an account of returned

* See Capt. Basil Hall's "*Fragments*," vol. i, page 169.

stores; so, when a survey was held on his remains, they were found to be all right.

To remedy such abuses, many orders were given out by Lord St. Vincent, when he commanded the fleet; and many regulations were made by him when he was afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty. Among the orders he issued to the fleet, this was one—that every ship should have attached to each mast, between the decks, and also on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, a canvass bag to receive the shakings, which were to be carefully gathered every time the decks were swept. The use for which the bag was made, was also to be painted upon it.

Another circumstance connected with the incident which I am about to mention is, that there was some peculiarity in the manner in which Lord St. Vincent used to lay the fleet to, when it was necessary for the ships to communicate with the flag-ship, or with each other. Instead of laying the main-top-sail flat aback, and the helm a turn a-lee, in the old-fashioned way, he was fond of keeping *steerage-way* upon the ships, not letting them drive like mere hulks, but keeping them going through the water, fast enough to be under control of the helm. The object probably was to enable them better to preserve their relative position to each other, and to be more ready on the instant to perform any evolution. It was also a very handy way of giving a boat a good long row in a cold morning, particularly if the captain, who might be in her, had added to its length, by having his ship further astern than she ought to have been, in which case, a small touch of the weather-helm and the lee-main-brace might keep the boat riding for any length of time. I should also mention, that about this time, the fashion of captains going in their state-barges upon all occasions, was beginning to wear out, with the gold-headed cane of the doctor on shore. And of this change his Lordship approved so much, that it was alleged these twelve or fourteen-oared boats always had a longer row than a four or six-oared boat.

Now, the story is, that shortly after the promulgation of the order about the shakings-bags, the captain of one of the ships in the fleet, who was endeavouring to get on board the flag-ship, was in his barge, rowing under the stern, while Lord St. Vincent was on the poop, looking out upon his fleet, or pacing the deck with his glass under his arm, and now and then casting a glance over the stern, to watch the progress of the barge, as she gained slowly on the ship. In doing this, his eye caught sight of a piece of rope-yarn, about two inches long, loosened into oakum, floating on the water, and which appeared to have come from his own ship. He hailed the barge, to let the Captain know of the impending loss of this part of the King's stores, and ordered that the piece of oakum should be picked up. The bowman laid in his oar, and reaching over the bow of the boat, caught the oakum between his finger and thumb, and held it up, but would not lift it into the boat.

“It is dirty, Sir!” to his Captain.

“It is dirty, my Lord,” repeated the Captain.

“Wash it, Sir; wash it, Sir.”

The oakum was washed, and brought on board the flag-ship, where it was deposited in the quarter-deck shakings-bag, at the main-mast, with all proper care.

But, to resume my narrative. The navy had not yet profited by this illustration of the maxim, that all service must be honourable by which the country can be benefited; so our Captain was very angry about the lower-deck guns being put in the hold, and resigned his command. Of course he was never employed again.

This truly benevolent and respectable man had been a very active officer in his youth, but he had not been employed between the time of the first war with America and that of his present appointment. In the interval he had got about him a rising family of ten children; and though willing enough to take his chance in the North Sea, it is probable that he did not like the prospect of dying ingloriously of the yellow-fever,—however advantageous such a result might have been to junior officers, who would have profited by the vacancy in all the gradations from the post-captain downward.

He left us, however, and thus I lost my early patron and friend. Before he left the ship, he recommended that another youngster, of whom he had also taken a particular charge, and myself, should be removed into a smaller ship, “That we might be made to learn our duty better.” In a large ship there are generally so many midshipmen, that it is a task for the first-lieutenant to find employment for them, to keep them out of mischief. In a small one, there are or were so few, that they must all be made useful in some way. In consequence of this recommendation, we joined H. M. S. P——. She was attached to the same fleet as my former ship, namely, that under Admiral Christian.

I may mention here that the midshipmen’s mess in the ship I now joined, consisted of a mate, two midshipmen, a captain’s clerk, and a surgeon’s mate (for we had no assistant-surgeon in those days). They were all grown-up men, and as the First-Lieutenant did not think their manners very exemplary, he very kindly and considerately put the other youngster and myself to mess with the gunner, a veteran seaman, from whom we heard nothing worse than some superstitious notions about foretelling the weather by the phases of the moon, and according to whether she set upon her back with her horns turned up: this last was a sure symptom of bad weather. Also, among some true stories of venerable date, I remember the one that gave rise to a saying often used by sailors when they would express a violent contest or struggle, “Pull devil—pull baker.” The story is, that a merchant-ship, (of which my sage informant had the name, as well as the names of her owners, master, and crew,) had been supplied with very bad biscuit by a certain baker in London. During the passage outward to Smyrna, her crew had been very sickly, by reason of the bad biscuit; and while there, she had buried some of her men, from a continuance of the same cause. On her passage home, she met with bad weather, and put into some port in Italy. Having sailed from thence, she was becalmed under Mount Stromboli. While lying there becalmed, her Captain saw a figure like the wicked baker, on the verge of the burning crater. He appeared to be struggling hard with somebody.

As the smoke from the mountain spread itself, so as to inclose the ship, the captain could make out the person of the baker distinctly; and was also able to discover that of his opponent, who was no less a personage than the old devil himself. The object of the devil was to pull the baker into the crater of Mount Stromboli, while the baker, as

he could not free himself from the grasp that had been laid on him; endeavoured to pull his satanic majesty from his strong hold. The victims of the baker's knavery in the mean time regarded the contest with eager delight; at first, highly pleased to see him in so fair a way of meeting with his deserts; but when he appeared to make a good fight of it, they forgot all their vindictive feelings; and in the true English spirit of fair play, cheered on the combatants, clapping their hands and vociferating—"Pull devil—pull baker!" as each in his turn made a good struggle for the mastery.* The baker fought well. But in such a contest the event could not long be doubtful. When the devil found he had such a "*tough-un*" to deal with, he put forth a little more of his mettle, and soon dragged the poor baker over the edge of the crater, and plunged along with him into the raging gulf, that boiled with rising fury to receive them. The satisfactory evidence that they had not been deceived by the vision, was, that on the arrival of the ship in London, they found that the baker had died, and, of course, gone to the devil at the very hour that they had beheld his plunge into the volcano of Mount Stromboli. .

With regard to my good messmate's notion, that the moon's being seen to set on her back is an omen of bad weather, it is much more easy to reconcile it to truth than the idea of the influence of her changes on the weather, which has been handed down from generation to generation, in opposition to the evidence of continued experience. In this climate, the prediction of bad weather will prove true three times out of four. This amount of accuracy in the practical result is more than sufficient to satisfy the disciple of a preconceived theory. Now the crescent of the young moon always sets upon her back;* and as the prediction of bad weather, "*more or less*," is so generally a safe one, it is safe when the moon can be seen to go down upon her back; that is, when the growing moon can be seen to set. .

The converse of this proposition is, I imagine, assumed, although we never hear it expressed; namely, that it is an indication of fine weather, when the moon is seen to go down with her horns foremost, and her back up. Now she does so only when, being on the wane, she is reduced to a crescent, and in this case she sets under a shining sun; whereas the crescent of the increasing moon sets after the sun is gone down. It therefore happens, that the setting of the waxing moon, when she is reduced to a crescent, is not observed; and, therefore, good weather is not predicted, which it ought not to be, in this country, by any prophet who has a respect for his prophetic fame. .

Now, I hope, I have satisfactorily proved, not only the theory we set out with, but also the converse thereof; and I feel that I have, therefore, some right to demand of other theorists on the moon's influence on the weather, that they should prove their's. . But a very requisite preliminary to the proving of a theory is the enunciation of it. Now, it is a most curious matter to consider, that although some notion of the moon's ruling influence on the weather is so general as to be almost universal, yet there is not one in a hundred of those who

* This is more remarkably the case in the spring of the year; because, at this time, the declination of the growing moon, when first seen, is more northerly than that of the sun.

maintain this notion, that can give a clear definition of their own belief in the nature or effects of that power. To the vague notions that cannot be expressed, there can, of course, be no answer. It is demanded, "Why should not the moon have an influence over the weather, as well as over the tides?" To this I answer, that I do not pretend to say that she should not. All that I assert is, that no such power is reconciled to any known or recognised law of nature; and that, in point of fact, the observations on which it is assumed *are not made*. Few will ask the above question who have satisfied themselves of the truth of Newton's problem of the three bodies, by following his demonstration; and have then considered the moon's and earth's centres as two of those bodies; and a particle of water on the earth's surface, as the third body. To those who have not, it may be answered, that the amount of the moon's influence, as having a tendency to make a wave of the atmosphere analogous to the lunar wave of the ocean, is known and appreciated; but that it is so small, compared with the chemical causes which act upon the atmosphere, particularly those of heat and cold, by the expansions and contractions which they cause, that its effects are not perceptible upon the currents of air or winds. If it were otherwise, its effect should follow the diurnal periods of the moon; which is rather more than what is asserted by her most devoted disciples.

We now come back to the advantage of having an enunciation to our theory. I have sometimes known the attempt to make one turn out to be a cure for the belief. But if, after reducing the theory to an intelligible form, any one shall believe that he can predict the change or continuance of any sort of weather from the changes of the moon, let him, after writing down his theory, keep a written account of the weather for twelve months, and compare them. I will answer for his conversion, or be ready to investigate his theory and observations in order to be convinced; unless the theory be of that vague sort, that anything or everything may be made to agree with it. This plan of writing down what is believed and what is observed, seems the more necessary as even the learned Dr. Hayley was led by the almost universal voice on this subject, to suppose that the changes of the moon had an observable influence on the weather. He drew up a formula for predicting the weather, which depended chiefly upon the hour of the day at which the moon changed. Thus, making the weather at any place depend upon the longitude. The advantage of this process to Dr. Hayley was, that upon trial he found that the theory was untenable, and he abandoned it altogether. But many have heard of this formula, who do not know that it was renounced by its author.

Among the various modifications of this said influence of our lunar satellite upon the weather, I have heard the following statements. "When the moon changes, we shall have a change of weather." "If, when the moon changes, we have a change of weather, we shall have the weather that then comes for the whole of that moon," &c. Again, some are contented to attribute this power to the change of the moon; some to the full and change, and some to the days of her entering into her four quarters—a day or two before, or a day or two after. These last are pretty sure to be right, in the endeavour to reconcile their theory with observation; for they have two thirds of the time wherein

to look for a point at which the weather may be suitable to compare with the other third, for the purpose of this reconciliation; so that being able to demonstrate the truth of their theory by undeniable observation, I fear that, like my good friend the gunner, this class of believers cannot be converted. Those who have taken up some of the other notions on trust, may be, if they will try the proposed experiments.

The ensuing winter was one of more violent and continued storms than any I have seen since; and now began my turn to be broken in for the realities of a sea-life. I well remember the day when I first found out that a sailor's profession required a greater portion of patient endurance and attention than I had yet been called upon to give it. I discovered what my late captain meant by being *made* to learn my duty in a small ship.

The signal was made for the fleet to weigh, in order to rendezvous at St. Helen's, as a more ready place to start from than Spithead. We had to beat down in a raw, cold day, blowing fresh with a drizzling rain. I was stationed to take charge of the crossjack-braces; and as I had learned the distinction between starboard and larboard, and knew the difference between letting go a rope, and pulling upon it, I thought I had my lesson perfect. There were certain other sounds which I had not yet learned to connect with my charge; such as—"Shiver the mizen topsail," "main-topsail haul," &c. But by a few sharp ratings from the first lieutenant for my stupidity, and being assisted by the superior knowledge of the men under my orders, I soon learned to be of some use at this business, as long as I could fix my attention; but this habit I had yet to learn. Whenever there was a cessation for a few minutes, I found myself wandering from the spot in which I should have remained, to look at some of the hundreds of vessels passing and repassing, among which we were threading our way, beating out between the Horse and Dean and the Warner Sands, luffing for one, bearing up for another, heaving all aback for a third.

I was not allowed to remain long in these reveries. The now well-known sound of "shiver the mizen-topsail," recalled me, to find that I was in a scrape which threatened a four hours' spell at the mast-head. After four or five hours of tacking and backing and filling, we anchored at St. Helen's, amidst a wood of masts. On the morning of the — day of November, the wind had made a treacherous show of coming round to the north-east. The admiral made the signal to weigh.

After the usual delay of waiting for the ill-managed portion of the transports and merchant ships, many of which had boats on shore contrary to orders, and the usual repetition of signals, and expense of powder to enforce them, this immense fleet was under way. The men-of-war, the transports, with ten thousand troops and their appointments, and a large convoy of merchant ships, made the fleet amount to more than 300 sail. We could steer our course down Channel with the wind something to the eastward of north. This questionable sort of fair wind continued during the night, and in the afternoon of the next day we were in sight of the Promontory, which forms the western limit of Torbay, called Berry Head. The wind was then freshening up from the north-west, and continuing to *back*, (or shift its direction

from right to left, contrary to the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, which is looked upon as ominous of bad weather. It now came from the west and was rising to a gale. The ships of war could have fetched into Torbay, which has famous shelter from a westerly wind; but, fortunately, the body of the fleet was too far to leeward to fetch into this bay; for had we anchored there, the devastation that followed, dreadful as it was, would have been woefully outdone. “

Just before the closing in of a November day, the Admiral made the signal to bear up for St. Helen's, the rendezvous we had left. Before it became dark, the fleet had time to wear, and to stand up channel, under their close-reefed main-top-sails and fore-sails, with the wind from the south-west, ominously backing to the southward and blowing harder and harder. As the night closed in, this perverse changing of wind still continued until it came from the south and south-south-east; from whence it blew a furious tempest, with that pitchy darkness made by the mass of water in the air, well known to sailors by the name of scud, while it yet retains the place of a low fringy cloud; but which now, joined with the surface of the sea blown into foam, formed one thick veil within which all was hidden.

I must here make a slight digression to give to such as are unacquainted with these matters, a clearer view of the circumstances of the fleet thus embayed upon a lee-shore. A little consideration will make it evident, that, although a ship, by setting her sails obliquely between the direction of the wind and that of her own length, may be impelled by the action of sails so set, in the direction of her length, not only at right angles to the wind, but with some oblique inclination towards the point from whence it blows; yet, if the wind becomes so violent that the sails which produce this effect must be taken in, the pressure of the gale upon the mere hull and rigging will tend only to drive her sideways before it. In the most violent gales, however, by the yards on which the sails are furled being braced obliquely, and by the form of the ship's bottom, she is enabled to make a course, not exactly sideways before the wind, but one somewhere between that course and the point to which her head is directed. With all sail set, and smooth water, the true course which a ship makes through the water will deviate but little from that to which her head points, or *looks up for*, as it is called; but as the sail is reduced, and as the waves become higher, the deviation of the true course made, from the line indicated by the direction of her head, becomes greater. This angle of deviation is called *lee-way*; and a ship is said to make one, two, three, &c. points of lee-way according as the true course she makes through the water is one, two, or three points to leeward of that which her head looks up for. The technical anomaly which makes this term difficult to be understood by a landsman is, that the term *way*, when thus compounded, (*lee-way*) has no reference whatever to the *rate or velocity* with which the ship goes; but, refers wholly to the *angle* above described.

The commencement of the tempest which I have mentioned, caught the fleet between the Bill of Portland and the Berry Head. The men-of-war and some of the weatherly transports were yet hardly within the line which would connect those headlands; but, by reason of the broad angle of lee-way which they made, the most weatherly had now

no prospect of rounding the Bill of Portland on the one tack, or the Berry Head, with the Start Point stretching yet to windward of it, on the other. The more leewardly ships were already within the extensive bay, which is bounded by those headlands; and drawing near to the fearful lee-shore that extended itself between them. The tempest, now obstinately fixed in the south, continued to blow with unabated fury; and the fleet, thus caught, continued to drive towards this exposed coast, on which the foaming sea rolled its last outrageous burst, while the wasted water of the preceding wave was thrown back to swell the wild commotion of the next.

When the Admiral deemed the fleet to have drawn near enough to the Bill of Portland, I believe the signal was made *to wear*;* but it was literally a signal made to the winds. No ship could see another at the distance of twice her own length; and the noise of the tempest made the report of guns as inaudible as their flash was invisible. Each ship was, therefore, in perfect darkness as to the position of those around her: and, as the signal to wear was not heard, each wore according to her own reckoning, to make one more effort to avoid the nearest side of the bay in which we were thus engulfed, before she should reach her fate. In doing this, as she wore and stood to the westward, each had to perform the blindfold ordeal of threading her way among those which continued on the other tack. The anxiety to avoid collision with others was sufficiently on the stretch in all. The signal lanterns were kept lighted, and in readiness to have their covers pulled off, in order to be shown whenever it might be useful. "A good look-out before, there," from the quarter-deck, was answered every two minutes by "Ay, ay, Sir!" from the fore-castle and lee-gang-way. In about a quarter of an hour after we had wore, the look-out-man on the fore-castle called out "A ship close a-head, Sir!" "Hard a-port."† "Signal men, two lights at the weather-cat-head!" "Man the mizen-stay-sail, down—haul!" were three orders given by our excellent first lieutenant, in one breath, but with that loud, clear voice, and that distinct stop between each, that made the party to which each was addressed, feel that they were called upon for instant exertion.

For a time the helm had no effect; but as the mizen-stay-sail came down, our ship gradually fell off, and the figure of the other began to open on the weather-bow, lowering through the darkness with two lights at her lee-cat-head, to show that she was doing the right thing; while, by degrees, we fell off, and passed slowly to leeward of her, but so near, that each wave on which she rose, seemed as if it would launch over us the black mass which encumbered it. Some were not so fortunate. One ship was run down by another that remained to make the sad tale known. Others that came in contact went down together; and, though not in silence, at least with no noise that could

* In fine weather, when ships go about from one tack to the other, they *tack*; that is, they go round with their heads towards the wind, until they bring it on the other side. If the water be smooth, and the operation be well managed, no ground is lost in this process. When there is a gale of wind and a high sea to contend with, ships cannot do this; and are, therefore, in that case obliged to *wear*; that is, to put before the wind, and from that position to haul up to the wind on the other tack. In doing this a good deal of ground must be lost.

† The rule of the road is no paradox at sea. If you keep to the right you do not go wrong.

vie with the tempest that roared over, and left oblivion in the place where they had been.

Thus we went on, making our leeward course to the north-east on one tack, and to the north-west on the other, and by every stretch, still narrowing the limit of the next, and drawing nearer to the fatal coast on which each hour brought some "poor devoted bark" to perform a new and short-lived tragedy. A white line of breakers now glared through the darkness; the hollows between the waves became deeper, and their towering heads more precipitous. One thundering bounce upon the ground gave a brief warning. One upward heave towards the steep beach, and the crashing backward-fall upon her broadside with the retiring surge, presented her decks to the next impending sea that burst upon them, and carried the shattered wreck of some good ship in its foam, while each following wave dashed the broken fragments on the beach, and swept them back to be again tossed by the next in restless succession.

The short day which followed saw a repetition of such scenes, and another black night, which promised their still more frequent recurrence, was soon to close in. About two o'clock, however, our ship could carry her fore-sail and main-top-sail. They were accordingly set. About four o'clock, some rain fell. The wind lulled, but piped up again in a strong gale from the north-west. The clouds began to break, and to assume that compact form and defined edge which makes what sailors call "a hard sky." The red glare of sunset shone through them. "All hands make sail," announced the glad tidings, for all were pretty well aware of the scrape we had been in. "Away up! loose the fore and mizen-top-sails!" "Away up! loose the main-sails!" "Shake one reef out of the top-sails;" were now the orders that gave promise of weathering the Bill of Portland.

Next morning opened to smile upon the ruin that had been made; and saw the remainder of the fleet sailing up Channel, scattered far and wide, but all with their fine weather canvass spread. Our little ship being the repeating frigate, (a sort of aid-de-camp to the Admiral's ship,) was despatched to all quarters to repeat the Admiral's signals for calling them together, and that evening we anchored at St. Helen's.

At the dawn of the following day, a signal was made, which called our Captain on board the flag-ship; and another which warned us to prepare to weigh. Our Captain soon returned, and as he stepped on board, pronounced the words, "Up anchor!" In a quarter of an hour we were standing out to round Bembridge Ledge; and in an hour we were standing down Channel, with a clear sky, an easterly breeze; and, as we reeled merrily along, startling the sea-birds that were now riding on the rippling waves. We arrived in Portland Roads that evening. A person came off, who gave us the information we had come for, which consisted of the names of the lost ships, as far as they had yet been ascertained by fragments which bore them; with the melancholy addition that five hundred dead bodies had been picked up the preceding days, in a line of about four miles of the beach west of Portland; but we could not hear of any living thing that had been saved.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENCES OF A SURALTERN.

NO. VII.

At eleven o'clock at night, on the 9th of June 1811, the siege of Badajoz virtually ceased. From the moment the second attack against San Christoval was repulsed, Lord Wellington resolved to make the best of a bad business, and he converted the siege into a blockade.

On the 10th, the battering train and stores were removed from the trenches, and by the 13th our works were clear. The town was closely blockaded until the 17th, on which day we broke up from before the place, and crossing the Guadiana by the ford above San Christoval, reached the banks of the Caya, in the neighbourhood of Aronches, a little after noon.

• Soult was aware of this movement, but whether he was apprehensive of its being a feint to draw him into a separate action before he was joined by the army of Portugal, or that the battle of Albuera had made him cautious of again coming in contact with the British troops, without a great superiority in numbers on his side, is best known to himself; but this much is certain, that although the road to Badajoz from Fuente-del-Maestro, by the village of Albuera, was open to him, he never once attempted to molest us.

It appeared from the different reports of our spies, that the whole disposable force, not only of the army of the South, but likewise that of Portugal, were in march against us; and Lord Wellington accordingly took up a defensive position near Elvas, with his advance at Campo Mayor, consisting of the 3rd and 7th divisions of infantry, while Blake's corps of Spaniards recrossed the Guadiana near Mertola.

The Dukes of Dalmatia and Ragusa formed their junction at Badajoz on the 28th, and the two Marshals dined there together on that day; great praise was bestowed upon General Phillipon for his fine defence of the place, and, as a matter of course, much bombastic stuff was trumpeted forth in the papers about the valour displayed by the Imperial soldiers on the occasion. Our losses were rated at more than four times their real amount; and though no blame was attached by the enemy to our troops, the engineers were attacked with a severity that I have reason to think was unjust. One writer speaking on the subject says,—

“But in spite of the valour of the assailants, they were repulsed; because, contrary to the rules of the art, they had not taken the precaution of being masters of the ditch, in order to prevent the entrance of the besieged into it. This blunder on the part of the English engineers had not escaped the observation of the French Governor, Phillipon. As soon as it was night, he sent miners into the ditch, to clean the foot of the breach, and thus render it impracticable. When the English came, they not only could not reach the steep breach by climbing, but their ladders also proved too short, on account of the height to which the miners had raised the new parapet.”

And the same writer again observes,

“Had the engineers followed the rules of fortification with as much ability as his Lordship displayed in the application of the principles of the higher branches of tactics, Badajoz would, no doubt, have surrendered about

the 14th or 15th of June. It scarcely would be believed, were it not expressly mentioned in the official reports, that in the beginning of the nineteenth century, troops should have been sent to the assault with ladders after the breach had been judged practicable."

I shall leave it to the gentlemen of the Engineers to answer these remarks, but for myself, I cannot conceive how it would be possible for us to make ourselves "masters of the ditch," while there was a French garrison in the fort! What the general feeling on this subject may be, I profess myself ignorant of; the situation of troops so posted would, I have no doubt, be one of high distinction; but I am quite certain, that I know at the least *one* individual who would not give a pin's point to be amongst the number so honoured, and *that* individual is the *writer* of these "Reminiscences." As far as I have been able to collect the facts, and I have received my information from good, I might say, the *best* authority, our defeat before San Christoval arose from three causes; first, the want of knowledge displayed by the officer commanding the first attack of the real situation of the breach, and owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the engineer being killed at the onset; secondly, the shortness of the ladders, and the smallness of the storming party each night; and thirdly, the conduct of the men who were entrusted with the charge of the ladders—a *foreign* corps 'tis true; but *why* employ troops of this description upon a service so desperate?

There is no duty which a British soldier performs before an enemy that he does with so much reluctance—a retreat always excepted—as working in trenches. Although essentially necessary to the accomplishment of the most gallant achievement a soldier can aspire to—the storming a breach—it is an inglorious calling; one full of danger, attended with great labour, and, what is even worse, with a deal of annoyance; and for this reason, that the soldiers are not only taken quite out of their natural line of action, but they are, if not entirely, at least *partially* commanded by officers, those of the Engineers, whose habits are totally different from those they have been accustomed to.

No two animals ever differed more completely in their propensities than the British engineer and the British infantry soldier; the latter delights in an open field, and a fair "stand-up-fight," where he meets his man or *men*; (for numbers, when it comes to a hand to hand business, are of little weight with the British soldier,) if he falls there, he does so, in the opinion of his comrades, with credit to himself; but a life lost in the trenches is looked upon as one thrown away and lost ingloriously. The engineer, on the contrary, braves all the dangers of a siege with a cheerful countenance, he even courts them, and no mole ever took greater delight in burrowing through a sand-hill, than an engineer does in mining a covert-way, or blowing up a counter-scarp: not so with the infantry soldier, who is obliged to stand to be shot at, with a pick-axe or shovel in his hand, instead of his firelock and bayonet. If, then, this is a trying situation, as it unquestionably is for a soldier, where death by round-shot and shell in the works is comparatively less than it is at the moment of the assault of a breach, how much more care should there be taken in the selection of the ladder men, than appears to have been the case at San Christoval?

Beyond all question or doubt, the advance of a column to escalade

should be preceded by a force consisting of the *best description of troops*, commanded by a *field-officer* of tried valour, and seconded by others, though of inferior rank, equal to their superior in this essential qualification. What caused the great loss in the second attack of San Christoval? The misconduct of the men who carried the ladders; because, had these even been long enough, which they were not, the immense loss of time, and the consequent loss of lives which took place before they could be brought up to the face of the breach, in consequence of the gross misconduct of the men that carried them, was in itself enough to cause the failure of the enterprise.

On the 22nd of June, the two French Marshals moved a large body of troops towards Elvas and Campo Mayor, in order to cover their *reconnoissance* of the position of our army. Some skirmishing between the cavalry took place, but nothing serious was the result, and the loss in killed and wounded trifling. A squadron of our 11th Light Dragoons, mistaking a French hussar regiment for a Spanish corps, were surrounded and captured.

Our army at this time counted about 66,000 men, of which number only 6000 were cavalry. The combined French army exceeded us by about 10,000, and in the arm of horse they were upwards of 3000 our superiors. Notwithstanding this disproportion of force, Lord Wellington had made able dispositions to beat the French Marshals in detail, and there is little or no doubt but that he would have succeeded, had Marmont been acting in concert with a man as presumptuous as himself; but Soult was too good a judge not to see the sort of adversary he was opposed to, and it was not possible to entrap him. Albuera taught him a lesson.

After the *reconnoissance* of the 22nd, and after supplies had been thrown into Badajoz, the enemy took up the quarters he had occupied previous to the junction of the armies of Portugal and the South;—the army of Soult in the neighbourhood of Seville, that of Marmont at Placentia. The seventh and third division of our army occupied Campo Mayor, and having got ourselves and our appointments into good order, we began to have all the annoyances of garrison duty, which was not lessened by the presence of three or four general officers. The mounting of guard, the salute, and all the minutiae of our profession, were attended to with a painful particularity; and poor old Gen. Sontag was near falling a sacrifice to his zeal on this particular point of duty. This officer was by birth either a German or Prussian, I don't know which, but, from his costume, I should myself say that he was a disciple of the Grand Frederick: he was a great Martinet, and had all the appearance of one brought up in the school of that celebrated warrior, and might have passed, and deservedly so, for aught I know to the contrary, for one who had served in the "Seven Years' War." His dress was singular, though plain; he usually wore a cocked hat and *jacket*, tight blue pantaloons, and brown top hunting-boots.

One day, when it came to my tour of duty, Gen. Sontag was the senior officer on the parade. Mounted on a spirited horse, he took his station in front to receive the "salute;" when the band of my regiment, much more celebrated for its harshness and noise than its sweetness, struck up as discordant a jumble of sounds as ever proceeded from the same number of wind instruments, the animal, a German

horse, and no doubt with a good ear for music, took fright, and standing upright on his hinder legs, commenced pawing and snorting in a manner that astounded every one present, the old General alone excepted; he continued immoveably steady in his saddle, from which a less skilful and experienced rider must inevitably have been flung, and sawed his horse's mouth with such effect, as to compel him to resume his former and more natural position; but, unfortunately at this moment, the drum-major, who justly estimated the cause of the refractory movements of the brute, made a flourish with his mace, as a token for the band—music I can't call it—to desist, and so terrified the animal, that he made a sudden plunge to get away, but was so firmly held by the grip of his rider, that his feet came from under him, and both the General and his charger were prostrate on the ground in a second.

It was an alarming, as well as a ludicrous exhibition: for a moment the General was unable to disentangle his foot from one of the stirrups, and when he got rid, after much exertion, of this incumbrance, he lost not only his hat, but his *wig* also; providentially he sustained no injury, and every one was glad of it. He was a man much esteemed in his brigade, and had, perhaps, the largest nose in the world! he was humorously styled by some Marshal (Nez) Ney!

A few weeks terminated our sojourn here, and the day of our leaving it was a delightful one to us all. We marched to the northern frontier, which we considered as our own natural element; for in *this* quarter we witnessed nothing but reverses, and *our* division had no opportunity of keeping up its established name. The country between the river Coa and the Agueda was filled with troops. The third division occupied Aldea de Ponte, Albergaria, and the neighbouring villages. Gallegos, Espeja, Carpio, El Bodon, and Pastores, were likewise occupied; and Ciudad Rodrigo might be said to be invested; the garrison were, at all events, much circumscribed in the extent of country for their foragers, but, nevertheless, they made some successful excursions to the nearest villages, such as Pastores and El Bodon. The 11th Light Dragoons, stationed at the latter, were considerably annoyed by the nocturnal visits of the garrison; and independent of the difficulty which a cavalry out-post has to contend with against an experienced infantry, thoroughly acquainted with the country in which they are acting, the 11th had but lately joined the army from England, and could not be said to be accustomed to the climate, or to have gained a sufficient knowledge of the French troops, or of outpost duty, to enable them to cope with their veteran antagonists.

The towns had been almost all robbed of bread and wine, the sheep-folds entered, and the spoil carried off, before the cavalry could be got together from their distant stabling, and be in a state to act. A regiment of infantry was, therefore, thought necessary to co-operate with the cavalry, and mine (the 88th) was the one selected; and it was a good choice, for the men had a natural turn for independent acting, and I never saw that set of fellows who would so soon make themselves acquainted with a country, or a good large town either.

Gen. Picton, no matter what his other faults might be, (and who is there amongst us without one?) knew well what he was about when he sent "the Rangers of Connaught" to support the 11th; he was

aware that before many hours after their arrival in their quarters, they would be *tolerably* well acquainted with the *resources* of the country about them; and that though now and then, perhaps, in a case of emergency, they might enlist an odd sheep or goat into their own corps, they would not allow *another to do it*. The General was right, and thought it better that a *few* sheep should be lost, than an entire *pen* of them carried off in triumph, and our dragoons (the worst of it!) bearded to the edge (almost) of their sabres.

We were not long unemployed! On the tenth night after our arrival the enemy made a formidable attack on our advance at the village of Pastores. The advanced sentry, Jack Walsh, passed the word to the next, who communicated with the picket, and in an instant every man was on his legs. Walsh waited quietly until the French officer who headed the advance approached to within a few paces of where he was standing, when he deliberately took aim at him, and shot him dead. The remainder retired for a moment, panic struck, no doubt, at the fate of their leader; they, however, rallied—for they were not only brave, but, what is almost as great a stimulus, *hungry*—and they forced our advance to give way; but Colonel Alexander Wallace placing himself at the head of his men, drove back this band of cormorants, and they never molested us afterwards.

Notwithstanding that we were thus placed with respect to Rodrigo, the army of Portugal maintained its position; the army of the north, commanded by Count Dorsenne, remained in its cantonments on the Douro, and Rodrigo was thus abandoned to its own resources.

Lord Wellington was not an idle spectator of this supineness on the part of the two French generals. As early as the month of August, he directed that a large proportion of the tradesmen of our army, with a proportion of officers, should be attached to the Engineers, in which branch we were deficient in point of numbers; and these men in less than six weeks gained much useful information, and besides, made a quantity of fascines and gabions sufficient for the intended operations. By the 5th of September, the town of Ciudad Rodrigo was completely blockaded, and we were employed in making arrangements for its siege, when the two Generals, Dorsenne and Marmont, made *their* arrangements to drive us back on Portugal.

On the 22nd of September they formed their junction at Tamames, which is about three leagues distant from Rodrigo. Their united force amounted to sixty thousand men, including six thousand horse; ours to not quite fifty thousand, including the force necessary to observe the garrison. We could not, therefore, taking it for granted, as a matter of course, that we wished to maintain the blockade, have brought forty thousand bayonets and sabres into the field, with an inferiority too in cavalry of two thousand! This, in a country so well calculated for the operations of that arm, at once decided Lord Wellington, and he raised the blockade on the 24th.

Previous to these movements, an intrenched camp had been formed at Fuente-Guinaldo, and this point was fixed upon for the union of our army. Gen. Graham occupied the line of the Azava with a numerous advanced guard; Gen. Picton, with the third division, was posted in the vicinity of El-Bodon; while Gen. Robert Craufurd, with the light

division, occupied the opposite bank of the Agueda. The fourth division, under the command of Gen. Cole, was at Fuente Guinaldo; and the other divisions of our army (the northern) were in cantonments close by, ready to act as might be deemed necessary.

Early on the morning of the 25th, the French army was in motion; the cavalry, under Gen. Montbrun, supported by several battalions of infantry, advanced upon the position held by our third division; but the over zeal of Gen. Montbrun, and the impetuosity of his cavalry, would not allow them to keep pace with the infantry, who were in consequence completely distanced at the onset, and never regained their place during the day.

The ground occupied by the third division was of considerable extent, and might, to an ordinary observer, appear to be such as to place that corps in some peril of being defeated in detail: for instance, the 5th regiment, supported by the 77th, two weak battalions, barely reckoning seven hundred men, were considerably to the left, and in advance of El Bodon, and were distant upwards of one mile from the 45th, 74th, and 88th; while the 83rd and 94th British, and the 9th and 21st Portuguese were little, if any thing, closer to those two battalions; some squadrons of the first German Hussars and 11th Light Dragoons supported the advance, and a brigade of nine pounders, drawn by mules, and served by Portuguese gunners, under the command of a German Major, named Arentschild, crowned the causeway occupied by the 5th and 77th.

Those dispositions were barely completed, when Montbrun, at the head of his veteran host, came thundering over the plain at a sweeping pace; ten of his squadrons dashed across the ravine that separated them from Arentschild's battery, which opened a frightful fire of grape and canister at point blank distance, but although the havoc made by those guns was great, it in no way damped the ardour of the French horse; they panted for glory, and nothing of this kind could check their impetuosity: once fairly over the ravine they speedily mounted the face of the causeway, and desperately, but heroically charged the battery. Nothing could resist the torrent,—the battery was captured, and the cannoniers massacred at their guns.

In an instant, the 5th, commanded by the gallant Major Ridge, formed line, threw in an effective running fire, steadily ascended the height, charged the astonished French Dragoons, and having repulsed and poured a volley into the latter, as they rushed down the opposite face of the hill, recaptured the guns, with which, joined by the 77th, they deliberately retired across the open plain after a long and determined stand against the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and only retreating when the approach of a strong body of French infantry rendered such a movement imperative.

Flushed with his first success, Montbrun, at the head of his victorious squadrons, now thought to ride through the 5th and 77th, but this handful of heroes threw themselves into square, and received the attack with unflinching steadiness. Nothing but the greatest discipline, the most undaunted bravery, and a firm reliance on their officers, could have saved those devoted soldiers from total annihilation; they were attacked with a fury unexampled on three faces of the square—

the French horsemen rode upon their bayonets, but unshaken by the desperate position in which they were placed, they poured in their fire with such quickness and precision, that the cavalry retired in disorder.

To re-unite the 5th and 77th with the other corps of the third division, was a task of no easy accomplishment, because that division was of necessity much extended, and the French cavalry were so numerous, that they were enabled to traverse the plain upon which the 5th and 77th were about to manœuvre; nevertheless these two regiments joined the 83rd British and the 9th and 21st Portuguese, the whole being now directed by Gen. Colville. The brigade of guns, also made good their retrograde movement, with the loss, however, of half their gunners, who were cut down on the hill.

While this was taking place on the left, the regiments of the right brigade were posted on a height, parallel to that occupied by the 5th and 77th; we had a clear, and painful view of all that was passing,—and we shuddered for our companions; the glittering of the countless sabres that were about to assail them, and the blaze of light which the reflection of the sun threw across the brazen helmets of the French horsemen, might be likened to the flash of lightning that preceded the thunder of Arentschild's artillery,—but we could do nothing! A few seconds passed away, and we saw the smoke of the musketry,—it did not recede, and we were assured that the attack had failed; in a moment or two more we could discern the brave 5th and 77th following their beaten adversaries, and a spontaneous shout of joy burst from the brigade. What would we have given at that moment to have been near them? They were not only our companions in arms, but our intimate friends (I mean the 5th, for the 77th had but just joined the army, and were comparatively strangers to us). But we were now menaced ourselves. From the great space that intervened between the regiments that had been engaged and those that had hitherto been unoccupied, it was not easy, taking into account the mass of French cavalry that covered the plain, to re-unite the third division. Lord Wellington, it is true, was on the spot, but the spot was a large one, with but few troops to cover it, *and had the French cavalry done their duty on that day, I doubt much if the third division would not have ceased to exist!* Meanwhile the time was passing away without the enemy undertaking any thing serious; but the 5th and 77th, and the other troops under Gen. Colville, seeing the danger of their position, and profiting by the inaction of the French troopers, who seemed to be paralyzed after their failure, made one of the most memorable retreats on record, across the plain, surrounded by three times their own number of horse, and exposed to the fire of a battery of eight pounders; but the 45th, 74th, and 88th had not yet been able to disentangle themselves from the rugged ground and vineyards to the rear of El-bodon, and their junction with the remainder of the division might be said to be at this moment (three o'clock) rather problematical, because the French light horse, and Polish lancers, not meeting with a force of our cavalry sufficient to stop their progress, spread themselves over the face of the country, capturing our baggage and stores, and threatening to prevent the junction of the right brigade with the other two.

While the French might be said to have the undisputed possession of the entire field of battle, over which they were pouring an immense mass of dragoons, followed by infantry and artillery, the regiments of our division which were in column, continued their retrograde movement upon Fuente Guinaldo; the 45th and 74th had by this time cleared the rugged ground and enclosures, and were in march to join the remainder of the column, but the 88th were most unaccountably left in a vineyard, which was enclosed by a loose stone wall. In the hurry of the moment they might, and I believe would, have been forgotten, had not the soldiers, who became impatient upon hearing the clashing of weapons outside the enclosure, burst down several openings in the wall, by which means they not only saw the danger of the position in which their comrades were placed, but also the hopelessness of their own, if they did not speedily break down the walls that incarcerated them; for our first hussars and eleventh light dragoons were giving way before the overpowering weight of the enemy's horse, while the bulk of the third division were marching in a line, parallel to the enclosure occupied by the 88th; so it was manifest, that if this regiment did not at the instant break from its prison, a few moments would have decided its fate, and left the third division *minus* the Connaught Rangers.

Each moment that we remained was of consequence, and the delay of five minutes would have been fatal; we were without orders, and were at a loss how to act; but nothing tends more to bring the energies of men into action than their seeing clearly the danger that they are placed in, and the consciousness that their only means of escaping it depends upon their firm reliance on themselves. Some officers called out to have the wall broken down, and in a second, several openings were made in it; every officer made the greatest efforts to supply, by his own particular dispositions, such as were on the whole necessary; but an operation of so delicate a nature, made in the face of a powerful antagonist, could not be performed with as much order or regularity as was desirable. From the great coolness of the men, and the intelligence and gallantry of the officers, the regiment was at last extricated from its dangerous position, but it was far, very far, from being safe yet; and had the French dragoons, at the close of the day, shown the same determination they did at its commencement, not one man of the 88th would have escaped, because from the isolated situation of that regiment, and the nature of its movement, it might have been cut off by companies, in the attempt to complete its formation outside the enclosure, as every company was obliged to act as an independent body, and as may be supposed, some confusion was unavoidable.

We had scarcely cleared the inclosure, when we witnessed a series of petty combats between our horse and those of the enemy, some of whom had posted themselves directly between us and our entrenched camp at Fuente Guinaldo: immediately in our front, some of Lord Wellington's staff were personally engaged with the French troopers; and one of them, either Capt. Burgh, or the young Prince of Orange, owed his life to the excellence of his horse. The 88th at length took its place in the column at quarter distance, and the third division continued its retrograde movement.

Montbrun, at the head of fifteen squadrons of light horse, pressed closely on our right flank, and made every demonstration of attacking us, with the view of engaging our attention until the arrival of his infantry and artillery, of which latter only one battery was in the field; but Gen. Picton saw the critical situation in which he was placed, and that nothing but the most rapid, and at the same time most regular movement upon Guinaldo could save his division from being cut off to a man. For six miles across a perfect flat, without the slightest protection from any incident of ground, without artillery, and I might say without cavalry, (for what were four or five squadrons to twenty or thirty?) did the third division continue its march, during the whole of which the enemy's cavalry never quitted them: a park of six guns advanced with the cavalry, and taking the third division in flank and rear, poured in a frightful fire of round-shot, grape, and cannister; many men fell in this way, and those whose wounds rendered them unable to march, were obliged to be abandoned to the enemy.

This was a trying and pitiable situation for troops to be placed in, but it in no way shook the courage or confidence of the soldiers: so far from being dispirited or cast down, the men were cheerful and gay; the soldiers of my corps (the 88th) telling their officers, that if the French dared to charge, every officer should have a *nate* horse to ride upon.

Gen. Picton conducted himself with his accustomed coolness; he remained on the left flank of the column, and repeatedly cautioned the different battalions to mind the quarter distance and the "tellings off." "Your safety," added he, "my credit, and the honour of the army, is at stake: all rests with you at this moment." We had reached to within a mile of our entrenched camp, when Montbrun, impatient lest we should escape from his grasp, ordered his troopers to bring up their right shoulders, and incline towards our column; the movement was not *exactly* bringing his squadrons into line, but it was the next thing to it, and at this time they were within half pistol-shot of us. Picton took off his hat, and holding it over his eyes, as a shade from the sun, looked sternly, but anxiously at the French; the clatter of the horses, and the clanking of the scabbards was so great, when the right half squadron moved up, that many thought it the forerunner of a general charge; some mounted officer called out, "Had we not better form square?" "No," replied Picton; "it is but a *ruse* to frighten us, but it *won't do!*"

At this moment a cloud of dust was discernible in the direction of Guinaldo; it was a cheering sight; it covered the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who came up at a slinging trot to our relief: when this fine regiment approached to within a short distance of us, they dismounted, tightened their girths, and prepared for battle; but the French horse slackened their pace, and in half an hour more, we were safe within our lines. The light division, which were also critically circumstanced on this memorable day, joined us in the morning, and thus the whole army was re-united.

(To be continued.)

SURVEY OF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA IN 1825-6.*

HAVING beat about the islands of Corisco for some time, we continued our survey to the northward: many canoes came off as we ran along the coast, bringing quantities of fish, fruit, vegetables, &c. and although we were going about six knots an hour, yet they contrived to keep up with us for a considerable distance. These canoes are not more than twelve feet in length by about two in width, and are built sufficiently light to allow the owner to take it on his back when no longer required upon the water: the natives are extremely dexterous in their management, and although using but one paddle, propel them with great velocity; when they wish to lessen their speed they throw a leg out on each side and stop almost immediately: The coast from Corisco bay during five days' sail, was one continued range of low banks, thickly covered with wood, and only a few small creeks to break off the connexion. It appeared well inhabited, but the villages are so buried amidst the trees, that it is with difficulty they can be discovered. On the fifth day we arrived off Suellaba, which forms the southern point of the Cameroons, when we immediately dispatched the pinnace up the river, to ascertain what ships were there, and if possible to obtain some fresh provisions. Upon sounding, we found the water very shallow near us, and on further examination, discovered an extensive reef running out some distance from the point, we were therefore compelled to beat westward in order to avoid it, when we anchored off Cape Cameroons, which forms the northern point of the entrance to the river. From this anchorage we dispatched boats to survey. The Bay of Cameroons extends about eight miles north and south, and as many east and west, the greater part of which is shoal water. On the southern entrance, is a very extensive reef called the "Dog's-head Shoal," bearing nearly due west of point Suellaba, about two miles and a half off shore, between which, and the shoal extending from the point, is a channel of six fathoms: there is also a dry sand bank bearing north-east of Cape Suellaba, which has a spit of about two miles in length running from it in a westerly direction. The merchant vessels that visit this place anchor about ten miles up the river, off Peter's Town, situated on the left bank. The ebb-tide runs round Point Suellaba with such velocity, that it is quite impossible for the best pulling boat to stem it; this I experienced in a most disagreeable manner upon one occasion. Having been absent the whole of a long morning in a boat without any provisions, I was about returning on board to dinner when we found the tide had turned; the men having the same interest with myself, laboured for about three hours to attain the desired object, but could not gain an inch ahead in spite of all their exertions. We were therefore compelled to anchor, and at a distance contemplate the curling smoke as it gracefully rose over the cauldron which was preparing our meal. Some fancied in their hungry imaginations that they could hear the boatswain's exhilarating pipe, while other quick ears could actually discover the lively clatter of the knives and forks! but I, alas! could distinguish nothing but the grumblings of an empty stomach—

"And long for food, but chiefly a beef-steak,"

* Continued from page 327, Part II. for 1831.

which led me gradually into a kind of visionary cogitation regarding the *connexion between the mental and physical properties of Englishmen!* Few are aware how much the digestive powers of the mind depend upon the ditto's of the body, but that such is the truth let no one doubt, for both ancient and modern writers were so well aware of the fact, that many instances could be mentioned of authors living on a certain diet whilst writing upon particular subjects. It is not, perhaps, an agreeable theory to suppose that the mind is in any respect dependent upon the stomach for its most lofty and animated productions, yet who can doubt but what a slight morbid action in the alimentary canal would totally disarrange the powers necessary for those productions; therefore easily digested food is most adapted to the literary *æstophagus*, and the writings of the man who lives by *inhaling* the liver wing of chickens and sipping dew, will be in a totally different style from the gross *imbiber* of beef, mutton, and *heavy wet*. Again, an Englishman is decidedly a coward when he has an empty stomach, and the set of spiritless looking wretches that sat before me, during these reflections, confirmed this in my opinion. I am sure our canoe and a dozen *well-dined* savages, would have overcome them at this moment; there was not a bit of courage amongst them; at other times, there was not a bit of *anything else*, but it is a well-known fact, that

“Hunger makes cowards of us all.”

Shakspeare knew nothing about it, and “conscience” would now be backed at any odds against an empty stomach. No good general ever leads an English army to battle without their rations; there would be nothing to resist the bullets and swords of the enemy; every ball and blade would tell, and almost without an effort they would get killed, under the pleasing impression of having *something* in them, even though it were a bayonet: but let him give a pound of beef and a pint of porter to the same men, and the before heartless, dispirited animal would become the irresistible lion that never can be conquered by anything but *gastric juice!* When an Englishman is hungry he is cross, crabbed, and disagreeable, afraid of his foes, and regardless of his friends—feed him, and he has no foes,—for he either fairly cuts their throats, or else they are his friends. I know myself to be in general a very good-tempered fellow, but when hungry, I am sensible of becoming the most morose and unpolite bear in the world, and as to fighting—there would be more discretion in a good dinner—as Falstaff would have said.

I wound up these reflections by trying to laugh at the simple definition of a young Mid of the shortest mode of “squaring the circle,” which happened to cross my imagination. He was learning mathematics, and had one day been kept by his master some time after the dinner hour, for which the youngster wished him and his problems snug in “*Davy's locker*.” The master was called away for a time, leaving directions for the Mid to finish the problem he was about by his return, but instead of doing this, he commenced making one for himself. Upon the master's rather unexpected entry, he found the young gentleman thus occupied, and immediately seized the paper upon which he had been working. It was headed “An easy and pleasant mode of squaring the circle!” The diagram was four people sitting at

a table with a large dish before them, containing a circular joint, which they were resolutely attacking—one of the corners being embellished by the rude figure of a mustard-pot. The proof was thus given. “A, C, D, F, four friends sitting at a dinner-table; B, a round of beef; Q, the mustard-pot. \A, C, D, F, having each taken a little from Q, apply their knives perpendicularly to B, when, if they don’t square the circle, they know nothing about mathematics, or are not so hungry as I am.” This easy solution of an impossibility so pleased the master, that he sent his impatient pupil to divert himself his own way. I trust the indulgent reader will digest these reflections with as much good nature, as they passed through my mind when lying at anchor nearly famished with hunger, and seeing the dinner which was cooked for our comfort served up for the eating of others without the power to do any thing *but think*. Job had nothing like this to try his patience, and I hope no healthy stomach ever will have again. We were doomed to lie in this distressing situation for nearly six long hours, until the relentless tide had spent its malignant force in opposing our gastronomic inclinations; hunger then lent such stimulus to the oars, that little time elapsed between heaving up the anchor and heaving down the cold ruins which our provident messmates had prepared for us.

On the following day, we had a more melancholy proof of the stream’s rapidity at this point. The pinnacle had anchored near the same spot, waiting also for the return of the tide; being low water, some of the crew quitted her to search for shells, when one poor fellow happened to slip from a steep muddy bank; he had just succeeded in recovering himself, when half his body became immersed in the water, and although he appeared to hold firmly by a piece of rock, the force of the tide carried him rapidly away! Every exertion was instantly made to rescue him from his impending fate; all knew the spot abounded with

“The dire monsters that infest the flood,
By nature dreadful, and athirst for blood:”

so that not a moment must be lost; he cried for help as the impetuous torrent carried him away. Ropes and oars were thrown towards him, he struggled to reach the offered succour—all was anxiety—his companions cheered as he strongly buffeted to stem the stream—they followed along the bank trying to assist him—he appeared gaining the shore and hope began to revive—in a moment the water near him was agitated—an eddying stream was perceived, a slight splash was followed by a piercing cry of agony—then all was still!—he was gone. The stream was shortly after tinged with blood—none asked the other how he died? but they appeared happy to think that he was drowned—but then that cry! Reader, does not *your* mind gladly turn from contemplating such a death? Or does it picture all the glowing horrors of that moment? Do you in fancy place yourself in the same situation? Suddenly precipitated into the rapid stream, at first you are fearless,—and bravely strike for land, but as your clothes get saturated the effort becomes greater; each thought is then fixed upon the shore, and you strain every nerve to reach that friendly resting-place. You see your companions on the bank encouraging and trying to direct

you ; they then throw ropes which fall but little short ; another stroke and you are within reach—hope dawns—one yard more and all danger will be over ; have you strength enough to make it ? At this moment you see the water agitated near. Your friends urge you in an anxious cry to increase your exertions—the sound of a well-known voice falls upon your ear—but what did it say ? Again it is repeated—at once the idea rushes upon you—a thought so full of horror that reason almost leaves her seat. Is there no hope ? You call upon your companions to save you—'tis vain, the boldest dare not venture—you see them a few yards off anxiously watching, while you are alone—no not alone, there is something near ! that slimy touch—Oh God ! what is it ? You are impelled swiftly through the water—one struggle more, resistance is then passed. The monster turns ere he devours his prey, this rushes on the recollection—the jaws close, and then——. Oh let us hope that then no more is felt. Another pang like that would make the moment's anguish greater than the torment of a thousand years.

“ Are these the parting pangs which nature feels ? ”

May we consider this as a faint outline of that poor fellow's sufferings ? A few minutes before and he was the most lively amongst his companions—another elapsed, and he was carried away from all assistance by the impetuous stream, and doubtless then felt he must die. Can any imagination conceive the feelings which rushed upon the few short moments of reflection ere the last struggle closed his eyes upon the world for ever ? He was a fine young man, and I believe left a wife and child to lament his loss.

We found the pinnacle had been unsuccessful in procuring provisions, as she only found one vessel up the river, the crew of which were complaining of short allowance ; so having finished our work in this bay, we again got under way still continuing to the northward. When we arrived off Bimbia, a small island about five miles from Cape Cameroons, numerous canoes came alongside with goats and other live and dead stock, which met with a ready market at reasonable prices. Many of these canoes had thirty-four rowers, being about sixty-four feet in length, and, I should imagine, the tree from which they were formed, could not have been less than twenty-five feet in circumference ; the speed with which they propel them through the water is almost incredible, and I should fear hazarding a conjecture of their rate, lest I should be shown up amongst the “ Catalogue of ancient and modern Munchausens.” We surveyed the small bay to which this island forms the entrance ; it is not above two miles in depth, with very shallow water, but could pass no judgment upon the natives, who appeared very numerous, as we were not allowed to go on shore in consequence of their being reported bloodthirsty, and treacherous. The peak of the high land of Cameroons can be seen in clear weather from this anchorage, towering above the rest as if “ braving Heaven's highest front.” We continued surveying along the coast, which is here very fertile and extremely bold, but on account of the wind proving unfavourable, were compelled to anchor for two days about a mile and a half off shore. From this spot we obtained a good sight of the “ high lands,” the extreme point of which we found to be 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is reported, that the summits of these mountains are sometimes covered

with snow, but whether in so warm a region such is the fact, will admit of a doubt, more especially as none has ever been known to fall in the surrounding country; it must therefore rest upon the highest points without continuing its course to the lower earth, which may be accounted for by supposing the upper regions to be sufficiently cold to generate snow, and upon falling that it keeps its congealed shape until within a certain distance of the earth, when it dissolves, and falls in the liquid state of rain; but whether this reasoning is correct, I leave the more learned upon such topics to determine.

Finding the wind still continued from the northward, we stood over for the island of Fernando Po, the last tomb opened upon this coast for the immolation of Europeans. In consequence of the weather being extremely lazy, we were prevented seeing this place until within about three miles of the shore, although the land is very high. We were the whole of the afternoon employed beating up to the bay on the north-west side, tacking sometimes within two cables' length of the rocks, where we generally had twenty fathoms water; but finding we could not make the harbour before dark, we stood out for the night with a light wind, and on the following morning were enabled as the sea breeze set in to run into the bay, where we anchored about a quarter of a mile from Goat Island and the shore.

The island of Fernando Po is situated in the Bight of Biafra, lat. $3^{\circ} 45'$ north, long. $8^{\circ} 44'$ east; it is about forty miles in length by twelve in breadth, with a high peak rising in the centre 10,700 feet above the level of the sea, covered with vegetation nearly to the summit. This peak is visible on a clear day coming from the westward for nearly 100 miles! The island is beautifully picturesque, and about sunset presents one of the grandest objects it is possible to conceive, as the chasms in the neighbourhood of the peak afford so many splendid and varying colours when the sun is far below our visible horizon, but yet, falling with his dying lustre upon these high pinnacles, every projecting fragment reflects different bright tints, which keep constantly changing as he approaches his ocean bed. It is strange that the most picturesque spots along this coast are in general the most deadly. Sierra Leone is a beautiful grave; this again is almost unrivalled for scenery, but the air is contaminated;

“ ——— dread pestilence, with her poisoned tongue,
Lurks in each breeze.”

The gale, which you fondly court to cool your burning brow, is the breath of destruction. It has passed over the valley of death, and comes heavy with the cold damp of the charnel-house, to woo you to his court! This island, to appearance, possesses every thing desirable for a settlement. Nature has been prolific in the extreme; fertile, plenty of water, a commodious harbour, good anchorage, abounding with fish, and a good soil capable of producing any description of vegetation, offer every inducement to the settler, and promise all that he can wish for. But the curse of Africa soon finds the unthinking victim; and ere he can reap the seed which he has sown, Death, with his unsparing scythe, cuts the slight thread of his existence;

“ When seed and sower moulder side by side.”

The anchorage at the north end of this island, is decidedly the best

upon the coast, and Capt. Owen, who went out in H. M. S. Eden in 1827 to form a settlement there, has named it Clarence Cove. The bay abounds with fish and turtle, the former of which are plentiful in the extreme; whales are also very numerous, and I have seen them playing in the harbour as if quite fearless: this is in consequence of their never being molested, as the whalers do not visit them in these seas, although they are in general the "black," which is the most esteemed kind. The sides of the bay are from eighty to one hundred feet high, the summits being covered with wood, which it would in most instances defy the efforts of man to penetrate, although the whole of the landing is good and the beach extremely bold.

Immediately upon our anchoring, we could observe all the canoes quitting the bay with great expedition, apparently in much alarm at our approach; this fear was not unfounded, as it is well known that slavers used formerly to visit this island and carry off numbers of the inhabitants by force; they therefore most probably gave us credit for the same humane intention, although at that time very few vessels ever visited them. We sent a boat in order to see if we could come to any understanding with the natives so as to induce them to bring us provisions. As we approached the shore, not a soul or the least symptom of humanity was to be seen; but directly we touched the land, a great number of people came out of the *bush* where they had been watching our movements, and, I suppose, gained confidence from our orderly and pacific appearance, having taken the precaution of stowing our arms at the bottom of the boat. We tried all nature's rhetoric to induce them to approach for a long time in vain, but at length prevailed upon a few to venture on the beach. We had the greatest difficulty to make them comprehend our wishes, for it soon appeared quite evident that either *they* or *us* were great fools, and knew nothing about the language of nature, for our signs to express particular things did not coincide at all with their ideas upon the same subject; *par example*, when I thrust my finger down my throat almost far enough to produce disagreeable consequences, they brought me some water in a cocoa-nut shell, as if amongst them *fluids* only went that way. I then, by putting the *masseter muscles* in operation, tried to convey the idea of eating more forcibly, which they replied to by grinning in the most awful manner, to convince me, I imagine, that they had teeth as well as myself; and in every other instance we found them as provokingly dull. Having performed antics and gestures enough to embellish any horse collar, we returned about as wise as those we had left on board. In fact, I may say, the sum total of our information was, as above mentioned, that what they drank went down their throats, that they had uncommonly good teeth, and a great taste or fancy for pieces of iron hoop, but would not give a yam for a whole chain cable, links of which they would not accept when offered! On the following day we sent some boats to procure water; and to guard against any "untoward event," sent others armed to protect them; as they approached, the landing became covered with natives all roaring, bellowing, and screeching in such various discordant tones, that the woods and hills re-echoed with sounds of *devilry*. I should imagine not less than 700 had mustered, either to try and borrow our scalps, or meet us on friendly terms, which remained a matter of doubt for some time. As

the watering boats advanced, the escort kept a short distance back under the word "make ready;" however, immediately they touched the shore, these miserable wretches commenced offering yams, of which they gave a large bundle for a small piece of iron hoop; they appeared to value nothing else, and would give all their *goods and chattels* for two or three inches; this might not always prove a good bargain to the purchaser, as the "real and personal" of these people is seldom more than a *natural estate*. They convert this piece of hoop into ornaments for their dismal looking bodies, and God knows few require them more; they grind it into some shape, and then set the splendid *bijou* in a band of plaited straw, which they fasten round the upper part of the left arm. We found it almost impossible to procure water without being very unpolite to the natives, as the party with the casks were so pestered by their officious kindness: the following slight *ruse* was accordingly had recourse to. One of the boats was sent a short distance from the watering place holding up pieces of hoop, which the whole flock immediately followed, leaving the party to help themselves; at the same time the other boats were obtaining a plentiful supply of yams, which at this place are particularly fine. This manœuvre enabled the people to obtain the water in some degree of peace, as the natives greedily took the bait, and kept with the boats while a piece of hoop remained. Having obtained the necessary supply, upon leaving we made use of every device to persuade some of them to return to the ship, but without success, as not one could be prevailed upon. We had not, however, been long on board before we saw a single canoe coming off, and shortly afterwards it came alongside with three people in her; we held a kind of *palaver* for some time, trying to persuade them to come on deck, but all our eloquence had nearly proved ineffectual, when the display of a piece of hoop about six inches long, induced one of these avaricious *niggers* to put his sweet person in jeopardy for its acquirement. The fellow came on board as if he were going to be hanged, and when he stood upon the deck looked almost *white* with fear, every limb was performing its own particular movement, while his jaws were rattling a most nervous accompaniment. It caused considerable amusement to our tars to see the courageous bearing of this valorous savage, one of whom, who did not believe in fear, swore it was "from *cold* (the thermometer at 110!) that he *shivered his timbers*;" and to convince his messmates shoved a glass of rum down his noways reluctant throat. This experiment appeared in some degree to corroborate Jack's opinion, for he immediately showed signs of returning animation, and soon became quite domesticated. The daring heroism of this gentleman was hailed by his fellow-countrymen as a most courageous exploit, and we had no occasion afterwards to request their company, the introduction was so gratifying to all; and canoes were constantly alongside offering every thing they had in the world for a bit of iron. The captain sent a few hoops on shore to be distributed amongst the chiefs by way of encouragement for them to traffic with any other vessels that might come after us.

The natives of this island well merit a description, as they far surpassed any we had seen in the course of our voyage. We found them in the most rude, uncivilized state it is possible to imagine, having every requisite accomplishment to entitle them to the name of "savage"

in its most comprehensive sense ; in fact, most of the inhabitants of the continent were *gentlemen* of courtly manners and appearance, compared with these unwashed islanders, and I only waited until some of our party had been roasted to set them down as the primitive *anthropophagi* of the earth ! but fortunately none of them underwent that agreeable process to confirm me in my opinion. These unsophisticated “ children of the woods,” are in general tall, and sometimes well made, but nature has not been at all particular in their construction ; she appears to have made them under the impression that they were *not likely to be seen*, and the place they are *stuck* in bears out this supposition. Many a long-legged fellow is seen in possession of a pair of arms that were evidently intended for somebody else ; whilst divers great heads have deposited themselves, without the consent or knowledge of the proprietor, upon the little bodies which they are *intended* to adorn. God knows art has done nothing for them, and nature appears to have done less, or if they are indebted to her for their construction, she must have used the *scrapings* of mortality for the purpose, as they are devoid of the virtues of a savage life, or the vices of a civilized one ; in fact, the impression always upon my mind was, that they had *made themselves* ; as life is generated by fermentation, so they had gradually risen from a pool of mud, and without the process of ablution, taken up themselves and walked, *very proper men* ! Their wardrobes are born with them ; the only addition they afterwards make is a small bunch of leaves tied loosely round their waists with a piece of straw ; they also form bands, which they fasten round their arms and legs, composed of the apex of small shells ; and when they have acquired possession of a piece of hoop and formed it into a kind of oyster knife, it is worn constantly stuck in a kind of sheath upon the left arm, and as they are continually being upset from their canoes, they very sagaciously fix it in a piece of wood sufficiently buoyant to prevent it from sinking. I feel pleasure in recording this instance of *Fernandoponian* intelligence, and regret it is not in my power to recollect the farther proceedings of their “ society of arts.” They have an idea of hats, but I believe are more indebted to the burning sun for this invention than the mass of stuff they are intended to cover. These said hats or mats are composed of divers loose bits of straw laid one above the other like a small stack or thatched roof (a very correct simile), all secured to the head by a *wooden skewer*, which goes in at one side, passes quite through the hair, and makes its appearance again at the other. This, whatever it can be called, is adorned with various ornaments, such as shells, jaw-bones of animals, and *goat’s horns*, which last are stuck up as if on the head of the *original* brute : this ornament offended the sight of our *Benedicts* excessively ; they said it “ *reminded them of home* !” But to wind up the description of these “ brothers and fellow creatures !” as the *saints* call them. (Thank Heaven, if my glass does not deceive me, I need not acknowledge the relationship ; and, in my opinion, it does little credit to those Mr.’s who are constantly boasting of the connexion ; but probably they think all who see them must discover it, and that it is better to be

“ An acknowledged piebald than a dapple grey.”)

These well-bred people whom I am describing, have a kind of cement

greatly surpassing any thing of *Truefit's*, which they plaster all over their bodies and head. It is composed of red ochre and palm oil ; I regret extremely not recollecting the exact proportions ; this they use most abundantly, each lock of their never-cut hair being clotted into great masses by this "*pomade divine*," in consequence of which they can be *smelt "afar off,"* it being almost impossible to exist in their immediate neighbourhood. They make use of this stuff in order to protect their delicate *hides* from the scorching effect of the sun, which it is supposed would otherwise destroy their complexions, particularly the *ladies*. We found them very much disposed to plunder whenever a fair opportunity offered, and I have no doubt would as readily add *braining* under the same circumstances. An instance of their propensity for acquiring *knowledge, &c.* was very soon given us. One of the party was very busy passing the water, when he was rather suddenly surrounded by a gang of the natives pestering him with questions, none of which he wished to, or could understand, so Jack contented himself by heartily *damning* them in good plain English, to which they paid great attention, and appeared much edified, when in a moment he missed the bayonet from his side ; he caught hold of a couple near him, but neither of them was in possession of the stolen article, or like "*Rame Samee*," they must have swallowed it, as no place for deception was about their persons. The fact was, the fellow who had done it had made off with as much dexterity as any "*London pride*"* could have displayed ; and the sailor was obliged to content himself by knocking his two friends' heads together and then letting them depart : this bayonet was never recovered, although every exertion was made for that purpose. But I must also record an instance which redounded much to their credit. Another of the party was surrounded by the natives in a similar manner, when, after annoying him with questions for some time, he saw one of them running off with his cutlass, which he had gently extracted from the sheath without the owner being at all sensible of the operation ; he instantly gave chase after the thief, who scudded towards the woods at the rate of about twelve knots an hour. Jack would have had a very poor chance of recovering his lost property had it depended upon his own exertions, as the fellow had gained the wood before Jack had got well under way ; but one of the chiefs seeing our man in pursuit, immediately dispatched a party to secure the culprit. This duty they performed in a very smart manner, and returned in a few minutes bringing the felon with the cutlass still in his hand. Having the stolen goods upon his person, he was sentenced on the spot ; and I afterwards learnt their punishment for offences of this nature was, taking from the offender every thing he possessed and turning him loose into the woods. Another of their inflictions is of a most cruel description, and very frequently resorted to for any capital crime. I am not exactly aware what they consider in that light, but as we saw many who bore the marks of punishment, I am led to believe the catalogue is rather long ; this consists in cutting off the hands of the delinquent a little above the wrist, after which mutilation the poor devil is allowed to get through the world as he can, which, upon consideration, must be no easy matter to a rude savage, without one spark of inge-

* Pickpocket.

nuity to supersede their use. I was much surprised upon one occasion at the very strange mode of paddling adopted in a canoe, and it was not until it came alongside that I discovered she was rowed by four of these unfortunate culprits, who having no hands actually held the oar by crossing their stumps, and from practice contrived to propel the canoe with considerable velocity.

Whilst at this island, I was one day sitting after dinner in the gun-room, when a native, who had acquired a little English, came and paid me a visit. This man was possessed of quite superior intelligence, and by comparison with his fellow countrymen, deserved a monument in the national mausoleum of Fernando Po; his general look was grave and sagacious, and his *grin* quite sublime. I tried to astonish this sable Xenophon by various simple contrivances, such as roaring to him through a speaking trumpet, sounding a flute, showing him his elegant portrait in a looking-glass, with many other attempts, but without producing any effect upon his unchanged countenance; at length I placed myself in a chair, having unperceived set a musical snuff-box on the opposite side of the table; when it commenced playing he stared about him as if puzzled to know from whence the sound came, his eyes looking like those of a person recovering from apparent death. I took no notice, but sat watching these natural expressions of surprise: he next approached, and placed his ear against my shoulder, as if he thought the sound came from me, and then looked stedfastly in my face as if expecting an explanation. As I did not reply in any way to this, he commenced another scrutiny, and presently caught sight of the box which had been hid from him by a bottle; he stepped eagerly towards it, applying first his ear, and then touching it gently with his hand, as a man would an animal that he never saw before; in doing this he pressed the stop, and it ceased! The look and action of astonishment which followed, it is impossible to describe; he instantly drew his hands away as if in fear, and stood for a few minutes staring first at me and then at the box. I could have held out no longer, his appearance was so highly ludicrous, when just as my risibility was overcoming my gravity, he drew his mouth and other features together in the most extraordinary manner—a perfect concentration of wonder, and saying, with deep emphasis, “you *ve’y* big man!” stalked deliberately out, casting behind him an occasional look of amazement at me and my box! This fellow ever afterwards viewed me with an eye of superstitious awe.

Having completed our supply of water, and obtained a large quantity of yams and other stock, we got under way towards the mouth of a small river called Andony, on the main, where we again anchored about two miles off shore, in four fathoms and a half. The deepest water we found whilst standing across was fifty fathoms, and that a few miles from Fernando Po; we sent the pinnace up the river immediately, which not being very extensive, she soon explored, and in about two hours attempted to rejoin the ship, but found the breakers on the bar had become so tremendous that it was quite impossible to get over; she was therefore compelled to remain at anchor in the river for the night, and the following morning contrived to get on board in time for breakfast.

H. B. R.

(To be continued.)

A SOJOURN IN ITHACA—ARETHUSA'S FOUNTAIN.

It was in the autumn of 18—, that I was detached from my regiment, stationed in one of the Ionian Islands, and ordered to assume the command of a detachment then in the classic Isle of Ithaca. The officer whom I relieved had been long struggling against the effects of malaria and a tertian ague, contracted in a midnight exploring expedition to the tombs of Sames, on the opposite coast of Cephalonia, where he had been drawn, partly from classic recollections, partly from a predatory desire of rifling said monuments, and bartering the sable and indistinct honours of a veritable antique coin for the more perfect as well as more shining glories of a modern one. He had at length obtained leave to proceed to England for the recovery of his health, and one fine morning in October saw me busy in assisting him in the packing up his antique relics, as well as in endeavouring to elude by many stratagems, the too curious eye of British officers of excise. During our occupation he admitted me into many of the arcana of the place we were in, by all which I learned it was very quiet, and feared it might prove very dull.

About mid-day, a ragged looking Greek made his appearance with a leash of mules, to bear my friend and his luggage to San Euphemia, the place of embarkation; and shortly afterwards I was alone, and in command of the *ci-devant* domain of the crafty Ulysses. It is true there was an English resident, but he was absent on a tour in Italy, and a Greek *then* acted as medical practitioner to the troops. I was and felt myself a stranger in the land. Not a soul spoke English but the soldiers under my command: my knowledge of Italian was very limited, and of Romaic not even could I whisper *Ζών μου*. And yet *now* how my heart throbs as I think of that little island, to me a verdant oasis in the stirring and troubled scenes I had previously and have since encountered. As its name alone passes my lips, again do I distinguish the clean little capital of Vathè, surrounded by an amphitheatre of purple hills, looking down on an ocean unruffled by one undulating billow. Once more does the silvery-blossomed almond greet me; once more do I tread the mountain's rude and winding path, with no companion in my solitude, save some aged and sandalled muleteer, his grey locks escaping from his crimson cap of Fez, as he urges on his steed, in vain endeavouring to browse on the inviting thistle. How have I loved these scenes even in day's calm reality; but when the fair moon, with her silver orb of light, has revelled in her azure banquet-house, with what feelings of ecstasy has each feature of them met my eye. Then would I seat myself on some crag, projecting over the ocean, and watch the mountain's shadow envelope each glittering wave near me, till one obscure tinge reigned throughout,—save where the white sail of the returning mariner swept above its influence,—save where the light glistened in his bark's prow. And afar on the opposite side of the bay, how sweet the contrast, as each white cottage, silvered by the light, shone forth full in its beauty, and looked from the intervening shades more like detached Italian villa than humble fisherman's hut. How contemplative would the scene make me! how forgetful of my cares! No sound to break night's stillness, but the shrill cry of the grasshopper, or, mayhap, the splash of dark sea-

fowl. Vathè is indeed beautifully situated. At the outlet of the bay, the rocks on either side are so close, that the whole appears one circular lake, which extending in the form of a horse-shoe, with a graceful bend, gives its figure to the town itself: this sweeps down close to the sea, there being no intervening object between it and the houses, save the road and a parapet wall of stone, which, in tempestuous weather, prevents the waves washing to the doors of the inhabitants. Over this wall may you lean, and see in the glassy wave, the fish disporting merrily. Here will the crimson spotted mullet, food for princes, bask in the sun, and though naturally shy, permit the Greek maid to empty her pitcher near, without in any way showing alarm. At the very head of the bay is the Governor's house, distinguishable by its green verandahs, and the flag of England waving before it; whilst close to this, if it be parade hour, will you see a little knot of British soldiers drawn up in front of their barrack. In the centre of the bay is the lazaret, a regular and pretty building, whose communication with the land is by one solitary ferry-boat, which if you can enter, and, looking at the old man, not think of Charon, I can only say you cannot have heard of the Styx. Around the lazaret lies many a little vessel at anchor: Albanian, Turk, Moreot, and Russ, each with its yellow ensign flying. All around the bay are eminences commanding it; those in rear either crowned by some old convent, some antique ruin, or gloomy cypress; those commanding the bay's outlet, surmounted by a half-dismounted battery. One of these offers an almost impregnable military position; and it was on this the French retreated, at the taking of the island by the British, and it was there they finally capitulated.

But the chief points of interest in this island of Ithaca are, undoubtedly, its antiquities: and however much we may disgustingly turn from the vapid cant of criticism, or disdain the musty researches of antiquarian pedants, these are relics which must interest us all. They have been left us by demigods—they have been sung by the lyre of the prince of poets—they tell us a tale of Grecian glory which awakes a blush for modern baseness. The foremost of these are the Castle of Ulysses near the Bay of Aito—the gardens of Læertes, still fertile, still verdant on the road to Apholas—and the Fountain of Arethusa. Homer's rock too is also shown you. It is an enclosed ruin standing over a projecting crag, and is situated immediately under the picturesque village of Exorii. It is this last that has been called the school of Homer by Gell, who has however been led into error by the similarity of the Romaic word for rock, and Σχολεῖον, school. More than once has the said classic Gell been led away by his classic enthusiasm. I shall here describe the Fountain of Arethusa, which would, I conceive, be most likely to arrest a stranger. It is situated about five miles from Vathè; the road for a mile and a half is excellent; here we turned off, and traversing a mountain by a wretched stony path, after a descent of some length on the other side, found ourselves in a narrow path running nearly parallel to the sea. And here such a view met us! a view that enters not even in the dreams of the home tourist—a view that would call up in sweet Emma's eyes a gaze of wonderment only to be equalled by the red lip's smile of rapture.

Immediately beneath us was a small island, whose craggy rocks rose

fantastically, and whose irregularities called up from the purple waves a turbulence quite at variance with their otherwise glassy serenity. A host of wild pigeons hovered round it, and I could occasionally discern a rabbit squatting under some grey stone as the sudden flight of a gull disturbed its solitude. Behind me, above the mountain I had crossed, floated an eagle in silent majesty, an image, as I thought, of the spirit fled from these regions for ever. On my left could be discerned Atekos, Calamos, Meganese, and a host of other isles, whilst before me stretched the Morea. Its mountains were capped with snow, but the pine and olive were not wanting, whilst afar on the right Missolonghi could be clearly discerned, nor could I without interest survey the spot where England's best poet of modern days, that "searcher of dark bosoms" closed his eyelids for ever. As we approached the object of our search, we had nearly arrived at the ocean's brink, when diverging a little to our right we again ascended, and the hill Corax was before us, where the faithful herdsman Eumæus tended his cattle.

" By the Coracian rock he now resides
Where Arethusa's sable water glides."

My guide dismounted; and we led our mules over some steps cut in the rock, entered a circular glade at the top of a ravine, and discerned the Fountain immediately under the Hill Corax, which, probably from a marly soil, has a peculiarly red appearance. The Fountain faces the sea, and is embosomed in the ravine, which is beautifully wooded. The verdant myrtle, the healthful broom, the arbutus, simultaneously bearing fruit and blossom, rich in the scarlet tinge of the former, graceful in the silvery hue of the latter, give it even in winter an eternal verdure. The Fountain itself is apparently a well of the clearest crystal water, (the spring being from below,) which gently oozes through a simple arch of red stone, and is received by a wide stone trough. A scramble over the arch is necessary before you can see the spring. Many of the natives come daily for the clear water it affords, which as it escapes from the trough, meanders in graceful curves down the ravine, moistening and fertilizing the soil. I think it the most poetical relic I have ever seen. Though rude and simple, it is so sweet and secluded—it is so solitary in its beauty—the tradition is such a sweet one, that I know not when I have felt my interest so awakened. It is a luxury too to know that there is little doubt of the authenticity of the spot. At least English tourist, and native Greek research and tradition are in this agreed. Though perhaps the best proof is in its corresponding so accurately with Homer's geographical details. I have been thus minute in my description, from the interest I really feel in the subject: neither can I think it one that will not interest many readers. We have still troops in this little island; we have a large force both naval and military in the Mediterranean. This account may tempt some officer in a leisure hour to visit this classic Fountain, and I can venture to assert, that that hour will not pass slowly. Should this prove not uninteresting, I may at a future time describe some other Ithacan antiquity.

C. V. J. M.

R. M. C.

ON NAVAL TIMBER.*

MUCH of the premature decay of our pines is imputed to bad situation, and the pernicious practice of kiln-drying the cones in order to extract the seed. Indeed, more depends on the choice of seeds than is generally supposed; they ought to be taken exclusively from middle-aged trees, and kept in the husk in a dry airy loft, till the time of sowing them, in order to insure the full germinating powers. When the plants are taken from the seed bed, those only should be retained that are inclined to throw out vigorous roots to different points of the compass; and in laying them into fresh ground, the rootlets ought to be allowed their full lateral expansion, that they may stretch beyond the branches, and receive the utmost benefit of the dew and rain percolating down upon them. Special attention should be bestowed at the time of planting out, that they may be set in soils, locations, and climate, as nearly analogous to those of their natural state as are obtainable; and that they be carefully kept clear of foul weeds, and free from the inroads of cattle. Rabbits, hares, mice, and vermin in general, should be excluded or destroyed, and a few families of foxes are recommended as an efficient check upon "such small deer." Every care should be taken in giving the roots their proper pabulum, the neglect of which induces stunted growth, rot, and premature senility. Much judgment is also requisite in pruning, cutting, lopping, and thinning, for the end must be kept in view; and, therefore, in timber trees, every thing must be avoided that tends to throw the plant into flower. Let the leaders be few, but the feeders many; and all sections should rather incline inwards from the perpendicular, so as to shelter the exposed surface from the rain; for by water settling in the clefts that ensue, rot is frequently communicated to the trunk.

All our large masts, previous to the American war, were made of the white pine of New England, (*Pinus Strobus*?) it having been found the lightest, and in all respects the best suited to the purpose. Since the loss of the Colonies, recourse has been had to a supply from Riga; but as the east-country spars are smaller than the trans-atlantic ones, our made-masts, of late, are necessarily in a greater number of pieces than heretofore, therefore less trust-worthy; and the wood is moreover weightier. From this cause, the price of a main-mast for a ship of 74 guns, varied from 500*l.* to 560*l.* on the average of twenty years; such heavy charges arising from the additional labour given by extra fishes, checks, fullings, bolts, hoops, and iron work.

With regard to the best season for the fall of timber trees in general, though we have given the ideas which are entertained respecting the circulation of sap in oaks, it seems that all times are nearly alike as far as the mature wood is concerned, because it is already so nearly dead. An important precaution is, that the timber be kept in water, which, by producing an acidity, renders it less liable to rot and worms. The best age for felling, is probably when the tree is full grown, or, as it is termed, "ripe for the axe;" and this, of course, must require personal inspection, as well as a general knowledge of the species, to

* Continued from page 466, Part II. for 1831.

determine. Hard wood trees are often a century in reaching their maximum, and pines twice as much or more. The most eligible height to which the bole should be kept clear of lateral branches, is also a point requiring discrimination, and dependent upon locality, as it varies from fifteen feet on exposed arid eminences, to a hundred and fifty in rich sheltered valleys: instances, however, of such great dimensions as the latter are not numerous, except under a combination of favouring circumstances. The pines of Canada and Norfolk Island are towering developements of Nature; but Lewis and Clarke describe a fallen spruce, in a sheltered dell on the river Colombia, which measured 312 feet from root to top! 'A forest of trees of this description must present a striking scene of grandeur and sublimity, which, together with the consequent gloom and solitude, will naturally inspire a high tone of devotional feeling. The very idea renders Mr. Matthew poetical:

“We have little belonging to earth more sublime, or which bears home to man a deeper sense of his bodily insignificance and puny transient being, than an ancient majestic forest, whose luxuriant foliage on high, seems of itself almost a firmament of verdure, supported on lofty moss-covered columns, and unnumbered branched arches,—a scene equally sublime, whether we view it under the coloured and flickering lights and shadows of the summer eve and morning, resounding to the song of the wild life which harbours there,—or under the scattered beams streaming downward at high noontide, when all is still,—or in winter storms, when the wild jarring commotion, the frightful rending and lashing of the straining branches, like the arms of primeval giants contending in their might, bear accompaniment to the loud roar and bellow of the tempest, forming a drone and chaunter to which demons might dance.”

We understand that in 1754, there was imported from the Carolinas alone, more than one quarter part as much timber as was then contained in the whole of our royal forests, exclusive of a large supply of deck-deals from the Baltic. In the late war, our rupture with the northern powers of Europe, obliged us to resort to our American colonies for supplies to an enormous and expensive amount. But the materials thus obtained, proved to be ruinously perishable, and not only bore their own seeds of decay, but also communicated them to the timber with which they were placed in contact; at least, it is proved that from that date the ravages of the disease, so unaptly termed the *dry-rot*, became more destructive. The best Canadian woods consisted of the red pine, the spruce, and the white oak, which was floated down the St. Lawrence, in large rafts, often continuing many months in the water; in that saturated state they were drawn on shore, and exposed to intense frosts, whence the contexture of the logs lost their natural adhesiveness, and the fibres became so fixed in a distended state, as ever afterwards to continue porous. The dry-rot, or, as the Danes call it, the “fire,” is the natural process of decay with the black-birch of New Brunswick, and the pitch-pine of Carolina; and it is not improbable but much infection has followed, from intermixing these and other timbers.

We now turn, with real pleasure, to an order of Coniferae, which, from its estimable properties, extensive culture, and rapid growth,

fairly promises to compensate for the ravages which our forests have sustained. We need scarcely add, that we speak of the LARCH, a timber which in less than a century, has been cultivated with such unparalleled success, that the face of many parts of the country is entirely altered; and we are assured that, from the nurseries of the valley of the Tay alone, above ten millions of the plants are annually sold.

The virtues and value of this timber, as being almost imperishable, and less inflammable than any other, were well known to the ancients. It is especially extolled by Pliny, and he mentions, as being preserved at Rome, a log of 120 feet in length, which carried two feet every way from one end to the other, "whereby a man may guess and judge the incredible height of the whole tree." Palettes, panels, turpentine, and varnish, were furnished to artists from the Larch; and its medicinal properties were in high estimation. The duration of this wood is incontestably established, and the piles on which the once proud palaces of Venice are raised, prove its capability of enduring water. When Pallas opened a tumulus, in Kampshatka, he found a kind of roof over a central area, which protected the skeletons therein deposited, from the superincumbent earth. On examining the beams, they were found to consist of larch, in an uncorrupted state, although, from concomitant circumstances, he deemed that they might have remained there several thousand years. We have examined much of this timber with severe scrutiny, and have witnessed the slowness of its combustion; it was therefore with surprise that we observed our forest advocate, Gilpin, citing larch as the fuel with which Hannibal softened the Alps,—a notable contrivance for road-making, which he, the said Gilpin, must have innocently believed the truth of. We have, indeed, met with a quantity of the wood charred through at Pompeii: but from its consisting of door-posts, and other parts of dwellings, which exhibited no other vestige of the action of fire, the carbonization is to be attributed to the action of water on the vegetable matter in dissipating the hydrogen.

During the summer before last, we visited Perthshire, not merely to gratify ourselves with the beauties of Dunkeld, "the portal of the highlands," or with the lordly hospitality of its noble owner: nor were we led thither to contemplate the bold Schehallien, Birnam wood and its two remaining trees, the romantic pass of Killikrankie, or Glen-Tilt, with its hundred cascades; nor still less exclusively to roam after the stately deer, the grouse, or the ptarmigan of the moors; nor the salmon, grilse, trout, and pike of the waters, albeit the Nimrods of the neighbourhood were assembled, and slaughter had already commenced. Our main object was, a personal inspection of the noble range of woods which have there sprung up, along the summits and sides of hills, which in the memory of man were either bare, or barely productive. Here we strayed through luxuriant groves, in which spruce and larch occupied the higher grounds, Scotch and other firs the middle, and oak, beech, elm, &c. the lower ones. But the larch forms the predominant object, and the pale green of its starry fasciculate foliage, enlivens the dull hue of the fir,

the deep gloss of the holly, the paleness of the drooping birch, and the dark tints of the yew and other tonsile plants.

The larch is the only deciduous tree that is coniferous; and it has not only "timbered" these regions, but also, by a very unexpected quality, has raised the value of the ground from ninepence an acre, to fifteen shillings. This arises from the fertilizing effect of its "needles," which are as characteristic of the larch, as is the inflorescence called "catkin," of the amentaceous genera. It is seen, that when larches are first planted, broom, heath, gorse, juniper, and other shrubby weeds nearly choke them, but triumphing over these, they begin to spread their lateral branches, which, in less than eight years from the seed, meet, and forming a close matting, exclude the light and air, to the destruction of its lowly enemies. Then the needles or spines begin to drop from the under branches, and at about twenty-four years, when the thinning commences, have formed a bed two or three inches deep, upon which the admission of light and air, occasions a luxuriant carpet of *holcus mollis*, and other grasses. It is curious from this cause, in passing from larch to spruce groves, to witness the alternate verdure and sterility. In addition to the increase of value thus afforded, the vast improvement of the landscape must be mentioned, for green vistas are seen between the trees, which spreading in the fore-ground, form combinations and intricacies, strongly contrasting with its former gloomy coating of heath; a coating, according to Mr. Matthew, the "most dismal robe of the earth, or rather the funeral pall with which nature has shrouded her decayed remains." This may be a little overstrained; but that traveller whose ideas are wound up by stanzas on the "bonny blooming heather," must be somewhat taken aback at the monotony of the wide flat tracts which he passes over, broken only here and there by a "burn," the tinged waters of which, running through peat-moss, seem as if they had flowed from the Augean stables. Sensations of this stamp must have pervaded the sensorium of a poetical friend of ours, when he trolled his lay with—

" There 's not a hideous Highland spot,
(Long fallowed to the core by Scott)—
No rill, through rack and thistle dribbling,
But has its deadlier crop of scribbling.
Each fen, and flat, and flood, and fell,
Gives birth to verses by the ell."

It is difficult to ascertain the first arrival of larch in England; but it was cultivated as early as 1629, though it was not much known or appreciated, since we find that Evelyn's gardener, many years afterwards, thought a tree which had shed its leaves, was dead. Miller mentions it as being frequent in nursery-gardens in 1731; but it appears that there are none standing at Wimbledon, to which he refers, of applicable age to identify them. In a paper printed from Peter Collinson's MSS. and inserted in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, it is stated, that on Lord Petre's coming of age, a fine plantation of 1000 cedars was made at Thorndon Hall, and that in one part, *eight* larch trees were planted, a number which proves that they were rare. It was introduced into Scotland in the year 1738,

by Mr. Menzies, of Glenlyon, whose servant brought a few plants from London, by carrying them on horseback, in the flap of a port-manteau. Of this stock, five were left at Dunkeld, where two still remain in full vigour, and are yet growing, though agreeably to a recent measurement, they respectively contain five, and six loads and a quarter, of timber. The soil in which they were planted, was alluvion, or gravel intermixed with boulder stones, to a great depth.

We are the more particular in establishing these dates, because, before a hundred years had elapsed from their first culture, ship-building from their timber had successfully commenced. In 1740, his late Grace's grandfather, Duke James, built a green-house at Dunkeld, and in that some larches were planted in tubs, but not thriving, were turned out at the end of two or three years. These are now standing in front of their former dwelling; but though handsome trees of about seven feet in girth, they appear to have suffered from their exotic nursing. Several hundreds were then planted in situations from ninety to five hundred feet above the level of the sea, amongst oaks, elms, beeches, limes and firs. Those at Blair, were in straight lines and avenues, as far as the stars and diverging rays, at that time in practice, would admit in quincunx. From 1750 to 1766, no more larches appear to have been planted, for the idea of clothing the adjacent rocky mountains with them, would have been deemed chimerical. In 1767, the father of the late Duke began on a considerable scale, in doing which he departed from the formal rows of his predecessor, and mounted the hills, with a view to beauty and effect as well as value. But he did not live to execute what he had projected; harassed by the ministry on account of the Isle of Man, he became indifferent to his other affairs; for though he was made to appear the willing vender of hereditary privileges, honours, and estates, such as no other British subject possessed, they were positively forced from him, and left him, as his son assured us, "half heart-broken."

The late Duke, John, commenced his operations upon a large scale, and was only checked for a time, by the difficulty of procuring plants either from seed of the cones, or by purchase, in sufficient quantity. From observing the rapid growth and hardihood of the larch, he determined on planting mountains of greater altitude, steeper acclivities, and more rugged nature than had hitherto been tried. Craig-y-barns, which reared its serrated summits over Dunkeld, in sterile lonesomeness, is now covered with fine trees of from sixty to eighty feet in height, springing from rocks and crevices, where vegetation formerly could scarcely be perceived. Other portions of the Grampian range* are also planted, to the amount of nearly thirty millions of trees, in altitudes varying from the banks of the Tay to eminences

* We use this term because it expresses the district in question, and is that which Scotch gentlemen, "who ought to have known better," gave us. A testy friend, however, denies the existence of such a range, is very angry with Richard of Cirencester for his "horrendus Grampus jugus," and declares that it was not heard of in modern times till young gentlemen were taught to spout "My name is Norval."

1300 feet above it; and the larch now grows luxuriantly where the Scotch fir, formerly considered the hardiest of its race, cannot rear its head. The site is composed of schist, slate, and iron-stone, which, with the declivities favourable to the irrigation and percolation of the pabulum for its roots, and the admission of alternate sun, air, rain, and vapour to the boughs, promote such rapidity of growth, that it has been found to double in diameter that of the oak in a given time, and consequently the bulks being as the squares of their diameters, to produce four times the quantity of timber. Being deciduous, it is not, as with the Scotch fir, broken by snow, and very seldom by the cutting spring blasts, which prove so destructive to other pines. In fact, so well is their location suited to their *habits*, that the Duke has not yet met with an instance of decay, except where the tree has stood on low wet moors, or above a substratum of red sandstone.

We should remark that these trees differ materially from those of Russia, the latter being of a coarser texture. Yet so highly were the valuable qualities even of that timber appreciated, that the Empress Catherine prohibited its exportation. From its decided inferiority, there are not above two thousand of them in these plantations. In the first instance, the Duke planted Scotch firs as *nurses* to the larch,—but it was appointing dwarfs to nurse giants, for in nine years, when the latter were sixteen feet high, the nurses were only two and a half; and he regretted having introduced them, as they retarded the fine pasturage which the larch brings about when standing alone, and which, were the wood otherwise valueless, would more than repay the expense of the plantation. On those situations where the moisture of the soil is alike unfavourable to fir and larch, the Norway spruce has been largely and successfully introduced; for it has the property of growing without check, or stint of foliage, even in the deepest shade of other trees, and has therefore been of great use in also filling up the chasms occasioned by damages. An active enemy to young trees is found in the roe-deer, animals which, till these new retreats sprung up, were not found within thirty miles of the place: they go in families of from three to nine, always an odd number,—and the damage arises more from the buck-roe clearing his horns of velvet against them, than from eating the tops. Hares, rabbits, and even black game, nip off the sprouts, though they make no use of them.

The Duke of Atholl had been, for many years previous to our visit, in the habit of cutting larch for various purposes; and he met with no instances to induce him to depart from the opinion of its being the most valuable acquisition which Scotland has obtained. While the timber is useful in bridges, mill-work, axles, and other important objects to which oak was formerly applied, the thinnings answer for piles, scaffoldings, rails, ladders, and various implements of husbandry.

The height to which this tree may be successfully planted is a point not yet ascertained, as the Duke's ascent has been gradual and sure; and each of his plantations is accessible on every side by roads, judiciously contrived to convey the future produce to the river for

exploiting. It is certain that the ancient Caledonian forest formerly waved on the higher summits of the Grampian hills. It consisted of Scotch fir, with ash, birch, oak, and an underwood of hazel. The firs are now dug out of peat-mosses, fourteen or fifteen hundred feet above the river; and they are so full of turpentine, as not only to make excellent firing, but also, when rent into shreds, to serve for candles in the peasant's hut. From this it is evident, that the Scotch fir of former ages flourished in higher stations than it is now capable of standing upon.

Amongst the earliest trials of the larch, were the fishing and ferry-boats of the Tay, and the several lochs; and it followed that, while the fir boats lasted only three years, those of larch ran twelve. The wood was found heavier to transport and harder to work than pine; but its goodness is more independent of the maturity of the tree, and the progress of its growth, than in the latter; while the peculiarity which it possesses of parting quickly with its superabundant moisture upon being cut into planks, verifies the old "saw,"—*Arbor dum crescit, lignum dum crescere nescit*. The experience of years proved the vessels to combine durability with buoyancy;—the roots of the trees formed excellent knees; and the wood being both tough and elastic, was admirably adapted for oars. The strength of the timber was tried by direct proof with oak, its stiffness with Memel spars, and its resilience, or power of resisting a body in motion, with both of them,—and the ordeal satisfactorily established the superiority of the larch.

We have already hinted, how acceptable specimens of timber would be to the "Naval and Military Library and Museum." The dimensions there recommended relate to *collection only*; but the pieces sent for experimental tests, where they can be conveniently procured, should be at least three feet long, and one and a quarter inch square. This is the more necessary to attend to, because, when the length is less than a foot, we cannot so correctly obtain the modulus of elasticity, the strength of cohesion, or the ultimate deflection of the elastic curve. These specimens, as with the others, should be accompanied by a written specification of the general character of the tree, and the series of diameters of its annual rings.

A tree was first cut from these new-made forests, for naval purposes, in 1809; and it was applied to the repairs of the Serapis store-ship, of Paul Jones notoriety. Steam-boats and small merchant-vessels were constructed, and in one instance the Duke of Atholl had the singular fortune to embark on board a vessel, the timber for which he had himself planted! At length, with a view of ascertaining the comparative merits of the two materials, the Admiralty ordered two frigates, the Atholl and the Niemen, to be built at Woolwich yard. They were specially constructed on similar draughts, mounted with twenty-eight guns, and fitted precisely the same as to masts, yards, stowage, furniture, and complement;—they were both commissioned in the winter of 1820, and both sent to the Halifax station. The Atholl is now on the coast of Africa, without a symptom of complaint,—but the Niemen has long disappeared from the navy, having been fairly worn out in little more

than three years. Thus the value of larch for naval purposes is established beyond what the most sanguine had anticipated.

Two other instances deserve notice. A sloop, which had been built of oak, was repaired in her eighteenth year with British larch; eighteen years afterwards, she was wrecked on the ruins of Methel pier, in Fifeshire, when the top timbers and futtocks, made of the above larch, were washed ashore perfectly sound and tough. The fine brig built by the Duke of Atholl, and named the "Larch," proved a fortunate speculation for her purchaser, not only from the slight repairs which she required, but also from her buoyancy enabling her to carry cargo over the flats of Taganrog and the sea of Azoff, and thereby gaining an advantage over those which were obliged to load by lighters. We visited this brig on her fourth return from the Black Sea, in company with the venerable nobleman who constructed her; and after a close examination between the linings and timbers, we could discern no marks of fungi, chewing of oakum, working, weeping, or other evidence of debility or decay. Her timbers, planks, decks, masts, yards, were all of larch, and the master who sailed her appeared to be "in love" with the admirable properties of his craft. Some of the lining was ripped off at our request, and the timber under it dubbed, when the new surface exhibited the bluish tinge which results from the large proportion of tannin pervading larch, and which renders it impervious to the dry-rot, and capable of withstanding the warping or shrinking of tropical heats. Her planks in general were unusually long, for the Duke held to the obvious maxim, that, "the greater the number of pieces, the weaker the fabric." On the following voyage this interesting vessel was lost, to the regret of all those who were watching the gradual development of this new national resource; and observation was then directed upon the career of other larch-built vessels. It chanced, however, that the destinies of the brig were not yet accomplished, for in June 1829 we received a letter from Dunkeld saying—

"My favourite has again turned up. After being wrecked in the Black Sea, owing to the gross ignorance of a pilot from Constantinople, and *lying twenty-one months under water*, she has been weighed, sold, and refitted; and I expect every day to hear, of her being at sea again with a cargo, her timbers and plank having been found *in perfect preservation*. From some valuable experiments I have been making, and which I will forward to you in the report of this summer, I consider my spruces of Craig-Vinean, as likely to furnish a most material supply of large masts and spars."

We cannot but here pay a passing tribute to the excellent writer of this note; for his undertakings have certainly paved the way to boundless national resources, not only from what he himself effected in converting a brown rocky desert into luxuriant groves, but also, in that his activity and talent have stimulated other improvers, and diffused similar advantages over thousands of acres. "Oh! but he was only increasing the value of his own estate," cries some cold-blooded Utilitarian of the press-tribe;—"Yes, gentle creature, that may be true enough in the event; but such improvement differs largely from your selfish enrichment, because it requires and employs foresight, judg-

ment, and patriotism; and is, moreover, prompted by a truly liberal spirit, to which avarice lends no incentive, and fortune does not always annex reward." The late Duke had already exceeded the age allotted by the Scriptures, but still was hearty, active, and energetic, in every sense of the word. Amongst other acts of his meritorious career, he was rearing a magnificent palace at Dunkeld, with the stone, marble, timber, and other materials, of his own domain. Last year, on the morning of his unexpected demise, he had visited all the busy details of the workmen; but before noon he was a corpse, and like the sudden stoppage of a mighty engine, at the same moment the axe, the mallet, the chisel, the trowel, and the mattock, wielded by at least five hundred men, were suddenly suspended by the extinction of the vital spark in him who gave spirit and motion to the whole:—

• "Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
• Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle."

Mr. Yeoman Lot, who about seventy years ago published an "Address to the People of England," on the scarcity of ship-timber, tells us that a certain frugal and industrious Italian nobleman, "after his lady was brought to bed of a daughter, (considering that wood and timber was a revenue coming on whilst the owners were asleep,) commanded his servants immediately to plant in his lands, which were ample, oaks, ashes, and other profitable and marketable trees, to the number of 100,000." He then details the probable profits of this "good philosophy,"—but neither this, nor the example of similar practices in Flanders, nor the laborious calculations of Capt. Smith, in his work on forest trees, can give the idea of the increase likely to be added to the revenues of the Atholl domains from the recent extensive plantations. •

We are glad to find our opinion of larch corroborated by so observant a forester as Mr. Matthew. He gives reasons for the failures of plantations injudiciously placed, and explains the extraordinary strength of the timber, by showing that its texture is netted, or woven; whereas pines, from their parallel fibres, have less adhesion. He thinks that it has been exposed to a great disadvantage in experiments and tests, in that the upper parts of the tree have been used indiscriminately with the lower,—whereas he holds that its strength diminishes at a less height than that of other coniferæ. To counter-balance this, the larch becomes serviceable much sooner than any other tree; and as a proof of its toughness and strength, he says he has known a crooked topmast made of it, to which the sailors bore a grudge, but that it defied their utmost ingenuity to get it carried away. An excellent simple system is suggested for training larch roots for knees and crooks, with a view to meet the demand which a probable innovation upon naval tactics will create. • We copy a part of this reasoning, because it tallies curiously with a hint which has been dropped in the pages of this Journal,* and also because it shows how accidentally men may, who yet never met each other, stumble upon coincidences.

" Larch, from its great lateral toughness, particularly the root, and from its lightness, seems better adapted for the construction of shot-proof vessels than any other timber; and opposed *end way* to shot in a layer, arch-fashion, several feet deep around a vessel, would sustain more battering than any other subject we are acquainted with, metal excepted. Were the part above water of a strong steam-vessel, having the paddles under cover, a section of a spheroid, or half-egg, cut longitudinally, and covered all round with the root-cuts of larch, five or six feet deep, with the hewn down bulb, external; well supported inside, having nothing exposed outside of this arch, and only a few small holes for ventilators and eyes, there is no shot in present naval use that would have much impression on it. Had such a vessel a great impelling power, and a very strong iron cut-water, or short beak-wedged shape (in manner of the old Grecian galleys), projecting before the vessel under water, well supported within by beams radiating back in all directions, she might be wrought to split and sink a fleet of men-of-war lying becalmed, in a few hours. This could be done by running successively against each, midships, and 'on percussion immediately backing the engine, at the same time spouting forth missiles, hot water, or sulphuric acid from the bow to obstruct boarding; but even though the external arch were covered with assailants like a swarm of bees, they would be harmless, or could be easily displaced. To prevent combustion by red-hot shot, the larch blocks, after drying, might have their pores filled by pressure with alkali. However, the employment of bomb-cannon about to be introduced in naval warfare, throwing explosive shot, regulated with just sufficient force to penetrate without passing through the side of the opposed vessel, will render any other than metallic defensive cover ineffectual; but this circumstance will, at the same time, completely revolutionize sea affairs, laying on f our huge men-of-war, whose place will be occupied with numerous bomb-cannon boats, whose small size will render them difficult to be hit, and from which one single explosive shot taking effect low down in the large exposed side of a three-decker, will tear open a breach sufficient to sink her almost instantly. *For the construction of these boats, larch, especially were a proportion bent, would be extremely suitable, and thence larch will probably, ere long, become our naval stay.*"

Nearly two-thirds of the book of Matthew are occupied with strictures on modern plantation treatises, and a valuable body of commentaries they form. But we entreat him to mollify his wrath against Sir Walter Scott in his next edition. Does he really mistake the object of the "mighty" writer in grossly lauding Sir H. Steuart's inventive faculties? Can he imagine that the transplanting of grown timber, as practised by the ancients, and mentioned by Theophrastus, Pliny, and Seneca, should be unknown to the President of the "Athenian" Academy? Cannot he perceive the cutting irony which pervades so elegant an exposition of the frivolous propensities of country gentlemen? Compare but a couple of extracts, descriptive of the same scene, and the masked battery of the one with the open attack of the other become so apparent, that they may almost be considered as parallel passages.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

" The existence of the wonders—so we may call them—which Sir Henry Steuart has effected, being thus supported by the unexceptionable evidence of competent judges, what lover of natural beauty can fail to be interested in his own detailed account of the mode by which he has been able to make wings for time, and anticipate the operation of years, so as altogether to overthrow the authority of the old saying:—

" ' Heu ! male transfertur senio cum induruit arbor.' "

It is the object of the present publication to give in full detail the measures employed by the author, to anticipate in such a wonderful manner the march of time, and to force, as it were, his woodlands in somewhat the same manner as the domestic gardener forces his fruits." * * *

"But although we have found the system to be at once original, effectual, and attended with moderate expense, we are not sanguine enough to hope that it will at once find general introduction. The application of steam and of gas to the important functions which they at present perform, was slowly and reluctantly adopted, after they had been opposed for many years by the prejudices of the public. Yet these were supported by such effective arguments *ad crumenam*, as might, one would have thought, have ensured their advocates a favourable hearing." * * *

"Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the principle is so good, and the application is so successful, that we shall be much surprised if, ere long, some professional person does not make himself master of the process, and proceed to strive for that eminence which he cannot fail to achieve, when it is found he possesses the art of changing the face of nature, like the scenes in a theatre, and can convert, almost instantly, a desert to an Eden. Nurserymen and designers will then find it for their interest to have the necessary machinery, and gangs of experienced workmen, to enable them to contract for raising, transferring, and upholding, any particular number of trees, which a country-gentleman, of moderate fortune, may desire to place in groups, or singly, in his park. The alteration will be thus effected without the proprietor, who wishes but to transplant some score or two of trees, being obliged to incur the full expences of providing and instructing superintendents, as if he meant to counter-march the whole advance of Birnamwood to Dunsinane. Earlier or later, this beautiful and rational system will be brought into general action, *when it will do more to advance the picturesque beauty of the country in five years, than the slow methods hitherto adopted can attain in fifty.*"

MR. MATTHEW.

"We wonder much what fascination can exist to a mind of so much ability and culture as that of Sir Henry Stewart in decorating a few dull unprofitable acres,—causing a few bushes and bush-like trees to change place from one side of a dull green to the other!—laying digested plans of action, embracing a great number of years, to accomplish this very important feat, which most probably the next heir will make *the business of his life* to undo, by turning them back to their old quarters, if he does not, with more wisdom, grub them out altogether as cumberers of the soil! For ourselves, we would rather baa with the silly sheep, and nibble the turf, than pass our time in acting over this most pitiful trifling, or in publishing a memorial of our shame. We know not how others are affected, but there is no other place on earth where we have felt such oppression and weariness as in the extensive smoothed park and lawns around the country-seat. We sicken under the uniformity of the heavy-looking round-headed trees,—the dulness of the flat fat pasture, undecorated by a single weed,—the quiet, stupid physiognomy of the cattle,—the officiousness of the sleek orderly menial. It may be we are very destitute of taste in this: here everything is experiencing satiety of sensual enjoyment, is full to repletion; every thing has been sedulously arranged to please, and we ought certainly to admire; but we have no sympathy with such a scene. The solitariness, the absence of men and of human interest, is not compensated by any of the wild charms of nature. There is small room here for the discovery of the *habitat* and native character of plants, no chance of meeting with a rare species, everything is modelled to art. The land-bailiff is an adept. With his dirty composts and top dressings, he smothers the *fog* and the daisy; the scythe sweeps down every idle weed, every wild flower, which escapes his large-mouthed oxen. The live smooth bark of the lush fast-growing trees, affords no footing for

the various and beautiful tribes of mosses and lichens. The fog-bee has lost its dwelling, the humble-bee its flowers, and they have flown away. Scarce an insect remains, except the swollen earth worm, the obscene beetle, and the bloated toad, crawling among the rank grass. There is a heavy dankness in the air itself. The nervous fluid stagnates under it,—the muscles relax into lassitude,—inexpressible depression sinks upon the heart.”

Who will not here perceive, that what the one author rakes indirectly, is battered by the broadside of the other? For ourselves, we rejoice in seeing such an additional proof of the versatile ability of the great “Athenian;” and we only hope he will extend his lion-paw amongst political, as well as rustivating triflers, there being a foul nest of *viles animæ* for a satirist to rout out. Then shall Ennius, Horace, Juvenal, and Persius hide their diminished heads; and when she of the trumpet shall be asked by posterity, what was the bitterest sarcasm of the present era, the reply will unquestionably be,—the rhapsody upon the “Allanton system of planting.”

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TERM POINT-BLANK, AND ON THE POINTING OF GUNS.

IN the Number of this Journal for July (page 369) it is stated, “that the term *Point-blank*, so generally used, and yet so difficult to be defined, has been a great bar to improvement in the practice of Naval Gunnery.” No definition of the term is afforded, but to meet the inconveniences arising out of its use, the advantages of a proposition by Captain Elliot, the present Secretary to the Admiralty, are insisted on: it is recorded, that Captain Elliot recommends “point-blank distance to be 250 yards, and the sights to be set on carronades at 30' elevation, on long guns at 20', for this nominal point-blank.”

The adoption of this plan would effectually get rid of the difficulties hitherto attendant on the use of the term *point-blank*, but it is very questionable whether others would not be introduced by it of equal intricacy and of greater importance; indeed, it is difficult to imagine what good can arise from arbitrarily terming a particular distance *point-blank*, without reference to the capacity of a particular gun. If the term be inextricably allied to difficulties, let it be dispensed with by a simultaneous order from the Admiralty and Ordnance; but for the sake of consistency, and in deference to the eminent men who have written in our language on the science of gunnery, do not let a meaning be affixed to the term *point-blank* which it has never hitherto conveyed, and which can only lead to perplexity in the adoption.

If the present Secretary to the Admiralty is desirous of establishing tangents for guns, at what he may deem the most useful ranges, be it so, and let 250 yards in all guns be termed the first range, or let any other appellation which may be thought proper be attached to it; but let *Point-blank*, if the term be retained in the service, continue to convey an idea of the effect of a particular nature of gun at 0 degree of elevation. Since it is necessarily of great importance that each branch of the service, and all persons interested in the study of dynamics, should be agreed in the signification of a term so frequently occurring, a particular

reference to its meaning, in the sense hitherto employed, may not be without its use.

As there are two modes of treating of the elevation of guns, one with reference to the horizon, the other with regard to a plane passing through the inner extremity of the axis of the bore and the object of fire, so are there two modes of treating of point-blank, which it is necessary clearly to distinguish. A gun is said to be laid point-blank *for an object* when the axis of its bore and the point aimed at are in the same plane; this plane may be either *inclined* or parallel to the horizon: to facilitate the placing the axis of the gun at point-blank, quarter-sights, as they are commonly termed, are usually placed on the base ring and swell of the muzzle, or sights answering to the dispart (that is to half the difference of the diameter of the gun at the base-ring and swell of the muzzle) are attached to the muzzle or reinforce ring. The quarter-sights, or notches, are parallel to the axis of the gun and raised above it a small distance, so as to prevent any impediment to the aim by the shoulders of the trunnions: a gun is said to be laid point-blank *for an object* when the plane which passes through these sights is coincident with the point aimed at. Strictly speaking, the axis of the gun is only parallel to this plane, and at such a distance from it is equal to the excess of the trunnions above the axis; the difference, however, is so minute that it is admissible to consider that the axis of the gun and point of aim are in the same plane.

It has been observed, that the axis of a gun may be either *parallel* or inclined to the horizon when laid point-blank *for an object*; but if a gun be spoken of as *at point-blank*, without reference to an object, it is considered that its axis is perfectly horizontal, without elevation or depression; which position of the gun may be obtained either by a spirit level or gunner's quadrant, or by bringing the quarter or dispatch sights and sensible horizon to coincide. And similarly, when *point-blank range* is spoken of, without reference to an object, or to the inclination of the plane, it signifies the first graze on the *horizontal* plane on which the gun stands, the axis of the gun being parallel to it; and hence the propriety, when detailing practice under such circumstances, of referring to the height of the axis of the bore above the plane; it is from the want of this necessary precaution that all the inconvenience attending the use of the term point-blank has arisen.

In the land service it has generally been deemed sufficient to note the description of carriage, as the height being thereby known, but in the naval service the plane on which the first graze must be noted is always as much beneath the axis of the gun as the height of the deck above the water, in addition to that height afforded by the carriage.

Further to elucidate the subject, it may be observed, that the elevation or depression of a gun is the angle formed by the axis of the bore meeting an imaginary plane passing through the extremity of the axis, which imaginary plane is either parallel to the horizon or to the plane defined by the coincidence of the axis and point of aim. If the elevation be determined by quadrant, the true elevation will be the result; that is, the angle formed by the axis and a plane parallel to the horizon will be ascertained; if by tangent, the elevation will be the angle formed by the axis of the gun, and the plane passing through the extremity of the axis of the gun and the point of aim.

Were it declared by competent authority, that in all military and naval reports, the elevation of a gun should be taken to imply the *difference* of elevation or depression of the axis of the bore, and the plane formed by the coincidence of the chamber extremity of the axis of the gun and point of aim, it would obviously follow, that *point-blank* would be limited, as to its meaning, to that position of the gun where its axis and object coincide,

or where the difference of elevation is 0; and the *point-blank range* would imply the first graze, supposing the axis of the gun horizontal. And hence a part of the possibilities of misapprehension hitherto existing would be removed, but the necessity of reporting the difference of the level of the axis of the gun and plane on which the grazes may be noted would still exist.

The tables referred to by the writer in the Journal are not known, but it is not usual to assume in tables generally, "that to hit a mark at or within the distance which is termed *point-blank range*, we should point directly at it, the gun being supposed disparted." The *point-blank range* has ever in the British service signified the *first graze*; the *but-en-blanc* of the French is indeed different; their arrangement may have its advantages, but to derive any instruction from a report of their practice, with reference to this expression, we must know the dispart of the gun and its length; since the elevation of the gun is that which, in the British service, is termed the *line-of-metal elevation*, namely, the elevation resulting from the dispart as tangent to the gun's length; it is the elevation resulting from the intersection of the plane passing over the most elevated parts of the base ring and swell of the muzzle and the object, and the plane passing through an extremity of the axis and the same object. The *but-en-blanc* is the point where the shot in its course cuts for the second time the line of sight or line of metal produced, and will, if the object be correctly attained, be the bull's-eye of the target; the *but-en-blanc primitif* or *naturel*, is the point where the curvilinear line described by the shot in its course first cuts the line of sight, the gun being so laid that the line of sight is horizontal.

The French then report their practice with reference to the bull's-eye of the target only, or to the point of intersection of the line of sight and the *trajectoire*, or line described by the shot in its course; the British refer their practice as to direction to the bull's-eye, but the ranges are reported from the grazes, either short, or on the farther side of the target.

Where convenience is afforded for reporting the deflection from the intended point above or below, it is highly desirable that such should be noticed, but generally speaking it is not the custom to do so, nor is it scarcely ever practicable, at least with the means at the command of officers.

Indeed, too much care cannot be taken in noting every particular connected with the practice of gunnery; there are few tables which can be applied in furtherance of the science of gunnery. It would be advisable, where practicable, that a report of practice should comprise a statement of the *eprouvette* strength of the powder; data for this purpose being fixed for every branch of the United Service. Besides a particular reference to the nature of the gun and its carriage, the windage should be stated, and the inclination of the line of sight; or, which is the same thing, the difference of level of the axis of the gun when horizontal, and the point of aim, or bull's-eye, should be noted. Any particular state of the atmosphere, and the direction of the wind with the range might be noticed, and if means were at hand, the velocity of the wind might also be registered. It has been well ascertained, that no variation arises in the extreme range from the recoil, but it may be advisable to notice this particular, and the inclination of the platform or plane on which the gun stands. A printed form might be made to convey all this information, with little trouble to the officer, and if its adoption did not lead to important results, it would promote attention.

M.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF NAVAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE.

THE cultivation of Naval and Military science demands the serious attention of the British Government, because it is acknowledged, that the construction and capacity of our ships of war are much inferior to those of France and America; and because, in the late war against Napoleon Buonaparte, we found that in fortification, and in the attack and defence of fortified places, we were by no means upon a footing with the enemy, as the sieges of Badajoz and Burgos too clearly demonstrate.

I have observed that considerable praise has been bestowed on Sir Robert Seppings, for his proposed alteration in the construction of the sterns of the ships of the British navy, by forming them in a *circular* manner instead of *square*, and this alteration has been deemed an improvement, and, I understand, adopted by the Admiralty, upon a conviction, no doubt, of its great superiority over those generally in use; and it may be fairly presumed, that the following considerations decided their Lordships in adopting the alteration suggested by Sir Robert Seppings.

The square stern of our ships of war was defective in strength, and in its capacity for defence; the right line which it described did not admit of such a number of guns as the segment of a circle, and the angles which joined the stern to the sides of the ship were weak and defenceless; whereas, the circular stern will contain more cannon, and present both a direct and flank defence, and no ship in pursuit can give such a quantum of fire from her bow as the circular stern is competent to direct against the pursuer. This superiority arising from the nature of the circular stern must be acknowledged also an improvement, as connected with the strength of the ship, and her capacity in a retreating defence, and the Lords of the Admiralty are entitled to the thanks of their country in employing and patronising such an useful, intelligent, and efficient servant of the public as Sir Robert Seppings.

If, then, the superiority of circular sterns in our navy over the old system is unequivocally admitted by marine engineers, might not the adoption of a similar principle in the engineering branch of our military service be attended with still greater effects, and more important advantages? The knowledge of fortification, and the attack and defence of fortified places, has always been considered as the most distinguished acquisition in a military character:—but this species of military information seems to be confined to a distinct class of officers, few general or superior officers giving themselves the trouble of studying a science which requires an intimate acquaintance with mathematics, drawing, mensuration, and calculation. It often happens, then, that sieges are undertaken and conducted, and breaches declared practicable, which could not be entered by the bravest and steadiest troops in the world, as have been unfortunately exemplified in the attacks upon Bhurtpoor, Badajoz, and several other places. I am not disposed to assert that English generals are inferior in scientific acquirements to those of other services; but I am desirous of impressing on the minds of my military readers the absolute necessity of uniting a knowledge of fortification with tactical information.

Vauban, the great master of military science, is supposed, like Sir I. Newton, to have established principles from which there should be no departure; but I may ask with some confidence, what system, except that of the Universe, can be deemed perfect? and have not Cohorn, Montalembert, and Carnot, together with a number of inferior names, all proposed their particular plans; but they are all defective, because they are composed of right lines, and salient and re-entering angles. The right lines are liable to an enfilade, and to the operation of recochet fire; hence the ramparts of every

fortress are encumbered with traverses, which become necessary to cover the guns, and to protect the cannoneers. M. Carnot, under the orders of Napoleon Buonaparte, wrote his system, but it contained nothing of any importance, and very little of novelty, except his *vertical fire*, and the whole has been animadverted on and demolished by Sir Howard Douglas. It is easy, however, to find fault with the systems of engineers, but not quite so convenient to produce one free from objection.

Now, will his brother soldiers permit a plain man, who has seen some service, and read of more, to inquire why the principle suggested by Sir R. Seppings, in forming the stern of our ships-of-war, might not be introduced with the greatest propriety and advantage in the construction of the defences of fortified places? Would not a bastion, composed of the segments of circles, admit of a greater number of cannon, than a bastion formed of salient and re-entering angles? and would not such a bastion, with a martella tower in its gorge, be much stronger, and present not only a complete direct defence, but have its flanks better guarded, and disperse its fire more advantageously upon an enemy's approaches? In like manner, the curtains of the ramparts might also be curved, so as to render them much stronger than the *right line*; and were a martella tower placed in the centre of the projecting and receding bend, the defence of the works so constructed would be greatly increased, and little or no effect be experienced from enfilade or recochet batteries.

To British engineers, and, indeed, to all the officers of the British army, this is a subject of deep interest and importance. We are all brave and steady under fire, and why should we not endeavour to acquire the highest knowledge of military science: these hints are submitted to their serious consideration, and it is hoped and expected that some competent engineer, or scientific soldier, will meet these suggestions with a liberal spirit of inquiry, and show that the old system is perfect, and that any departure from it would be unwise and unnecessary, or candidly admit the propriety of the principle suggested.

In Colonel Jones's History of the Sieges in the Peninsula during the late war, he has stated, that at the siege of Badajoz, when the first parallel was nearly completed, the besieged sent some cannon to the right side of the Guadiana, and enfiladed the line of approach; and that a strong corps was obliged to be sent to that side of the river for the security of the British works and batteries.

Now, I ask, was this ignorance or negligence in the general commanding the siege, or in the engineers who traced and superintended the construction of the parallel? Again, at the attack of the castle of Burgos, was it the general-in-chief, or the directing engineer, who undertook that siege with such an inadequate portion of artillery?

I must say as an old officer, anxious for the reputation of the service, that these questions are of importance, because they involve great loss of blood to the British army, and the military skill and capacity of generals and engineers entrusted with the direction of the public force on these two occasions. In subsequent communications, I shall frankly discuss several interesting questions relating to our military system and operations.

ALFRED.

July 15th, 1881.

THE SPY.

'Twas in the middle of the year 1810, when the British army, after various struggles and hard-fought actions, succeeded in occupying the very heart of Spain, that the enemy, greatly reinforced, and far exceeding our forces in numbers, had taken up a very strong position in our front: their outposts were so much advanced, that the greatest vigilance was necessary to prevent a surprise, but, our's were on the alert, and ready to check the slightest movement;—rare, indeed, is it to find a British soldier slumbering at the post of honour. The night, for the time of year in a southern country, was dark and lowering; all was hushed in silence, save the gentle sounds which broke upon the ear, of the sentinels' footsteps, as they paced to and fro on the short space of ground allotted as their post; or the visiting officer on duty, cautiously passing from one spot to another, to see that all were attentive and steady. A gentle rivulet ran by the right of the British outposts. Ever and anon a distant murmur of a movement in the French lines struck through the still air; then would the officer place his ear to the earth, by which, from frequent habit, he could almost ascertain the numbers in motion; at all events, he could determine the direction they were moving in. Two or three deserters this night crossed a ford higher up than the army, and presenting themselves to the pickets, were conducted in the usual form to the head-quarters. Whatever information they gave, whether it was considered true or false, or what might or might not have been the cause, so it was, that an attack which had been meditated at daybreak was countermanded, and the army remained quietly looking at their opponents, making the necessary dispositions to secure, if possible, a victory, it being decided, for no doubt good reasons, to avoid, at least for the moment, a general action, and simply to hold the enemy in check. On the first of these nights it was, that I found an amiable young friend and brother officer gazing on his Eliza's miniature, and employing his fancy in the pleasing retrospection of the happy hours he had passed with those he loved, when my sudden appearance startling him for an instant, broke the delightful charm—destroying all his airy, blissful visions, and bringing him back to the full feeling of his real situation, with its various sensations. A warm and friendly squeeze of the hand assured me, that he forgave my interruption, which was in no small degree increased on my introducing a person who greatly excited his curiosity. Figure to yourself a man dressed in a sort of French-Italian costume,—a face stained with a yellowish hue,—a box, suspended from his shoulders by a leather-strap, containing snuffs, tobacco, perfumes, trinkets, and a variety of articles likely to be purchased by officers and soldiers: these he showed and expatiated on with all the volubility and gasconade of a French pedlar following an army.

Our youth's curiosity was so greatly excited, that all his thoughts of home and love were for the moment obliterated. The questions of "Where the man came from?" "How he came?" "Why he came?" and many others, were put in rapid succession. I bade him look on the man, and tell me if he had ever before seen him. He gazed intently on his face and figure, and assured me he had not. Thus did the disguise appear perfect, though our young friend added mournfully, "his

Yeomanry Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR,—

“ Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit
 Mentem Sacerdotum incola Pythius,
 Non Liber æque: non acuta
 Sic geminant Corybantes æra,
 Tristes ut iræ”—

Or, in plain English, there is nothing so unwholesome as to be in a passion. It is really wonderful into what a state of wrath the Field-Officer of Yeomanry has worked himself, on finding that his tactics are called in question after twenty years' service. He is now, it seems, rather desirous of explaining away a passage in his first paper, which drew upon him the animadversion of the Cavalry Captain, a passage which has probably been read in no cavalry regiments' mess-room without giving offence to the members. It ran thus—“It is possible that the commissioned officers of the regular cavalry may not be more efficient than the serjeants or corporals; nay, it is possible that the commissioned officers in regular cavalry may be more steady and *au fait* at regimental movements than their superiors.” Call this hypothetical, or what you will, its meaning is plain enough: whether it is arrogantly or invidiously expressed, the reader is best judge. To come to the argument; the Yeomanry Field-Officer contends, that he is safely intrenched behind three propositions, the first of which, however, alone comes within the cognizance of an officer of regular cavalry. “That when officers are placed in line with their backs to their men, any irregularities which arise must be corrected by the non-commissioned officers on their flanks, or must not be corrected at all.” Now, if such an assertion as this is to be admitted, what is the conclusion? Why that, hitherto the regiments have been commanded not by their field and squadron officers, but by the subalterns or junior captains on the flanks of the squadrons;—indeed, this zealous tactician actually declares as an “incontrovertible fact,” that for the purpose of correcting irregularities on the march, the commander of the squadron, by having his back to his men, is a *complete cipher*. One would really imagine he looked upon cavalry soldiers, as so many nine-pins set in a row, and that the officers in their front wore blinkers, like coach-horses. Is it not the first principle of cavalry, as well as infantry, that the men should be well instructed in the easy process of dressing, so as by no means to require the frequent repetition of those trifling corrective orders, which are never heard in good regiments; and has the Yeomanry Field-Officer never, in his attendance at the field-days of the regulars, heard the officers of squadrons exert their voices to check the rushing forward of the flanks, the only really important irregularity which happens in the advances of cavalry? How could they do this, or judge of their intervals, or keep their men steady by voice and example in the face of the enemy, if they were compelled to go forward, looking straight before them like dogs with kettles at their tails, instead of like officers leading and directing soldiers under their command.

As to the unsteadiness of Yeomanry officers' horses, one cannot conceive how any one who has had anything to say to cavalry, should attempt to maintain, that the officers' horses when detached and separated from the line, are not less likely to derange and disturb its order by being unsteady, than if they were actually in that line, and forming a part of it along with the soldiers.

The Yeomanry Field-Officer announces, that all manœuvres are nothing but extending, diminishing, or altering the line of front; but do regiments manœuvre in narrow roads? may not all the usual cavalry movements be executed in an open field without once moving on a narrower front than threes? (six abreast,)—and is our tactician aware, that one of the most difficult parts of the dragoons' instruction is, that of the gradual diminution and increase of front, from threes to sections, sections to files, and files to single

file, and *vice versa*? Nay, will he candidly tell us, is he or is he not able to detect and point out his error to any man, who, in executing these operations of the squadron at a trot, gets out of his place and deranges the tellings? There is not a riding-master or adjutant in the service, who will not acknowledge the difficulty of preventing mistakes among the men in the increase and diminution of front, or who would not smile if he were told that it was only the same thing as was practised every field-day in regimental movement. However similar the principle and result, the execution and mechanical detail must always be widely and essentially different. A very young soldier may get well through his work in the centre of a division in regimental manoeuvre, who would very likely create confusion in that division in decreasing from threes to files, when returning through the gate of the barrack-yard to his quarters. The Yeomanry Officer maintains, that in describing the occasional confusion at field-days, arising from the complication of manoeuvre which some of the yeomanry corps unadvisedly attempted, I have failed to show the only point in discussion, namely, whether it would have been done better; had the officers of half squadrons been in front. I understood him to argue, that in the revised system, the words of command were "not long enough, it being of no importance whether the officer utters one or *twenty* syllables;" that numerous markers were necessary, and that half squadron officers should be on the flanks. I endeavoured to maintain and illustrate the contrary, by describing a field movement, in which confusion arose from a long and complicated word of command, from the employment of a cloud of markers, and from the difficult shifting of the officers. That these arguments were lost upon my opponent I am not surprised, because, although such a professor of tactics, he has got into his head rather a puzzled notion of detail, as appears by this sentence—"The Cavalry Captain has misplaced his wit and argument, having failed to show how these captains who could not properly lead their squadrons when placed on the flank, could lead them better when placed in front." Now, whereabouts in the revised system is there any thing said or proposed as to altering the place of *squadron* officers? or who ever saw them placed at all? The movement described, was a movement executed according to Dundas, by *half-squadrons*. Again, what in the world can the Yeomanry Officer mean by talking of a merry description of "Captains of Troops of Yeomanry being unable to wheel their *squadrons* into line, from not knowing their masters," when speaking of this same description of a formation of close column of *half-squadrons*. There is no wheeling into line at all in the whole manoeuvre, because each half squadron moves by threes; and if the Field-Officer is in the habit of confusing the fronting of threes with the wheeling into line of column, he is really very much behindhand in knowledge of his business.

As to his *few facts*, and his episode of the wounded officer drilling forty or fifty yeomen, and making them very steady, and the adjutant from the line making them again unsteady, by placing officers in front, it is really hardly worth notice, because in the very little time there is allowed for training yeomanry, to teach them first one way and then another, was enough to unsteady them without any reference to principle. Nor can we admit either of the anonymous authorities quoted—"The Commanding Officer of a large Yeomanry Regiment," and the "Adjutant who has just left the line," to weigh against the fact that there have been many excellent corps of Yeomanry lately formed, who work extremely well with their officers in front. As to the *age* of the Yeomanry Field-Officer, and his recollections of the golden days, when every colonel drilled his regiment according to his own fancy, I have not a word to say. He may be a very venerable man, but it is for the reader to judge from what I have said, whether he is a great authority in tactics; and it may be well to inform him, that so far from Sir D. Dundas's Cavalry Regulations being the result of Sir D.'s own experience, they were literally translated from the Prussian manoeuvres

of Von Saldern, long since abandoned by the Prussians themselves, who during the whole of the late war took the field with officers in front. And, by the by, their Landwehr and Landsturm, who were merely yeomanry, and yeomanry of no mean description, as they proved at Leipsic, Ligny, and other desperate combats, were formed and drilled exactly like their regulars, with the officers in front.

A CAVALRY CAPTAIN.

Medical Department.

MR. EDITOR,—Good wine needs no bush, neither does a good cause any sophistry. The defence of the arrangements of the present Medical Board by your correspondent Senex, as far as regards the Irish Medical Staff, is worthy of the cause in which he is embarked. We shall have great pleasure in following him, and be most happy to do justice to the views of so experienced and minutely-informed a champion for the rights of old and meritorious Medical officers; in the mean time we expect that he will, in his zeal for the support of his Hibernian friends, give us a plain satisfactory reason why the Deputy-Inspectors-General in Dublin and Cork have been so long retained in their respective stations, combining the advantages of private practice with their public emoluments; in open defiance of the reiterated declarations of the chief of the Army Medical Board, "that there shall be no fixed nor permanent stations for Medical *Staff* Officers, but that they, like regiments, must take their tour of foreign and colonial duties." As we wish to confine ourselves strictly to simple facts, we shall feel obliged if Senex, from his military experience and research, can point out any regiments in the service that have not been on foreign or colonial service during the period the two Deputy-Inspectors-General have been located in the stations above-mentioned. Until he satisfies us on that point, we cannot help agreeing with M. M. that their being permitted to remain stationary is a *job*, and of great magnitude too, and done also with a degree of effrontery which adds insult to the injustice of the proceeding, relatively to those who have taken their regular turn of foreign duties, and on their return, have been sent to languish on half-pay, not unfrequently with constitutions unfitting them for the activity necessary for a commencement in civil life. Such being our sentiments, until Senex can satisfy us on the subject, we cannot forbear suggesting the justice of giving the two hitherto favoured Deputy-Inspectors-General a trip to the East or West Indies; and in the event of their finding it inconvenient to proceed, that the same measures may be pursued with them that were with the Physician to the Forces, who found it inconvenient to accompany the last division of the British army sent to Portugal; which we anticipate would meet Senex's idea of economy by not increasing the *dead weight* of the country.*

The schoolmaster has ever been, and must ever be amongst the doctors, and his labours, under protracted injustice and accumulated injuries, cannot fail, sooner or later, to develop themselves in some untoward manner; in fact, unappeasable discontent, and a total loss of confidence in those who are the alleged cause of the injuries, with all their mischievous concomitants, must be the result.† They must be treated as the other scientific branches

* Dr. Short, now of Edinburgh, was establishing himself as a civil practitioner in that city, and although the last physician from foreign service, was ordered from half-pay to accompany the troops to Portugal. On remonstrating, and we believe ultimately declining, he was deprived of his half-pay, and his name withdrawn from the Army List. However, Sir Henry Hardinge, when Secretary-at-War, saw the extreme cruelty of the proceedings, and much to his honour allowed the Doctor the usual commutation money; in a pecuniary point of view certainly unequal to his loss, but an honourable acknowledgment of his services.

† Should the above predictions be fulfilled, we hope it may be attributed to the

of the service are; let them be properly organised as a department holding respectively His Majesty's commission for general service, and not treated, at the will and recommendation of any individual, as officers holding local staff appointments, which appears to be the plan at present, notwithstanding the frequent declarations of their chief against permanent local situations: as far as duties and circumstances will permit, they ought to be assimilated as nearly as possible to the manner in which the Royal Engineer Department is conducted, a corps worthy of imitation in every respect.* Until some such measures are adopted, all the advantages expected from the laudable exertions of a late Secretary-at-War (Sir Henry Hardinge) to improve and place the Medical service of the army upon an equality with others, will be frustrated, and Medical Staff appointments, as they have done for *the last fifteen years*, will continue to depreciate, and ultimately only be accepted by those least eligible to hold them, and that at a period, perhaps, when most required. The consideration is a serious one in the event of a force taking the field, and not beneath the attention of those high in power; and we further affirm, *whatever schemes* interested persons may hold out, and under whatever pretences, that they will fail in yielding solid influence to the head, respectability to the body of the staff, or satisfaction to the public.

M. & S.

* * The communication from M. M. in reply to Senex, is unavoidably postponed till our next number, for want of space.—ED.

Remarks on the relative duties of the Commissariat and Purveyor's Departments.

MR. EDITOR,—In your United Service Journal of the month of June last, there appears several observations upon the duties and distribution of the unattached medical staff of the army at home, (written, it appears, by a Medical Officer,) which embraces, amongst other branches of the army medical department, that of the Purveyor's, forming a collateral part of the medical establishment; and the writer of these observations, in adverting to the duties of purveyor and deputy-purveyor, advances an opinion, that "they are not *medical officers*, and never should have been so classed, but are, to all intents and purposes, commissaries, as every one acquainted with their respective duties must be perfectly aware; with the commissaries, therefore, they should be incorporated," &c. Now, notwithstanding this *positive* assertion, I beg leave to offer a few remarks upon the subject, with the endeavour to show, that the purveyors, by analogy, and by operating cause and effect, although not absolutely medical officers, are medical stewards or attendants, and as such, judiciously attached to the medical department; and a little investigation of the duties of purveyor will demonstrate that their position, as now annexed to the medical department with *an army in the field*, is most natural in its existing state, and could not there be dispensed with, although possibly not very essential, under other circumstances, which the Army Lists best show, by stating that the employment of the department is confined at this time to *three deputy-purveyors only*; but the duties of the purveyors in field service are important.

The purveyor's department consists of 8 purveyors and 47 deputy-purvey-

true cause; not an unprovoked dissatisfaction on the part of those composing the department, but to their mismanagement who conduct it.

* The late regulations render such steps imperatively necessary: as the department is at present conducted, it is next to impossible that any Medical Staff officer can reach, what must be the ambition of every person worth being admitted into the service, the highest grade of his profession, or can, almost in any grade above that of regimental surgeon, reach his ultimate retirement; the injury to the public service from which must be too apparent to require farther illustration.

ors, and must remain, *distinct and unconfused, from those of the commissariat*, and when compared with them, will prove a negative to the adoption of such a measure as suggested to combine or class them under the same administration, which could not be carried into effect without introducing irregular deviation from the usual method of things ; and if the writer of these observations will carry research into the duties of the officers connected with the general hospitals established with an army in the field, he might be convinced his opinion is fallacious. The commissary could not, under existing circumstances, effect the duties of the purveyor, for it is necessary to be instructed in their various ramifications, and information must be acquired peculiar to that vocation ; and admitting a substitute could be found for the purveyor, his agency must exclusively be devoted and solely attached to the medical department. The purveyor of hospitals is not only to the sick and wounded soldier what the commissary is to the healthy, but a great deal more ; he is the administering agent to the invalid, from the hour he is brought under his notice, until removed from it by renovated health, or by death ! and should the latter event occur, the purveyor finishes the task by consigning the remains of the soldier to the grave. The sound and vigorous soldier can in a degree provide for himself, if neglected ; but it is morally impossible the invalid can do so. The comforts of the sick depend upon the purveyor, by the good and careful preservation of his stores, who, according to the instructions for general hospitals, has charge and is responsible for the care, management, and issue of all provisions, diet, utensils, &c. (medicines excepted,) belonging to the hospital, and for the due supply of the same by contract or requisition. The functions of the purveyor are more varied, and combine, if possible, more arduous and more important objects than the commissary : the former, in conjunction with the apothecary, is scarce ever absent from the hospital ; he takes charge of sick troops when proceeding on foreign service ; attends to the fitting up of hospital ships, invalid transports, and pest and quarantine establishments when necessary ; administers to the sick every requisite that contributes to their welfare ; and his duties are so closely assimilated and identified with those of the apothecary, that a co-operation in the hospital, and indeed in every situation, is indispensable ; and without such aid, the medical officer alone could not accomplish his object. In field service, the duties of the purveyor are incessant ; they are, to all intents and purposes, medical *attendants or stewards* to the sick in all stages of their malady ; and when it is considered, that at one period of the Peninsular War, when the army was concentrated at Lisbon, the hospitals contained near 7000 sick and wounded soldiers, whose wants and necessities were supplied by the purveyors, and whose restoration to the service, in a great degree, depended upon the care and attention bestowed, (a benefit equally essential as medical treatment,) it must be admitted that the hospital purveyors are of the most *vital importance to an army in the field*, and the duties confided to them can only be properly and effectively executed by distinct and heedful devotion to their employment. An attempt to unite the duties of the purveyor with the commissariat was essayed at Paris in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, but it was found *impracticable*—they could not be *blended*. The internal management and duty of the general hospital, which devolves on the purveyor, is difficult and complex, of which the commissary is at present totally ignorant ; nor is an insight into them readily obtained, any more than a knowledge of the quality of their stores, which, as before observed, are selected by the purveyor, and comprise no less than four hundred articles !! The purveyor inspects, registers, and takes in charge each man's kit or necessities, with any other property the soldier may possess when admitted into hospital, and renders a debtor and creditor account to Government of the effects of all soldiers who die therein : their abstracts of receipts and issues are voluminous, and their cash disbursements various. Thus, the magnitude of their duties is evident, and, as it will appear, bears no corresponding

affinity or classification that could reasonably combine them with the commissariat, whose sole object is to supply the soldier with rations, and anticipate his wants, and does not interfere with, or trench upon the internal arrangement of regiments; but the purveyor has not only to furnish the sick and wounded with food and diet, but to direct the administrative management and economy of the hospital; and these responsibilities and duties are so great and multifarious, altogether approaching so nearly to those of a *medical officer*, that they seem naturally classified in the attributes of the faculty; nor can this order be disturbed without confounding opposite duties, and consequent injury to the service, for the purveyor's department is an indispensable auxiliary and absolute agency required by the medical staff when accompanying an army in the field.

Yours, &c. I. B.

D. A. C. G.

Naval Assistant Surgeons.

"O ye! who, sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create;
Think for a moment on his wretched fate
Whom friends and fortune quite disown!"

MR. EDITOR,—Aware of the anxiety evinced by the conductors of your Journal for the welfare of every class of His Majesty's Navy, I am induced to solicit a place in your well-read columns, for the following remarks on the comparative situations of Military and Naval Assistant Surgeons—which demand the most serious attention, not only of those who have it in their power to equalize the services, and every member of the profession who has its good at heart, but also of those who are looking forward to their entry in the latter service.

A and B, two gentlemen of the same acquirements, brought up and educated together, have obtained their diplomas, and, mayhap, their degrees. Both are intended for the public service. A's choice and interest luckily are in the Army; B's choice is the same, but unfortunately *his* interest is in the Navy. A enters upon his military duties, has an uniform becoming a gentleman—the *undoubted* rank and privileges of a Lieutenant—a seat at the mess-table with his Colonel, and, according to seniority, choice of quarters—his time as Assistant-Surgeon when promoted, should it be twenty years, allowed as Surgeon's time on retiring, and his pay increased, from seven and sixpence, to ten shillings a day, after ten years' service.

Mark the difference!—B enters the Navy—ships an uniform no man of feeling would voluntarily be seen in—is denied that rank of Lieutenant His Majesty George III. of happy memory, was pleased to confer on his class, and a seat with his equals and inferiors, subalterns of marines, at the ward-room table—is condemned to associate with boys; partake, and be a spectator of all the frolics of youth and childish gambols of the nursery, or become the butt of his mess, a subject for every species of annoyance, which old heads can invent or young hands put in execution!

"Fate never wounds more deep the generous heart,
Than when a blockhead's insult points the dart!"—

has the *satisfaction* to see a *boy*, corresponding in age to his "when first the college-rolls received his name," in the form of a Second-Lieutenant of Marines, his inferior, furnished with a cabin and a servant to attend his call; while he—a *Vir Doctus*, who has attained the *Summos Honores Medicinæ*—is allowed neither cabin nor servant; finds that he has yet to learn and perform the offices of shoeblick, valet, and chambermaid; himself unqualified to walk, and warned off that side of the deck upon which the above-mentioned stripling struts unmolested—prevented coming up the accommodation-ladder

because he is not a ward-room officer—cannot be admitted, like his compeer in the army, into any of the clubs formed, or now forming, nor, in the event of his death, his children into that excellent institution now in progress; he is *not*, and his children, 'poor devils! *were not fathered by* "an officer of or above ward-room rank," the only qualification!

"The smallest worm will turn *being trodden on*,
And doves will peck in *safeguard of their young*!"

For the same reason, when the officers' company is requested to *any* party, although *bona fide* one of these, ignorant of the fact, while his should-be messmates are "moving 'midst the glitt'ring throng," he is too often to be found sacrificing to Bacchus, the god he soon learns to put trust in, amidst the deafening shouts and endless clamour of thoughtless hobbledy-hoys and youngsters. To *their* sorrow, how many *grey-headed, hope-deferred young gentlemen* can corroborate this statement! He finds his professional knowledge has retrograded in a ratio with his service. For a convincing proof, look into the Medical and Surgical Journals of the kingdom—there! there! will you see the predominant superiority of improvement in the Army—there *some* may learn, that the hardest plant, exposed to every biting blast, cannot produce that fruit which the most tender *will*, exposed *only* to the genial warmth of the south. But luckily for him, so far as a disgraceful rejection is concerned, he is not expected—by the justly celebrated Sir William Burnett—to pass as severe an examination for "Surgeon of *any* of His Majesty's ships, as for an Assistant-Surgeon of a ten gun brig!!!" His pay, after serving ten or twenty years, is the same as when he entered, six and sixpence—and he has only three of these ten or twenty years allowed for retirement; while, as I have already said, A's pay, after ten years, is increased from seven and sixpence to ten shillings a day, and every hour of his service allowed. *Exempli gratia*.—A, if promoted when twenty years an Assistant-Surgeon, is at once a *Surgeon of twenty years' service*; while B—(is it just?—is it pardonable?)—if promoted after the same—surely as arduous—service, is only a *Surgeon of three years' standing*; and *must serve*—or rather suffer, *seventeen more years* deprivation and banishment to put him on the same footing with A!!!

"Milk-liver'd man!

Thou bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs,
'Who hast not in thy brows an eye discerning
Thine honour from thy suffering!"

After perusing these remarks, can any one, *compos mentis*, be surprised—that the most respectable and well-educated prefer the Army? That, even at the sacrifice of the best of their lives, many, who unwittingly entered the Navy, discontented and disgusted, leave *that* for the other service? Or that a person should exchange the situation of a *valet-de-chambre* for that of an *officer and a gentleman*?

Within the last ten years the Navy has, on its list of Assistant-Surgeons, enrolled persons, who, for qualifications and respectability, would have done honour to any association: yet it has been wondered at, how so many have already bid adieu to a service they found a *loss* of respectability in *gaining* admission to. Notwithstanding the *bond* imposed upon those who have served, or are now serving in an hospital, should the Army or Honourable East India Company's *land* service be *freely* opened for candidates—I venture to predict, that many, the most accomplished, who *now* only wait an opportunity, will be glad to commence the world again—make way for the *Morgans, Thompsons and Jacksons* of former days, and give "the powers that be" an opportunity of *feeling*, ay, *feeling* the want of those they know not the value of—unless a *salutary reform* speedily takes place!

"Accipite hæc, meritumque malis adventite numen,
Et nostras audite preces."

"CANIS ULLAS ORO."

Commanders of the Navy without a special Retirement.

MR. EDITOR,—As it appears that some alterations are about to be made in the Navy and Marines upon the Coronation of His beloved Majesty, allow me, through the medium of your valuable publication, to call the attention of the heads of that department to the circumstance, that commanders are the only class of officers that have no list of retirement. Captains, if they do not obtain their flag, retire as rear-admirals, and lieutenants as commanders, upon the lowest rate of half-pay of that rank.

How trifling would be the expense, Sir, to allow fifty of the senior of this deserving class, (the junior of whom have now held that rank *twenty-nine years*,) to retire with the rank of captains upon the lowest rate of half-pay of that rank; the difference would be but *sixpence per diem*; a total of 455*l.* 5*s.* annually. Who could object to so trifling a sum being awarded where so deservedly due? for something is decidedly due to this most neglected class; yes, *most* neglected, in holding a rank twenty-nine years without (at present) the slightest prospect of advancement in rank, pay, or retirement.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

July 27th, 1831.

A TAR.

Military Law.

MR. EDITOR,—I was glad to perceive in the Journal of this month, one of your correspondents, adverting to the very extraordinary and pernicious doctrine, promulgated (according to newspaper report) by Judge Johnston, at one of the late trials in Ireland; “That the soldier, in cases of riot, is to judge for himself whether the orders which he receives from his superior officer, are legal, or illegal, and to act accordingly, as he is accountable for the consequences.”

Agreeing with your correspondent in the main principle of his communication, and fearing the danger that may accrue from the promulgation of Judge Johnston's opinion, my anxiety for the welfare of the service at large, and each individual of it, makes me desirous of offering to you (and if you deem them worthy, to your readers), the following considerations, in addition to the valuable letter to which I have alluded.

The army being a separate and distinct body, having duties to perform peculiar to itself, has always had, and must have, a specific code of laws for its particular direction: this code is based on the *Common Law*, and more particularly on the *Equity* portion of it (a Court-Martial being peculiarly a Court of Equity); by this code, construed according to the manifest meaning of its framer, the individuals composing the army must be judged. From the law as laid down in the Mutiny Act, I shall merely borrow this short and pithy sentence: “And be it enacted, that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall *disobey any lawful command* of his superior officer, shall suffer *death*, or such other punishment as by a Court-Martial shall be awarded.” Now, with regard to the seemingly qualifying expression of *lawful*, I think I shall be borne out in the opinion, that the framer of this act never intended, by the above word, that each individual soldier was to erect himself into a tribunal to judge the merits of the commands given by his officer previous to obeying them. Upon the absurdity of such a supposition it is unnecessary to dilate; besides the endless disputes and delays to which it would give rise, it would render not only useless, but dangerous, the employment of a military force to put down riots; the efficiency of which principally consists in its promptitude and unanimity of action. It is, I believe, a well known and generally received precept in the army, that the soldier is in all cases to *obey first*, and if he thinks himself aggrieved, or improperly applied, to complain afterwards; but without insisting on this, I will refer Judge Johnston to the *civil code*, and I much question if he can point out any one instance of a soldier being *punished* for firing, in cases of riot, when ordered by his commanding officer; nay, in most instances, the officer alone is *prosecuted*, whatever injury may be

committed, unless accompanied by a magistrate, and in that case *the magistrate is held responsible*; at least so has ever been my impression, in which I am joined by some of our best and most experienced officers. 'Till the opinion alluded to appeared, if called out in any public tumult, feeling myself alone accountable for the consequences, I should certainly have been very cautious in proceeding to extreme measures, but having once resolved, on being pressed to such by a magistrate, I should have enforced the obedience of my orders even to the death.

If Judge Johnston's opinion be correct, I cannot see the advantage of a magistrate, whose presence is equally intended to direct and temper the ardour of the soldier; the latter may conceive, that the magistrate is acting quite illegally, and may fire or not just as he pleases.

I dread the probable effect of permitting an opinion, from so high an authority, so destructive to every link of discipline, so disorganizing to the army, to go forth uncontradicted. In the name, then, of my brother soldiers and myself, I call upon the law officers of the crown to set this question at rest, for as it now stands, in what a predicament is the officer or soldier placed, who in these liberalizing and revolutionary days may be called out to save his country from anarchy! If my humble endeavours have the effect of drawing the attention of the constituted authorities to the subject, my utmost wishes will be accomplished; meantime, the importance of the subject must be my excuse for the prolixity of this communication.

I am, Mr. Editor, your sincere admirer,
C. W. O.

Restriction on the Promotion of Post-Captains.

MR. EDITOR,—The probability of a promotion, in honour of the approaching Coronation, may be a source of gratulation to the service generally; but to many of the veteran defenders of their country, it will be regarded with the most painful feelings. I am one of those who consider myself most unjustly and degradingly used by the late regulation. Twenty years ago I commanded a port-ship, and was actively employed against the enemy until that ship was paid off; since that period, although desirous of employment, I have never received an appointment. Thus baffled in taking a further active part in my profession, I solaced myself, that, as I was *qualified* for my flag, I should *certainly* attain that honour in my proper turn. You may judge then, what were my reflections at finding myself, after twenty-eight years' standing as a *Post-Captain*, having commanded a ship on active service more than two years, and until she was paid off; moreover, having expressed myself ready and desirous to serve again, thus to be cut off from that reward, which it was my proudest ambition to aspire to! This restriction, which exacts that an officer shall be in the command of a rated ship five years, places some of the bravest and most distinguished officers on that retirement which has always been considered a degradation. To one of my brother officers this regulation is particularly severe. Made a lieutenant for his gallantry in the West Indies—senior lieutenant at the capture of a ship of superior force, for which he was made a commander; having commanded a sloop in the ever memorable battle of Copenhagen, which gave him his Post commission; and after serving in six line-of-battle ships, one of which he was *actually* commanding at the time of the late promotions, and being only a *few weeks* deficient,—this meritorious officer, with the proud testimonials of Lord St. Vincent and Lord Nelson, is deprived of that honour to which he had so long aspired as a reward for the tedious years of his servitude. But as His Majesty, when Lord High Admiral, graciously restored to their justly earned honours three captains who had been passed over by the late Board of Admiralty, I am sanguine in my hopes, that this restrictive order will be rescinded, at all events, as it affects the seniors on the list, who have now no possible opportunity of completing the time required by the new regulation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, 18th August 1831.

NAUTICUS.

Education of Engineer and Artillery Officers; Academy at Woolwich.

MR. EDITOR,—I do not apologise for troubling you with the following communication, as, if it do not merit insertion in your Journal, it must be from the want of talent with which it is treated, and not from any want of interest in the subject itself.

It may be necessary to inform those of your readers who are not connected with the service, that the greater part of the education of Artillery and Engineer officers consists in a knowledge of the mathematics; the remainder, with the exception of fortifications, being the ordinary education of gentlemen.

The mathematical professors of the above Institution are men of established reputation; Capt. Macaulay stands equally high as Professor of Fortification, and the inferior branches of education are, I believe, superintended with competent ability; nor have I heard any reasonable complaints of the inefficiency of the establishment, at least since the reforms introduced by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Beresford, who, by enforcing a stricter discipline, and limiting the time of the Cadets remaining in the academy to four years, have done incalculable good.

I need scarcely observe, that of all the subjects to which the attention of youth is drawn, mathematics presents to the majority the greatest difficulties, and accordingly, notwithstanding the powerful ability with which the professorships have always been filled, it has been the practice for many of the Cadets to obtain during their leisure hours the assistance of private teachers, for this branch of study; a practice which the present Master-General has, I think injudiciously, abolished.

It may be urged that it was discreditable to an Institution of this nature, by admitting the assistance of persons not officially connected with it, as it were, to acknowledge itself inadequate to the purposes for which it is maintained; that the practice enabled those who were more affluent to procure a more speedy education for their sons, and consequently to give them an advantage over those who were poorer; or thirdly, that any interference on the part of persons not under the control of the establishment, was inconsistent both with military and scholastic discipline.

To the first of these observations I reply, that the duties of a public and private teacher are totally dissimilar. The one is the preceptor of classes; the other of individuals. The one exercising the authority of the Institution; the other the influence of the parent. The one enforcing that system of study which his experience has determined to be the best; the other guiding and expanding the mind of his pupil so as to render that system effectual to his advancement. Can it be for a moment contended, that the most consummate abilities on the part of the one, will suffice to supply the place of the other? or that an officer, the duties of whose situation frequently prevent him from fulfilling, as he ought, the duties of a father, should be precluded from engaging the assistance of some one, whose business it should be to acquaint himself with the mind, disposition, and habits of his son, and to render him such advice and assistance, as a parent only, or some one exercising the influence of a parent, is competent to give?

The second argument in favour of the regulation, though more plausible, is still more fallacious. Putting out of the question the undoubted right of every parent to give his son the benefit of whatever property he may possess, I am prepared to show that it is almost exclusively the poorer class of pupils who have benefited by the practice. The youth whose parents are sufficiently rich to afford it, enters the establishment with such a preparatory education, as enables him to take immediate advantage of the course of study pursued there; whilst he whose friends have been able to procure for him only such an education as the locality of their residence afforded, is compelled, unless he possess the rare talent of chiseling his own way, to have recourse to the assistance of a private teacher; besides which, the very

small portion of time that he is able, or in fact requires, to spend in this way, renders the expense insignificant.

The remaining argument could only be urged by those who are ignorant of the nature of the Institution. No Cadet could employ his time in this manner without first obtaining permission to do so, specifying the hours to be so employed. The teacher, being such from sufferance only, would more carefully avoid violating any regulation made by the authorities than even if officially connected with the Institution. He would be successful only as he pursued the plans and ideas of the Professors, who also exercise the duty of Examiners; in short, however valuable the assistance of these gentlemen might be when employed in furthering the views of the others, they would be powerless when acting in any other manner. Nor can there, I think, be a doubt, that the benefits derived in this way by a few were to a certain extent enjoyed by all, and that a much higher qualification could thus be obtained for the whole; and considering how large a majority of minds require to be led from proposition to proposition, till they acquire a habit of thinking mathematically, it is unquestionably unwise to limit the means by which this end may be accomplished.

This question possesses now no other interest with me than that derived from its connexion with military subjects. But I do know that private teachers may be employed without discredit to the establishment; for without considering its professors in any way to blame, I have myself been indebted to one for the successful termination of his studies by a near relative. I do know that the assistance was within the reach of the poorest, for it saved me both money and misery, and cost me ten pounds. I do know that no discipline could have been violated in its employ, for it occupied hours that would have been spent in idleness, and its reward was the approval by the heads of the Institution of the information acquired; and until I am convinced that my opinions on this subject are erroneous, I shall continue to hope that the Master-General will see the propriety of rescinding the regulation.

Yours, &c.

London, 10th August 1831.

B.

Trisection of an Angle.

MR. EDITOR,—As none of your correspondents have made any observations on the "trisection of an angle," which appeared in your July Number, many of your readers are no doubt astonished, that an object, which has so long engaged the attention of mathematicians, should at length be accomplished with such ease.

That the solution of this problem, given by Capt. Barton, was never seen by him, I have no reason to doubt, and it must be allowed that he deserves credit for his ingenuity, as, from his style, he evidently is not much accustomed to mathematical researches. It seems strange, however, that the consideration that Sir Isaac Newton, and other great men, having sought in vain for a method to trisect an angle, should not have caused Capt. Barton to have looked with suspicion upon his discovery, and, therefore, to have submitted it to the judgment of some person capable of pointing out to him the difference between a geometrical solution and a practical one.

Capt. Barton's solution is *not* geometrical, for, after he has found a number of points, he must have recourse to some mechanical method for drawing a curve through them. One of Euclid's postulates is, "Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point;" but I know of no one which says that a curve line may be drawn through a number of points. The practical solution of Capt. Barton is altogether different from a geometrical one sought after by mathematicians.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Portsmouth, July 10th.

L. T.

* * We shall probably give a communication on this subject in our next.

ED.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO; OR NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
—We readily avail ourselves of the lull, if not re-action, in the Political Storm, which, since the last explosion in Paris, has swept over and distracted this country, more especially menacing our own "Order," to drop the abstract discussion of domestic Politics, and revert to our neutral position. From this our vantage ground, nothing, as we lately premised, but an extreme case, involving an imminent public danger, could have induced us to diverge; and we gladly discontinue a topic to which nothing but a similar extremity shall tempt us to recur.

ABROAD, the last month has been pregnant with events and excitement. A war, which, at its explosion, threatened the peace of Europe, marked by vigorous action and decisive in its military results, began and ended within that period. The Dutch, upon grounds the justice of which appears unquestionable, terminating the Armistice subsisting with the revolted Province, of which Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg had just been installed King, renewed hostilities, and dispersing the forces before them, rapidly advanced into the heart of Belgium. The army of Holland, commanded by the Prince of Orange, with Prince Frederick and the Duke of Saxe Weimar as his Lieutenants, continuing its well-combined movements, encountered and totally defeated the Belgians, under Gen. Daine, at Hasselt, and again irretrievably routed them before Louvain. On the latter occasion, King

Leopold had the mortification to witness in person the indelible disgrace of the Nation he had just been called upon to govern, and to which, in such a crisis, His Majesty offered such an example as became his character and station. The annals of the world afford no parallel to the pusillanimity displayed by the Belgians when their boastful pretensions were thus fairly put to the proof.

In this emergency, Leopold applied for assistance to the French King, who immediately directed 50,000 French troops, commanded by Gen. Gerard, to enter Belgium. An understanding having taken place between the respective parties, the Dutch army has since retired within its own territories—and the French remain in military occupation of Belgium and its costly fortresses. When they shall have completely evacuated the Belgian soil and retired within their own frontier, their professions may be affirmed to square with their intentions—but not till then.

The composition of the present French Army is described to us as greatly inferior to that of the old troops encountered by the British in so many hard-fought fields.

The French squadron of the Tagus appears resolved, for we have no proof to the contrary, to make prize of the Portuguese fleet. A more wanton application of might against right has hardly ever been witnessed or permitted, than this new aggression upon the independence of our "Ancient Ally" by its former invaders and oppressors.

The Russians and Poles continue in presence, on the left bank of the Vistula, in front of Warsaw. Unless negotiation should avert the threatened collision, a decisive conflict appears inevitable, in which it is hoped that 'victory may still crown the best and the bravest.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM—This Institution, from the foundation of which we continue to anticipate the most important results to the United Service, progresses most satisfactorily. Since the publication of our last Number, the Committee have issued their first printed Report, containing the names of the subscribers and a list of contributions received up to the 1st of August, the former amounting to about one thousand, since which the names of above one hundred additional Officers have been transmitted to the Secretaries. This number is altogether exclusive of Officers with their Ships and Regiments on foreign stations, whence sufficient time has not yet elapsed to receive replies. The presentations to the Library, already amounting to nearly five hundred volumes, are daily increasing; while the Museum, Armoury, and Model departments will be well worthy the inspection of Officers as soon as the present contributions can be collected together.

A most important feature in the Report of the Committee, is the gratifying circumstance therein mentioned, "that through the kind offices of Sir Benjamin Stephenson, Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, they have obtained from His Majesty's Government, a house in Whitehall-yard, as a place of temporary deposit for the various presents and contributions which they have already, and are now daily receiving." This house is most conveniently situated in the immediate vicinity of the Admiralty and Horse Guards: the Committee now hold their meetings at it, and we have every hope that before our next publication it will be opened to the members.

These circumstances argue conclusively for the permanent establishment of this much-wanted Institution, notwithstanding which, however, a great deal is yet to be effected by

the profession generally in the way of increased subscriptions, the smallness of the amount of which has induced the Committee to hope that ultimately very few Officers, if any, will deny so trifling an aid to the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—We are happy to perceive, by the subjoined letters, that the ultimate establishment of a Royal Naval School is advancing towards consummation. As we have ever taken a lively interest in this design, since it was first submitted to us by its original projector, Commander Dickson, so we shall continue to promote its advancement by our most cordial co-operation.

"Royal Naval School,
7, Jernyn-street, St. James's,
Aug. 26, 1831.

"Sir,—Inclosed are the copies of two letters, which you will perceive are of importance to the interests of the Royal Naval School.

"I am desired by Sir Henry Blackwood to state, that if you can find a place for them in your columns, you will oblige the Council.

"Our affairs are going on most prosperously; we have already upwards of 3000*l.* in donations, besides numerous and liberal annual subscriptions, exclusive of Dr. Bell's munificent donation of 10,000*l.* Already nearly 100 pupils, of the requisite age, are entered for immediate admission on the opening of the school, independent of as many more, who are yet under the age required.

"I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(HAS. BRAND, Sec.)"

"To the Editor of the
United Service Journal."

"St. James's Palace, Aug. 23, 1831

"My dear Sir Henry,—I am honoured with the King's commands to communicate to you, as Chairman of the Council of Administration for conducting the proposed Establishment of an economical Naval School, His Majesty's earnest wish to support an Institution, which His Majesty feels assured, will prove so highly beneficial to the service; and His Majesty has therefore graciously consented to subscribe one hundred pounds annually towards it.

"I have the honour to be,
My dear Sir Henry,
Very faithfully yours,
(Signed) H. WHEATLY."

"To Vice-Admiral
Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. &c."

"7, Jermyn-street, Aug. 24, 1831.

"My dear Sir Henry,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday, communicating His Majesty's most condescending and gracious opinion, as to the beneficial effects which the establishment of a Naval School will produce generally on the service; as also that of His Majesty's most liberal support, by graciously consenting to grant the Institution *one hundred pounds* annually, an act of liberality for which I beg you will do us the honour, and in the most respectful and humble manner, to make our sincere and dutiful thanks as acceptable as possible to His Majesty, and at the same time express our belief, that such an example of liberality and consideration cannot fail to produce the best and most lasting effects on the Institution, thereby securing it the general support of the navy as well as the public.

"I have the honour to remain,

My dear Sir Henry,

With all possible consideration,

Your sincere and obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY BLACKWOOD."

"To Major-General

Sir Henry Wheatly, G.C.H.

St. James's."

The following donations and subscriptions, besides numerous other subscriptions of a day's half-pay from officers of every rank, have been received up to the present date:—

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, 10,000*l.* 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities.

	Donations.	Annual Sub'script.
Earl Mansers . . .	£200 0 0	
Lord Yarborough . . .	300 0 0	
Lord W. De Broke . . .	100 0 0	
Lord Viscount Bangor . . .	50 0 0	£10 0 0
Lord Pindhoe . . .	500 0 0	
Earl Spencer . . .	52 10 0	5 5 0
Adm. W. P. Freeman . . .	52 10 0	5 5 0
Adm. Lord Gambier . . .	0 0 0	5 5 0
Adm. Sir R. Bickerton . . .	100 0 0	10 10 0
Adm. Lord Vis. Exmouth . . .	100 0 0	
Adm. Sir George Martin . . .	52 10 0	
Adm. Sir Richard Keats . . .	52 10 0	5 5 0
Adm. Hon. Sir R. Stopford . . .	5 0 0	
Adm. Sir Manly Dixon . . .	11 0 0	
Adm. Sir T. Williams . . .	25 0 0	3 0 0
Adm. Hon. H. Carzon . . .	10 0 0	
Adm. Hon. Sir A. Legge . . .	52 10 0	
Adm. Sir T. Latorcy, Bt. . .	25 0 0	
Adm. Frank Solheron . . .	50 0 0	
Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted . . .	10 0 0	
Adm. Sir Jas. Sanmarez . . .	100 0 0	5 5 0
Vice-Adm. Sir R. King . . .	10 0 0	
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood . . .	31 10 0	

Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley . . .	10 0 0	
Vice-Adm. Ed. Fellowes . . .	52 10 0	
Vice Adm. Sir C. Ogle . . .	52 10 0	
Vice-Adm. Rob. Lambert . . .	25 0 0	5 5 0
Vice-Adm. R. D. Oliver . . .	20 0 0	5 0 0
Vice-Adm. Sir H. Digby . . .	52 10 0	
Rear-Ad. L. F. Hardyman . . .	1 0 0	
Rear Adm. Robert Hall . . .	10 10 0	
Rear-Adm. J. S. Horton . . .	5 5 0	
Rear-Adm. Isaac Smith . . .	5 5 0	
Lt.-Gen. W. Trench, R.M. . . .		1 1 0
Capt. Sir G. F. Seymour . . .	10 10 0	2 2 0
Capt. R. F. Rowley . . .	5 0 0	
Capt. D. H. O'Brien . . .	10 10 0	
Capt. G. R. Lambert . . .	5 0 0	
Capt. Sir C. Sullivan . . .	10 10 0	
Capt. Hon. D. P. Bouverie . . .	20 0 0	
Capt. H. M. Blackwood . . .	3 0 0	
Capt. Daniel Woodriff . . .	5 0 0	1 1 0
Capt. George Gosling . . .	2 0 0	
Capt. George Lloyd . . .	25 0 0	
Capt. John Sykes . . .	10 10 0	
Capt. Francis Beanfort . . .	10 10 0	
Capt. Charles Ward . . .		2 2 0
Capt. Samuel Thornton . . .		1 1 0
Capt. Stenhope Badoek . . .		1 0 0
Capt. Joseph James . . .		1 1 0
Capt. V. F. Hatton . . .		1 0 0
Capt. George Tobin . . .		1 1 0
Capt. J. H. Morrison . . .		1 1 0
Capt. J. B. Smith . . .		1 0 0
Colonel Dyson, E.L.C. . . .	5 5 0	
Com. F. Shaw . . .	5 0 0	
Com. Alex. McConochie . . .	3 3 0	1 1 0
Com. William Tucker . . .	1 1 0	
Com. T. P. Blackwood . . .	2 0 0	
Com. Frederick Gambier . . .		1 1 0
Com. Richard Keane . . .		1 1 0
Capt. G. Varlo, R.M. . . .	2 2 0	
Capt. J. R. Coryton, R.M. . . .	1 1 0	
Lieut. G. Evans . . .	1 0 0	
Lieut. Charles Brand . . .	1 1 0	1 1 0
Lieut. Henry Walker (a) . . .	2 2 0	
Lieut. William Easton . . .	1 0 0	
Lieut. Henry Walker (b) . . .	10 10 0	
Lieut. Geo. Manning . . .		1 1 0
Lieut. J. W. Tomlinson . . .	1 1 0	
Master R. L. Hicks . . .	0 10 0	
Surgeon Robert O'Brien . . .	5 5 0	
Surgeon Chas. Mitchel . . .		1 1 0
Purser George Dowell . . .	2 2 0	1 1 0
Purser Joseph Sherrard . . .	2 0 0	
Purser John Copland . . .	1 1 0	
Purser Daniel Morrison . . .	1 1 0	
Purser Thomas Wallis . . .	1 1 0	2 2 0
Purser George Waller . . .	0 10 0	
Messrs. Hoate and Co. . . .	100 0 0	
James Alexander, Esq. . . .	50 0 0	
Sir F. M. Ommannny . . .	10 10 0	
F. M. Ommannny, Esq. . . .	5 5 0	
Messrs. Mande and Co. . . .	10 10 0	
J. Hunsman, Esq. . . .	10 10 0	
Isaac Robinson, Esq. . . .	5 0 0	2 0 0
W. T. Inman, Esq. . . .	1 1 0	
J. Philpot, Esq. . . .	1 0 0	
Joseph Dntaur, Esq. . . .		1 1 0
Robert Charles, Esq. . . .		1 1 0
William Holmes, Esq. . . .		1 1 0
Joseph Woodhead, Esq. . . .		1 0 0

W. H. Barwis, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Chippendale, Esq.	1	0	0
C. Houghton, Esq.	1	0	0

Admiral Sir G. Martin, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. and Vice-Admiral Sir H. Digby, are the Trustees of the Institution. Proprietary Shares have been abolished as incompatible with a gratuitous endowment for a specific public purpose. The following are the terms of admission fixed at the last General Meeting:—

“That all Naval and Marine Officers of and above ward-room rank, be admitted as members of the Institution, on paying annually in advance one day's half-pay; all such members to have a vote at the general meetings, and the power of nominating their children, as they attain the age of seven years, candidates for admission into the School. Such candidates to be afterward admitted in strict rotation, as vacancies occur or the establishment is enlarged.

“That all other persons whose patriotic feelings may prompt them to encourage and support the Naval Service, on subscribing one guinea annually, or ten guineas at once, be also admitted as members of the Institution, and have one vote at its general meetings; subscribers of two guineas annually, or twenty guineas at once, to have each two votes; three guineas annually, or thirty guineas at once, to have each three votes; and five guineas annually, or fifty guineas at once, to have each four votes.

MAJOR CADELL, 28TH REGIMENT.—In the interim between the holding of the Court-Martial which has been ordered on the above-mentioned officer and the promulgation of its sentence, we consider it but an act of justice to Major Cadell, to give insertion to the following resolutions and letters, as having reference to the circumstances for which the Court-Martial has been ordered, and which are extracted from an Irish paper.

At a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Gort and its vicinity, held in the Sessions-house, on Saturday the 23rd of July, Lord Viscount Gort in the chair, the following resolutions, proposed by W. Butler, of Ashfield, Esq. and seconded by Thomas Lahiff, Esq. were unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved—That we have heard with deep regret of the intended removal of

Major Cadell, of the 28th Regiment, from this station; and that, though we have reason to hope that his absence may be only temporary, we cannot suffer him to depart without expressing the grateful sense we entertain of the eminent services he performed to this part of the country since he assumed the command of this garrison.

“Resolved—That an address, expressive of these sentiments, be presented to him, and that it be accompanied by a piece of plate with a suitable inscription.

“Resolved—That the following address be adopted, as meeting our unanimous approbation:—

“SIR—We, the principal inhabitants of the town of Gort and its vicinity, understanding that we are going to be deprived of your valuable services, feel ourselves called upon to return you our warmest acknowledgments for the indefatigable zeal displayed by you in effectually subduing the spirit of disorder which existed in this neighbourhood, when you were entrusted with the command; at that time scarcely a day or night passed without some dreadful outrage being committed—neither life nor property were secure; and at this moment we are happy to say the case is quite different. The deluded peasantry have been brought to a proper sense of the folly of their lawless conduct, and though many of the persons joining in this address are also magistrates, it would be injustice to you not to admit that this important and happy change is in a great measure attributable to your exertions. We are aware that when a charge of a serious nature is made against any officer, it is necessary, by the rules of the service, that it should be investigated, and that a suspension of command must follow; but it is one thing to make a charge, and another to substantiate it; and we rejoice to be able to express our conviction, that, from the concurrent testimony of so many respectable and disinterested witnesses, who have voluntarily come forward to rebut the accusation made against you, that your cause, which is also our own in some degree, must be triumphant, and that we shall soon see you draw your sword at the head of the gallant grenadiers of the 28th, whom you so often led to victory in many a hard-fought battle. GORT, Chairman.”

The above address was presented by Lord Viscount Gort, to which Major Cadell gave the following answer:—

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN—I return you my most sincere thanks for the

very great honour you have this day conferred on me, by taking notice of my services since my appointment to the command of this garrison, and hope that my removal from the command may be only temporary, when it will give me much satisfaction to resume my military services, which you all have so highly appreciated.

"If I wanted any other inducement to the discharge of my duties, believe me, my Lord and Gentlemen, the very handsome manner in which you have come forward at the present time would be amply sufficient; and I shall always recollect with pride and gratitude the friendly and disinterested conduct of the inhabitants of Gort and its vicinity, towards me since I came among them, and particularly at this critical moment.

"I beg also that you will accept my warmest thanks for the piece of plate voted to me on this occasion, and which I shall preserve in my family as a mark of your esteem and regard.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself, my Lord and Gentlemen, your most devoted and grateful servant,

"CHARLES CADELL,
"Major 28th Regt."

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—The western cruising of Sir Edward Codrington's squadron terminated by their arrival in the Downs on the 9th ult. The motions of this squadron since their departure from Spithead, were limited wholly to the English coast. During the first week after sailing Sir Edward confined himself to the neighbourhood of Torbay; for several days after this his ships were performing various evolutions between the entrance to Devonport and the Eddystone; subsequently, and to the end of July, the squadron were either off Falmouth or near the Lizard; night and day the land was kept close on board, thereby giving confidence to the officers and showing them what might be done with ships of the greatest magnitude. On one occasion, when standing in shore, on a line of bearing, the leading ship, thinking herself quite close enough, asked permission "to tack immediately;" and, perhaps, no line-of-battle ship ever approached so close before to that part of the coast. On another occasion, the *Caledonia* stood in and tacked in Babicombe Bay. In these, and other occurrences of a

similar nature, the gallant Admiral manifested great confidence and judgment (together with local knowledge) in the management of his squadron. On the 30th of July and 1st of August, the ships were in Mount's Bay; on the last-mentioned day they ran within a few miles of Penzance, then hauled out and stood to the northward, passing between the Wolf Rock and Longships; thence within two or three miles of the Seven Stones, and so on to about twelve or fifteen leagues to the south-west of Scilly. Here they remained until the 5th, when the whole squadron were within a mile or two of St. Mary's Sound. On the following day the *Charybdis* joined company from Falmouth with despatches, and in an hour after the Admiral bore up, and made all sail to the eastward.

We understand that during Sir Edward's cruise, the attention of the squadron has been chiefly directed to the sailing in lines, and the performing such evolutions as may be judged most essential to the good management of a fleet; consequently there has been very few, and those not decisive, trials of the qualities of individual ships. A brief sketch of the ships composing this squadron may not be uninteresting.

The *Caledonia*, 120, of 2712 tons, was rebuilt at Plymouth dock-yard, with an additional breadth of beam, to enable her to carry a greater weight of metal.

The *Prince Regent*, 120, is 2614 tons, and from the same lines as the *Caledonia*, with the exception of being one foot less in breadth.

The *Asia*, 84, of 2289 tons, is from the model of the *Canopus*, one of the celebrated trophies of the Nile; a ship of great capacity and excellent qualities.

The *Revenge* is 1951 tons. In every respect a noble man-of-war. She is the production of Sir John Henston, formerly a surveyor of the navy.

The *Donegal*, of 1901 tons, is a French-built ship; she was captured in 1798, in the act of conveying troops to Ireland. During the last war she was constantly employed, and was always considered a crack ship.

The Wellesley, of 1746 tons, was built from the reduced lines of the Christian the Seventh, a Danish 84-gun ship.

The Talavera is one of the smallest line-of-battle ships in our navy, being only 1718 tons; she is of a class produced by Sir William Rule, which were always found fast sailers; the Repulse and Venerable were of the same model.

The Barham, 50, of 1761 tons, and Alfred, 50, of 1763 tons, were seventy-fours; a pair of the "notorious forty," designed by the Surveyors of the Navy.

The Curaçoa, a corvette of 26, is 953 tons, and was a 42-gun frigate; she is one of a very numerous class which proved fast-sailing vessels, and which were likewise the production of Sir Wm. Rule. The Furyalus, Belvidera, and Barrasa were of the number.

The Pearl, 20, was built by a Mr. Sante, in a private yard near Colchester, and is 558 tons.

The Stag, 46, is upwards of 1200 tons, formed from the lines of the late President, a French model, but with a foot increase of breadth.

The Caledonia is armed with long thirty-twos throughout; the Regent, Asia, Donegal, Revenge, and Stag, have thirty-twos and twenty-fours; the Barham and Alfred have each fifty long thirty-twos, the Curaçoa has also thirty-twos of a new construction. The Wellesley and Talavera are the only ships which have 18-pounders on board. Should the Britannia join the squadron, it will be the first time that England ever saw three such first-rates in company equipped for war; and, perhaps, it is not saying too much to assert, that three such ships never yet met under the same flag of any nation.

The squadron have been highly favoured during their cruise with fine weather. They were only once with top-gallant yards on deck, or more than two reefs in the top-sails. Much attention was shown by the Admiral to the private convenience of the officers and crews, in making known every opportunity for sending and receiving letters; on the other hand,

the vigilance of the Commander-in-chief was always in play; and rarely was a ship at all out of her station but she was reminded of her duty, and frequently a gun accompanying the admonition kept all on the look-out. We are informed that not one of the captains of this squadron has before commanded a ship sailing in a fleet; and few of the lieutenants, from their standing on the list, can have ever had charge of a watch, in order of sailing or in line of battle. The advantages of thus affording our naval officers opportunities of becoming familiar with such important points of their professional duty are obvious.

LOSS OF THE ROTHESAY CASTLE STEAMER.—We copy the following particulars of this distressing calamity from the Carnarvon Herald of the 20th ult. The Rothesay Castle, under the command of Capt. Atkinson, having on board it is said, upwards of one hundred and thirty passengers, left Liverpool at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 17th of August, for Beaumaris and Menai Bridge. The wind being adverse and the state of the tide unfavourable, her passage during the whole of the day appears to have been unusually tedious; and instead of arriving at her destination, as on ordinary occasions, at five or six o'clock in the afternoon, it was not until eleven that she reached Puffin Island. The night was extremely dark, the wind blew hard from the east, and the sea ran high. The passengers were alarmed, and without knowing precisely what to do, they begged the captain with great earnestness not to attempt to go forward, but to turn back to Liverpool. The large bell was tolled as a signal of distress, and indeed this was the only signal that could be given; for the vessel had sprung a leak, and was filling with water; the fires had gone out, and there seem to have been no means of procuring a light. After beating about for upwards of three hours, during which time the bell continued tolling, the vessel struck with a tremendous crash upon a bank of sand, called Dutchman's Bank, and the chimney went overboard. A Liverpool pilot, who happened to be in

the packet, now exclaimed, "It is all over—we are all lost!" At these words, there was a universal despairing shriek, and a spectacle of horror presented itself which cannot be described. In two hours the vessel went to pieces. What had taken place was not known on shore until about four o'clock in the morning, when a man at Penmon Point, on the Anglesey coast, saw, just above the surface of the water, what appeared to him like the mast of a sunken vessel. At first he thought it was the mast of a flat, but he was soon convinced that it was the chimney of a steamer. Without the least delay, a boat was manned and rowed to the spot, when the awful calamity was ascertained. The boat picked up three men alive, and carried them to Beaumaris. It was now about six o'clock. The alarming intelligence was soon spread abroad, and with a promptitude that we are unable to commend as we could wish, scarcely fewer than twenty boats from Beaumaris hastened to the wreck. Amongst the foremost in this work of compassion, was Sir Richard B. Williams Bulkeley, who, with his agent, went immediately along the sands to Penmaen Mawr, where it was supposed most of the luggage had been washed ashore, that he might give orders to his tenantry to secure it. It appears, that soon after the vessel struck, the poop drifted away, and proved the means of preserving the lives of eight persons who were upon it. Nearly all the passengers were of high respectability. Twenty-one persons only have been saved, and in that number are two of the sailors, one of the firemen, and a cabin-boy. According to our latest accounts seventeen dead bodies have been brought to Beaumaris. The steward of the packet, Mr. Jones, and his wife were found in each others' arms, lashed by a rope to the mast. At Beaumaris everything wears an aspect of funereal gloom. The yachts and vessels in the bay and in the river have their flags half-mast high; and the committee for superintending the regatta, have resolved that it shall not take place this year. Many rumours are afloat as to the cause of this me-

lancholy event; at present we forbear even to enumerate them. We subjoin a letter addressed to us by our worthy neighbour, Capt. Galt. The unpretending, seaman-like spirit which pervades it is honourable to his feelings, and we are sure it will be read with interest.

"To the Editor of the Carnarvon Herald."

"SIR,—As you seem anxious to know the particulars of the melancholy loss of the *Rothsay Castle*, I take this opportunity of giving you what I think will turn out to be as near the truth as can ever come to the knowledge of the public. I have my information from the two sailors and a fire-man saved, and it was given by them at the Bull Inn, Beaumaris, this afternoon, in the presence of Sir R. Bulkeley, Rev. Dr. Howard, Colonel Desbriais, Capt. Tudor, and several other gentlemen. It appears, that after a long and tedious passage, she had got round the buoy on the north end of the Dutchman bank, and had proceeded up the river as far as the tower on Puffin Island; when all at once the steam got so low that the engine would not keep the vessel on her proper course. At this time she must have been much nearer the bank than any on board supposed, for in a few minutes she struck. Capt. Atkinson immediately ordered the man at the helm to put the helm a starboard. The man refused to do so; but put it to port. The mate perceiving this, ran aft and took the helm from the man, and put it to starboard again. In the mean time the captain and some of the passengers got the jib up. No doubt Capt. Atkinson did this intending to wear her round, and bring her head to the northward; but, in my opinion, it could not make the least difference which way her head was turned, as she was on a lee shore, and there was no steam to work her off. The natural question is, — Why was there no steam? The fire-man says, a deal of water had been finding its way into the vessel all day, and some time before she got into the river, the bilge pumps were choked; when the water in the hold overflowed the coals, so that in renewing the fires a deal of water went with the coals and slacked the fires, and this made it impossible to keep the steam up. It appears to me that much blame rests upon the fire-man then in charge, in not giving notice that such was the case; for where the vessel thru

was, an anchor could have held her in safety. From these circumstances there does not seem to have been any neglect on the part of the Captain or Pilot, for the vessel must have come fair into the channel, and had the steam been kept up, no doubt she would have come in with perfect safety. I took the Eclipse steamer to Puffin Island this morning, in order to render all the assistance in my power. The greatest praise is due to the Beaumaris boat-men for their prompt and unflinching exertions in saving the lives of eighteen persons; and two others owe their lives to — Williamson, Esq. of the Campadora yacht, who, the moment that he heard of the calamity, went out with his boats, and had the good fortune to snatch those individuals from a watery grave; they were holding on to pieces of the wreck and drifting about in the bay, and could not have survived many minutes longer: the name of one of the gentlemen is Whitaker, from Bury, in Lancashire, an ironmonger. I picked up all the boats that had been out all the day trying to save lives and property, and towed them to Beaumaris, as the flood tide had made, and they could do no more good. They had picked up four bodies, two of them, the steward and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Jones), who were found lashed together to the mast, which was at a considerable distance from the wreck. I trust, before you go to press, you will have more particulars about the bodies picked up, and the names of those saved. I saw fourteen dead bodies; and all that were then known were the Rev. P. McCarty, Mrs. Wilson of Bangor, M. Lucas, a young woman about twenty, and Lord Derby's steward: but Beaumaris was in such a state of confusion and distress, that it was impossible to get at the exact truth. Those who are saved think there must have been 140 souls on board; but I think, that will be found to far exceed the real number. It was most gratifying to see Sir R. Bulkeley, Mr. Boggie, and several other gentlemen whose names I do not know, foremost in endeavouring to secure the property floating about the bay, and picking up the dead bodies. I saw not the least symptoms of any attempt at plunder, which is so frequent on such occasions; but all seemed to vie with each other in saving the most trifling articles, and placing them in security. Such conduct, I trust, will be followed up on both sides the bay on this trying and affecting occasion.

"I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES GALT."

"Carnarvon, 19th August, 1831."

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE TREASURE SUNK IN THE THETIS.—

Extract of a Letter from a Naval Officer at Rio, dated May 16th, 1831:—

The difficult and hazardous enterprise in which Capt. Dickinson of the Lightning has been for some time engaged, has been attended, I am happy to say, with tolerable success. The circumstances which led to this attempt, with its results to the present date, may be interesting to you. When the news of the loss of the late Thetis arrived at Rio Janeiro, Capt. Dickinson had just returned from the Pacific with a freight of 450,000 dollars, and was in daily expectation of receiving orders to repair thither again. It, however, occurred to him, that the possibility of recovering some portion of the sunk treasure was worth considering, and although it was the general opinion that it was irrecoverably lost, his opinion was different, and he went to the Admiral and offered his services to attempt to get it up. The Admiral immediately accepted the offer, and gave him a sort of *carte blanche* to make what preparations he might think necessary. With the prospect of another trip to the Pacific, whence he would certainly have returned with another freight, many of his friends thought him wrong, while others considered it a mad project without a chance of ultimate success. Capt. Dickinson, however, thought otherwise, and, as things have turned out, he seems to have had good ground for his opinion; and accordingly, having determined on his mode of operation, he sailed for Cape Frio in the Lightning, where he arrived on the 30th of January. It would scarcely amuse you to enter into a detailed relation of all his proceedings; I shall, therefore, merely confine myself to saying that, not having such a thing as a diving-bell or any other instrument at all suited to the purpose, Capt. Dickinson constructed one out of two of the metal water tanks belonging to the ship, and this machine has been found to answer the purpose admirably. He also erected a large derrick from the base of the cliff, which extends 178 feet over the sea, and from which the diving-bell is worked. He has no little reason to be proud of this arrangement, as it is considered by

all the naval men who have seen it, as a most extraordinary piece of practical seamanship, and a very good specimen of mechanism. The undertaking is one of great danger and difficulty, and his exertions have been laborious and unremitting. He has already succeeded in recovering property to the value of about 100,000 dollars. He is now removing some huge masses of rock which have fallen in where the wreck is. Every part of the ship is entirely broken into such small fragments, and they are so scattered about, that no estimate can be formed of the probable amount which he may be able to recover. He is, however, exceedingly sanguine, and his own personal efforts and exertions are not spared in endeavouring to ensure success.

NEWLY-INVENTED PISTOL.—We have seen a pistol on a novel construction, the invention of Mr. Wilkinson, Gunmaker, of Pall-Mall, which, by an ingenious and safe contrivance, is formed to load at the breach; each charge contains twelve balls or other missiles, which, on the discharge of the piece, become dispersed to a considerable extent in the line of fire. Our view of this pistol has been but transient, but we shall probably offer some remarks upon it, with its full description, in a future Number. In the mean time we give insertion to the inventor's estimation of its effects. "1st. It can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute, projecting at each discharge twelve missiles in one horizontal line, diverging laterally from twelve to eighteen feet, and within an elevation of six feet, at the distance of 30 or 40 yards. Each man discharging 120 missiles per minute, 100 men in ten minutes are enabled to discharge 120,000 missiles, each equal in effect to an ordinary pistol-ball. Suppose that a squadron of 100 men charge an enemy's squadron of equal numbers, and that 75 direct their aim so badly, that not one of their missiles took effect, there still remains 300 well-directed bullets at the first discharge; or even imagine it possible that only one in a hundred was efficient, 100 men in ten minutes could put 1200 *hors de combat*. 2nd. A short carbine, capable of being discharged with the same rapidity as the pistol, but propelling sixteen in-

stead of twelve missiles, and particularly applicable to naval warfare, as 50 men directing their fire on the enemy's deck, while the fire of fifty more was directed against the men up the masts and rigging, would in one minute pour a shower of 16,000 missiles over the whole vessel, thus rendering her defenceless, and the boarding and capture consequently easy and almost instantaneous."

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER BY THE BLACK JOKE.—*Extract of a Letter, dated His Majesty's Ship Athol, Prince's Island, 13th May 1831:*—"The Black Joke, tender to the Dryad, Commodore Hayes, after leaving Prince's Island on the 20th ult. fell in with, on the 25th, and captured the Spanish brig *Marineretta*, or, in English, the *Little Sailor*, with 193 slaves on board, after an action of five hours by moonlight. The Black Joke had one killed and a few slightly wounded; the Spanish vessel had three guns, 24-pounders, more than the Black Joke, and the number killed and wounded were not exactly ascertained. We have 37 of the prisoners in the *Athol* bound to Annabona. This action is considered one of the best the Black Joke has had with slavers. The *Plumper* sailed this day for Sierra Leone from this place, with 80 of the slaves, who were sickly in the Spanish slavers, and were consequently landed at Fernando Po, but on the *Plumper* arriving there, they were embarked on board her for a passage to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The very severe firing of the two vessels caused such consternation among them, that 27 slaves died in the action, and 17 slaves since; three of the slaves died on board the *Plumper* on her passage here, and three since; and I expect she will lose 20 more before she lands them at Sierra Leone. We are bound to Annabona, Ascension, and Lower Guinea; the *Favourite* is to windward, and we expect to see her in six weeks. The *Conflict* is at Sierra Leone, the *Dryad* at Fernando Po—tenders cruising. Fernando Po has been very healthy, and no man (a week ago) belonging to the establishment, was sick at the hospital.

THE APPEARANCE OF A NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—

The following singular account is translated from the *Messenger des Chambres*:—Towards eleven o'clock of the 10th of July 1831, Capt. John Corrao, commander of the brig *Theresine*, going from Trapani to Girgenti, in Sicily, at the distance of about twenty miles from Cape St. Mark, perceived at the distance of a gunshot, a mass of water which arose sixty feet above the level of the sea, and presented a circumference of nearly 400 fathoms: a smoke proceeded from it, exhaling an odour of sulphur. The preceding day, in the Gulf of Trois Fontaines, he had seen a great quantity of dead fish and of black matter floating on the water, and he heard a noise like that of thunder, which the Captain attributes to a volcanic eruption. He continued his voyage to Girgenti, and all the time that he was occupied in lading his ship, he saw a thick smoke rise incessantly from the same point, before which he arrived on the 16th, on his return from Girgenti. A new spectacle was then presented to him, namely, a tract of land, of the same circumference as the mass of water which he had remarked in his first passage. This island, (which we shall call Corrao, from the name of him who saw it formed,) is elevated about twelve feet above the surface of the sea; it has in the middle a kind of plain and the crater of a volcano, whence a burning lava is seen to proceed during the night. The island is bordered by a girdle of smoke. The sounding all around the island gives a depth of 100 fathoms; its latitude is 37 degrees 6 minutes north, and longitude 10 degrees 26 minutes from the meridian of Paris. Such is the relation of Capt. Corrao himself, who entered the port of Marseilles the 30th of last July. This volcano has also been seen by several captains going from Malta and Taganroc to Genoa: the pilot of the latter learned from a fisherman, that on the day of the eruption of this volcano he had seen a brig perish, and also a fishing boat, his companion; and that he considered his own escape miraculous.

JA'FAR.—An esteemed correspondent informs us of a report having reached Cairo, stating that Ja'far, a narrative of whose interesting adven-

tures we published in former Numbers, had reached Wadâi, defeated his enemy, and is now safely seated on the throne of his ancestors, to which he was the rightful heir. We hope to complete the narrative of the adventures of this enterprising Prince by obtaining an account of his peregrination from Mecca to Wadâi.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The following details are a summary of the reports made by Marshal Soult on the 20th of February and 18th of March last.

The General Staff . . .	3,819
Gendarmerie . . .	13,612
Infantry of the Line . .	201,431
Artificers and disciplined Companies in the Departments	16,728
Light Infantry . . .	54,873
Carabineers 2 regiments	1,864
Cuirassiers 10 ditto . .	9,320
Dragoons 12 ditto . .	12,336
Chasseurs 18 ditto . .	18,504
Lancers 1 ditto . .	1,026
Hussars 6 ditto . .	6,165
School of Cavalry . .	621
Artillery . . .	36,382
Engineers . . .	8,101
Baggage Train . . .	3,718
Sedentary Companies . .	5,936
Increase voted on the 17th Jan. last to raise each regiment of Infantry to a strength of 3620 non-commissioned officers and privates . . .	39,680

Total amount of the army, after it shall have been entirely completed . . . 434,146

The number of horses is stated at 91,797, of which 30,000 are required for mounting the artillery, gendarmerie, engineers, and train. The regular estimate was for 221,530 men and 44,191 horses; Soult has, therefore, increased the estimate by 209,616 men, and 47,306 horses. The accession of resources thus acquired will have been purchased at a cost of 9,041,330*l.* sterling, and the following are its most essential items.

Cloth and Clothing . .	£420,000
Purchase of 45,301 horses (19 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> each) . .	866,600
Dishes, kettles, &c. . .	89,600

Lead and paper for cartridges	51,000
Muskets, 1,357,000 (of which 285,000 from England), 715,000 straight-swords, 9000 sabres, pistols, lances, bayonets &c.	2,156,000
Cannon, mortars, and appendages	157,280
Gunpowder	35,400
Fortifications at Paris and Lyons, (in other words, employment of the unemployed)	600,000
Pay and sustenance	3,261,400
Garrisons in the Morea and at Algiers	379,000

DETAIL OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE NETHERLANDS.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Marshal Gerard.

Staff Officers—Lieut.-Gen. Saint-Cyr Hugues; Lieut.-Gen. Neigre; Lieut.-Gen. Haxo; M. Delaneuville.

First Division of Infantry—Lieut.-Gen. Barrois. Majors-General M. Harlet, 20th Light Infantry (Colonel Gemenau); 5th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Gréard). M. Hurel, 8th Regiment of the Line (Colonel M. Maingarnaud); 33rd Regiment of the Line (Colonel M. Husson).

Cavalry—Lieut.-Gen. Dejeau. Majors-General M. Latour-Maubourg, 5th Dragoons (Colonel de Lafitte); 10th Dragoons (Colonel Galzimalvirade). M. de Rigny, 1st Light Dragoons (Colonel M. Prucés); 2nd Hussars (Colonel Ducroc de Chabannes).—Two batteries of artillery, a company of sappers, baggage waggons, &c.

Second Division of Infantry—Lieut.-Gen. Teste. Majors-General M. Porret de Morvan, 11th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Sauset); 12th Ditto (Colonel Boarini). M. Tholosé, 39th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Limonier); 44th Ditto (Colonel Ollaguier).—Two batteries of artillery, a company of sappers, baggage waggons, &c.

Third Division of Infantry—Lieut.-Gen. Tiburce Sebastiani. Majors-General M. Christiani, 19th Light Infantry (Colonel Hemault de Bertan-Court); 7th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Boucher). M. Georges, 25th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Rossi). 65th Ditto (Colonel Arnaud).—Two

batteries of artillery, a company of sappers, baggage waggons, &c.

Fourth Division of Infantry.—Lieut.-Gen. Hulot. Majors-General M. Heurion, 11th Light Infantry (Colonel de Lasbordes); 22nd Regiment of the Line (Colonel Sällex). M. Voiron, 19th Regiment of the Line (Colonel Meslin); 58th Ditto (Colonel du Rocheret).—Two batteries of artillery, a company of sappers.

Light Cavalry, 1st Brigade, detached.—M. de Lawoestine, Major-General, 4th Light Dragoons (Colonel Bouverie); 5th Hussars (Colonel Kleinenberg).

Second Detached Brigade.—Duke of Orléans, Major-General, 1st Regiment of Hussars (Colonel Pozac); 1st Lancers (Colonel Bro).—A battery of artillery.

Reserve of Cavalry.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Gérard. Majors-General M. Merlin, 1st Cuirassiers (Colonel M. Sauvart-Bastoul); 4th Cuirassiers (Colonel Schneit). M. Rabusson, 5th Cuirassiers (Colonel Canuet); 8th Cuirassiers (Colonel Rogé).—A battery of artillery, baggage waggons, &c.

• CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—7th Hussars from Birmingham to Coventry; 11th Lancers from Cork to Ballinacolly; 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards from Westminster to Knightsbridge; 2nd ditto from King's Mews to Dublin; 3rd ditto from Knightsbridge to King's Mews; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards from Windsor to the Tower; 2nd ditto from Portmanstreet to Windsor; 1st Battalion 3rd Foot Guards from Dublin to Portmanstreet; 2nd ditto from the Tower to Westminster; 18th Foot, reserve companies, from Bolton to Manchester; 37th Foot, reserve companies, from Waterford to Youghall; 51st Foot from Corfu to Vido (Mediterranean); *52nd Foot at Halifax; 69th Foot from Fermoy to Cork; 71st Foot from York Upper Canada to Bermuda; 75th Foot, Reserve Companies, from Devonport to Plymouth; 77th Foot from Youghall to Waterford; 82nd Foot on passage home from the Mauritius.

* Ordered home.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth.—July 26th. Arrived the *Ariadne*, 28, Capt. Phillips, from Lisbon.

Sailed the *Samarang*, 28, Capt. Charles Paget, for St. Michael's.

Aug. 3rd. Sailed the *Ariadne*, 28, Capt. Phillips, for Plymouth, to refit; and the Cracker cutter, Lieut. Roepel, for Cromarty Bay.

Aug. 5th. Arrived the *Britannia*, 120, Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone, (with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B. late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean,) from Malta, having left that island on the 24th of June.

Aug. 6th. Sailed the *Victor*, 18, Commander Ellice, and the *Tweed*, 20, Commander Bertram, in company with the Duke of Portland's Yacht, *Pantaloon*, to try their respective rates of sailing.

Arrived the *Onyx*, 10, Lieut. Dawson, from Rio Janeiro.

Aug. 9th. Arrived the *Victor*, 18, Commander Ellice, and the *Tweed*, 20, Commander Bertram, from the experimental cruise.

Aug. 10th. Arrived the *Eden*, 26, Capt. W. F. W. Owen, from South America, having sailed from Lima on the 11th of January, from Valparaiso on the 13th of January, from Coquimbo on the 26th of February, from Rio Janeiro, on the 11th of May, from Bahia on the 27th of May, from Pernambuco, on the 8th of June, and from Porto Praga, on the 5th of July.

Aug. 12th. Sailed the *Recruit*, Lieut. T. Hodges, for the Downs.

Aug. 15th. Arrived the *Etna*, surveying vessel, Commander Belcher, from the Coast of Africa, last from Cape Blanco, whence she sailed on the 12th of July.

Aug. 18th. Arrived the *Galatea*, 42, Capt. Charles Napier, C.B. from the Western Islands.

Aug. 20th. Arrived the squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, from the Downs.

At Spithead—*Britannia*, *Galatea*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Tweed*. In Harbour—*Spartiate*, *Royal George*, *Winchester*, *Imogene*, *Eden*, *Ætna*, *Onyx*, *Columbia*.

Aug. 23rd. Sailed the *Rattlesnake*, 28, Capt. Graham, for South America.

Aug. 25th. Arrived the *Grasshopper*, 18, Commander Erskine, after upwards of three years and a half service in the

West Indies. She left Jamaica on the 28th April; Belize on the 7th May; Tampico on the 23rd June; and the Havana on the 21st July.

Aug. 27th. The squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. consisting of the *Caledonia*, 120; *Prince Regent*, 120; *Asia*, 84; *Donegal*, 78; *Revenge*, 78; *Talavera*, 74; *Wellesley*, 74; *Barham*, 50; *Alfred*, 50; *Stag*, 46; *Curacoa*, 26; *Tweed*, 20; *Victor*, 18; *Royalist*, 10; *Charybdis*, 10, and *Recruit*, 10, from the Downs, anchored at St. Helens at six o'clock on the evening of the 23th. And on the following morning, at Spithead—*Caledonia*, *Prince Regent*, *Britannia*, *Talavera*, *Wellesley*, *Revenge*, *Barham*, *Asia*, *Stag*, *Galatea*, *Alfred*, *Curacoa*, *Victor*, *Royalist*, and *Recruit*.

In Harbour—*Spartiate*, *Royal George*, *Winchester*, *Imogene*, *Tweed*, *Ætna*, *Grasshopper*, *Onyx*, *Charybdis*, and *Columbia* steamer.

Devonport.—July 30th. Arrived the *Pearl*, Com. Broughton, from the Squadron under Sir E. Codrington.

Aug. 1st. Sailed the *Alfred*, 50, Capt. Mansell, to rejoin the evolutionary Squadron.

Aug. 2nd. Sailed the *Dublin*, 50, Capt. Lord J. Townshend, for the South American Station.

Aug. 4th. Sailed the *Pearl*, Com. Broughton, to the Westward, on particular service.

Remaining in Harbours—*Foudroyant*, *Ariadne*, *Pylades*, *Arachne*, *Bengle*, *Viper*, *Plover*, and *Skylark* Packets, *Diligence* and *Supply* Naval Transports.

Foreign.—The *St. Vincent*, 120, (with the flag of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Hotham,) arrived at Malta on the 18th June. The *Cordelia* arrived at Halifax from Newfoundland 24th June, and sailed 26th ditto for the Mediterranean. The *Columbine* arrived at Jamaica from Barbadoes 25th May, and sailed 2nd June for Chagres. The *Kangaroo* and *Hyacinth* for Bermuda, and *Pickle* for a cruise, sailed from Nassau 21st May. The *Chilfers* from Portsmouth, and *Eclipse* from Falmouth, arrived at Madeira 1st July, and sailed again the same day, the former for Rio Janeiro, and the latter for Buenos Ayres. The *Sparrowhawk* arrived at Port au Prince from Jamaica 8th June, and sailed again for Jamaica 11th June. The *Pallas* arrived at Madeira from Plymouth 11th July. The *Rinaldo*

arrived at Rio from Falmouth 10th June, and sailed from thence for Buenos Ayres on the 15th. The Argyle transport arrived at Rio Janeiro from Plymouth 24th May, and sailed for New South Wales 3rd June. The Southampton, Cruiser, Success, and Satellite, were to sail from Trincomalee about the middle of March for Bombay, to fit out the Calcutta, new teak ship, 80 guns. The squadron was in excellent health, and was to touch at Pondicherry.

exceed the following rates, unless at the request of the soldier himself, or by the sentence of a court-martial :—

		Cavalry.		Inf.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
For messing and washing	} per week	5	10	4	11½
For necessaries		2	7½	1	6
For articles for cleaning his clothing and appointments, and for any other charges to which the soldier is properly liable	}	0	3½	0	6½
Total per week		8	9	7	0

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS,
&c.
THE ARMY.

WARRANT ESTABLISHING A DAILY, INSTEAD OF A WEEKLY SETTLEMENT OF THE PAY OF SOLDIERS OF DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS, AND PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE PAY AND NECESSARIES OF SOLDIERS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.—Dated 17th May 1831.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us, that it would be of advantage to Our service if the soldiers of Our regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons were to receive a daily instead of a weekly settlement of pay, in like manner as is already established with respect to the soldier of infantry. We have therefore thought fit to order, that from and after the date hereof, the residue of pay and beer money, or liquor money, which may be due to soldiers belonging to Our said regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons, after providing for the weekly stoppages on account of messing and washing, and of articles for cleaning their clothing and appointments, the stoppages for necessaries, and for such other stoppages as shall be duly authorized, not exceeding the rates hereinafter specified, shall be issued daily, according to the rate of pay to which each individual shall be entitled, and that the soldiers of Our said regiments shall be accounted with monthly, in lieu of every two months, as heretofore, for the weekly stoppages for necessaries directed by Our clothing warrants to be made from their pay.

It is Our further pleasure, that the stoppages to be made from the pay of the soldiers of Our regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, and of Our regiments of infantry of the line, shall in no case

It is also Our further pleasure that, whenever the actual expenditure for messing and washing shall fall short of the sum prescribed as the utmost extent of the stoppage for those services, the surplus shall be added to the weekly pay of the soldier, and be appropriated therewith in daily payments, unless the man shall be in debt, in which case the said surplus may, under the direction of the captain of his troop or company, be applied towards the liquidation of such debt.

And in case the daily settlement shall not be practicable in any instance, in consequence of the absence of the soldier on furlough, in hospital, on guard, on escort duty, or otherwise, it will be the duty of the captain of the troop or company to take care that the daily payment be resumed as early as possible.

The arrears of daily pay due to the soldier, shall be paid to him immediately on rejoining, or shall be distributed in daily payments together with the pay of the succeeding period, or shall be otherwise applied to his benefit, as the said captain shall judge most fit, according to circumstances.

In cases in which soldiers may be expected soon to require any expensive article of necessaries, it will rest with the captain of the troop or company to place him under the regulated stoppage during the month prior to the delivery of such article, in order that the soldier may not be thrown too largely into debt at any one time.

And for the due performance of these arrangements, this shall be to all persons whom it doth or may concern a sufficient warrant, authority, and direction.

Given at Our Court, at St. James's, this 17th Day of May, 1831, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
H. PARNELL.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION of the DAILY PAY, &c. of a Private Soldier of Regular Cavalry and Infantry respectively, showing the utmost extent of the Stoppages to which he is liable by Regulation.

CAVALRY.						
For the Soldier when <i>not under</i> Stoppages for Necessaries, &c.						
	Not entitled to Additional Pay.		Entitled to Additional Pay.			
			After 10 Years.		After 17 years	
	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stoppage for Messing and Washing, not to exceed	. .	5 10	. .	5 10	. .	5 10
Residue of Pay, &c.	0 6	3 6	0 7	4 1	0 8	4 8
Total Weekly Amount of a Soldier's Pay and Beer } Money, or Liquor Money }	. .	9 4	. .	9 11	. .	10 6

For the Soldier when <i>under</i> Stoppages for Necessaries, &c.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stoppage for Messing and Washing, not to exceed	. .	5 10	. .	5 10	. .	5 10
Stoppage for Necessaries . . . . .	. .	2 7½	. .	2 7½	. .	2 7½
Stoppage for any other Debts whatsoever . . . . .	. .	0 3½	. .	0 3½	. .	0 3½
Residue of Pay, &c.	0 1	0 7	0 2	1 2	0 3	1 9
Total Weekly Amount of a Soldier's Pay and Beer } Money, or Liquor Money }	. .	9 4	. .	9 11	. .	10 6

INFANTRY.

For the Soldier when *not under* Stoppages for Necessaries, &c.

	Not entitled to Additional Pay.		Entitled to Additional Pay.			
			After 7 years.		After 14 years.	
	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.	Daily Rate.	Rate per Week.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stoppage for Messing and Washing, not to exceed	. .	4 11½	. .	4 11½	. .	4 11½
Residue of Pay, &c.	0 4½	2 7½	0 5½	3 2½	0 6½	3 9½
Total Weekly Amount of a Soldier's Pay and Beer } Money, or Liquor Money }	. .	7 7	. .	8 2	. .	8 9

For the Soldier when *under* Stoppages for Necessaries, &c.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stoppage for Messing and Washing, not to exceed	. .	4 11½	. .	4 11½	. .	4 11½
Stoppage for Necessaries . . . . .	. .	1 6	. .	1 6	. .	1 6
Stoppage for any other Debts whatsoever . . . . .	. .	0 6½	. .	0 6½	. .	0 6½
Residue of Pay, &c.	0 1	0 7	0 2	1 2	0 3	1 9
Total Weekly Amount of a Soldier's Pay and Beer } Money, or Liquor Money }	. .	7 7	. .	8 2	. .	

CIRCULAR.

War-Office, June 1st, 1831.

SIR,—With reference to the memorandum of the General-Commanding-in-Chief, dated 26th February last, directing that officers ordered from one station to another, and who are entitled to apply for travelling expenses under the existing regulations, shall, in every practicable case, proceed by steam-vessels or steam-carriages, I am directed by the Secretary-at-War to acquaint you, that in cases in which officers travel as therein directed, the actual necessary expense only will be allowed, and that the allowance of ninepence a mile granted by Article 338 of the explanatory directions of 20th November last, will be limited to those journeys which cannot be performed by steam conveyance.

At certain stations, contracts for steam conveyance have been made with the Secretary-at-War, the terms of which may be learned on application at the district paymaster's office, and in these instances that rate of passage only, which has been contracted for, will be allowed in the accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Officer commanding. L. SULLIVAN.

CIRCULAR.

War-Office, June 6th, 1831.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary-at-War to acquaint you, that a contract has been entered into with Mr. Joseph Adams, agent for the London, Leith, Edinburgh and Glasgow Shipping Company, for the passage and victualling of soldiers and their families from the River Thames, to certain ports in North Britain, and to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and also from those ports to the river Thames, for one year, ending 30th April 1832, at the rates under-mentioned.

	Soldiers and their wives.	Children from 1 to 14 years.	Children under 1 yr.	
	s.	s.	d.	
Inverness	30	15	0	Free.
Aberdeen	21	10	6	Ditto.
Dundee	20	10	0	Ditto.
Leith	20	10	0	Ditto.
Berwick	25	12	6	Ditto.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
L. SULLIVAN.

ABSTRACT of GENERAL ORDERS,
WARRANTS and CIRCULARS.

Jan. 14th, 1831.—Circular to Colonels

of militia regiments respecting returns, &c.

Feb. 2nd.—Circular to Colonels of militia regiments, respecting the establishments of their corps, the training, &c.

Feb. 16th.—Circular to officers commanding cavalry corps, authorizing bills for the purchase of troop horses, to be drawn at three days' sight instead of thirty days' sight.

June 1st.—Circular to officers commanding, enclosing His Majesty's Warrant of 17th of May last, establishing a daily instead of a weekly settlement of the pay of soldiers of dragoon guards and dragoons; and prescribing certain rules with respect to the pay and necessities of soldiers of cavalry and infantry. (Warrant inserted in this Number.)

June 1st.—Circular to officers commanding, respecting the new form of certificate to be given by the senior officers of troops when on board transports, as to the number of persons and horses conveyed and receiving rations.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial was held on board the Royal Yacht, William and Mary, at Woolwich, on Wednesday, the 3rd ulto. for the trials of Lieut. Buchanan, commander of His Majesty's Steam-Vessel Pluto, Mr. H. Davis, the Second Master, and Mr. R. Powell, the Pilot, for running down a barge off Gillingtree Point, Erith Reach, on the 25th of July, when all on board, four persons, perished. The following officers composed the Court:—Vice-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B. President; Captains Warren, Bullen, Tobin, and Plumridge. The examination of witnesses continued till seven o'clock, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was put in, when the Court adjourned till the following morning. The Court re-assembled on Thursday, the 4th, and after all the evidence had been produced, decided that the accident arose from the ignorance of Richard Powell, the pilot, and that no blame was attached to Lieut. Buchanan or Mr. Davis, the Second Master: they were accordingly acquitted.

A Court-Martial was held on Saturday, the 6th of August, on board His Majesty's Royal Yacht, William and Mary, at Woolwich, consisting of Vice-

Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. President, Captains Warren, C. Bullen, G. Tobin, and J. H. Plunridge, to inquire into the circumstances of the Meteor having, on the said 26th of July last, compelled the Harlequin, Margate steam-packet, to run ashore near Deptford, to avoid being run down by the Meteor, thus endangering the lives of His Majesty's subjects on board the Harlequin; and to try Lieut. W. H. Symons, Commander of the said Meteor, Mr. John Alexander M'Kay, the Second Master, and Mr. Becket the Pilot of the same, for their conduct respectively on the occasion. The order for the assembling of the Court having been read by the Judge Advocate, the members of the Court sworn, and the usual preliminaries gone through, the examination of witnesses commenced.

Michael Hubbard sworn and examined.—He was Second Mate of the Harlequin Steam-Packet, commanded by Capt. Corbyn. He was on board the Harlequin on Tuesday, the 26th of July last, when she was on her voyage from Margate to London. Off Deptford he observed a Government steam-vessel coming down. She was about half-a-mile distant when he first saw her on the larboard bow. Witness was at the wheel with the other mate when directions were given to port the helm, which was done to clear the Meteor; but not being able to accomplish that, the pilot purposely ran her on shore, in order to prevent the vessels coming in contact. When on shore, the Meteor passed within three or four yards. We were on shore on the north side (the Essex side.)

By the Court.—It wanted about an hour and a half to high water. We were going up with the tide at the rate of eight or nine knots an hour. The Meteor was coming down, against the tide; could not say at what rate she was going, but not very fast. It is not usual when the tide favours a vessel to run her close in shore into the eddy tide; vessels going against the tide generally keep in shore. I do not know what object there was in going inside the Meteor and the shore, but only to clear her.

A printed placard was here produced, signed "Crowder, Mayor," ordering that all steam-vessels should slacken their speed when off the east wing of Greenwich Hospital, and not go faster than four miles with the tide, and six miles against it.

Colonel Marcus Beresford, M.P. sworn and examined.—He was a passenger on board the Harlequin when the accident

happened. The Government vessel was about 200 yards a-head when he first saw her; he heard the shouts of the captain and pilot, who were on the top of the paddle-boxes, calling to the persons on board the Meteor to port their helm. The Meteor appeared to him to continue her course, and a gentleman who stood by him said they had better run aft, as they would come in contact, and by that time the vessel had run on shore, and the Meteor just escaped striking the quarter of the Harlequin. The Meteor appeared to him to come from the centre of the river towards the Harlequin, which was all the time near the north shore. There was a great deal of angry feeling on board the Harlequin at the time the accident happened, as it was stated that the Government steam-vessel was the same that ran down a barge on the previous day, when four lives were lost, and it was with that impression that himself and the other passengers drew up the statement and forwarded it to the Admiralty. He had since discovered his mistake, and was happy that he had got rid of that feeling.

By the Court.—Steam-vessels are sometimes forced to run all over the river to get out of the way of each other. There is no regular guidance for steam-vessels passing each other. The pilots generally wave to each other. There was a brig at anchor in the middle of the river. The river is about a quarter of a mile broad where the accident happened. The Harlequin could not go between the Meteor and the brig; there was no room.

Lieut. Symons being called upon for his defence, put in a written statement, which was read to the Court, and was nearly as follows:—"After a service of thirty-four years in his Majesty's navy, this was the first time in his life he had been called upon to answer for his conduct before a court-martial. That this misfortune had not been through his fault he should be able to prove, he hoped, to the satisfaction of the Court; and, feeling himself innocent, he could not but rejoice that he was allowed to do so before such impartial judges. The charge against him was, that he had navigated his vessel in an improper manner—in substance, that he had, by perverse management forced the Harlequin to run ashore to avoid the destruction of that vessel and her passengers. The circumstances were briefly these:—The Meteor, which he had the honour to command, was going down the river against the flood-tide, close along the Essex shore. Off Deptford they met

the Harlequin coming up, with the tide in her favour. He saw at first no occasion to interfere; but as the vessels approached each other, he saw the Harlequin attempting to pass in shore. There was no obstacle whatever to prevent that vessel from keeping out in the tide. On his part it was very immaterial; but, feeling that it was not too late for the Harlequin to pass outside, while the Meteor would have run a great risk, and if a collision had taken place, he should have incurred all the responsibility, he instantly stopped the engine, and took great credit to himself for preventing an accident of a more serious nature from the effects of the mismanagement of the Harlequin. He felt reluctant to say any thing in his own behalf, but no person that was acquainted with him would suppose that he had any intention of doing any injury to the Harlequin and her passengers. He had been a Lieutenant in the navy twenty-six years. He was lower-deck mate of the Victory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and the day after the battle he was made a Lieutenant. He did not mention this as a boast, but it was a circumstance he was justly proud of in sharing the honours of that glorious day. Until the present time he had acted without reproach; he had never injured a human being in his life, nor had ever a man suffered punishment on his account. The nature of the charge against him caused these observations, and he trusted the Court would excuse any thing he had said which might be considered irrelevant to the matter in question."

Sir John Beresford here stated that he had received a letter from Sir John Malcolm, offering to attend the Court-martial, and he had returned an answer that if his attendance was necessary, an express should be sent for him. He had no objection to have the letter read to the Court. It ran as follows:—

"My Dear Sir John,—I have received a note from Lieut. Symons, of the Meteor, informing me of his being about to be tried by a court-martial for running the Harlequin steam-packet on shore, and endangering the lives of the passengers of that vessel. He wishes to call upon me to speak to his conduct when commanding the Meteor during the twenty-two days I was on board that steamer, on my passage from Malta to Plymouth. I shall, if possible, attend to give the testimony he desires; but, if accidents prevent me, I write this to state, that, being cooped up

so long in the small vessel he commanded, with a crowd of passengers, and being devoted to the practical study of the power and application of steam at sea, under all circumstances of adverse and violent weather, I had an opportunity of continually observing Lieut. Symons, and a man more efficient to his peculiar duties, of more calmness, firmness, and judgment in the performance of them, I cannot imagine. He appeared to me, from what I saw, singularly considerate and humane, not only to those under him, but to others, and it was in consequence of these qualities, that I formed a friendship with this excellent old sailor. I regret much his misfortune in having his conduct brought forward on this occasion,—not that I apprehend any guilt will be established, but the numerous accidents which have recently occurred with steam-vessels have very naturally raised a feeling that operates prejudicially to any one whose name is associated with them.

"I remain yours sincerely,

"JOHN MALCOLM."

"To Sir J. P. Beresford, K C.B."

Capt. Fisher, the harbour-master, stated that Lieut. Symons was a most careful man.

William Burdon stated that there was room for six or eight ships between the Meteor and the brig in the middle of the river. The Harlequin ought to have kept out in the stream.

Capt. Wm. Jones, R N. spoke to Lieut. Symons's character. He had the highest esteem for him, and had served with him in the North Sea; he was a most kind-hearted, humane man.

The Court was then cleared, and on its reopening the Judge-Advocate read the judgment of the Court, which fully acquitted all the prisoners.

Sir John Beresford then rose and said,—
"Lieut. Symons, I have presided at many Court-martials, but never at any where I had greater satisfaction in returning his sword to an officer. I have not had the honour of your acquaintance before, but I shall ever henceforward have the greatest pleasure in hailing and welcoming you as an officer and a friend, whose high character for bravery and correct conduct has been fully proved this day, and has come out of this inquiry without a blemish or the slightest stain."

Lieut. Symons and Mr. McKay then resumed their swords, and the Court dissolved.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS—J. Moore (retired), Cornwall Bicketts.

LIEUTENANTS—A. Milward, J. Telford, Thomas F. Bird, W. H. Johnston.

PURSER—R. Chapman.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS—J. Plumridge, to the *Magicienne*; G. Rennie, to the *Isis*; Henry F. Pogson, to be Inspecting Commander of the Cutters and Coast-Guard Boats on the coast of Wales, to reside at Milford.

COMMANDERS—Heringham (*pro tempore*), to the *Talavera*; J. Laws, to the *Cruiser*; J. Parker, to the *Satellite*; M. Mère (acting), to the *Southampton*; T. Ogle, to the *Isis*.

LIEUTENANTS—F. Hutton and the Hon. H. Keppel, to the *Magicienne*; E. H. Fitzmaurice, to the Revenue cruiser *Nimrod*; T. Moore (acting), to the *Crocodile*; Thomas Burnett, to the Meteor Surveying-Vessel; — King, to the *Dublin*; H. Shomberg, to the *Rapid*; T. Eyton, W. F. Young, and J. G. Dick, to the *Biltannia*; — Thorpe and Owen Stanley, to the *Kent*; — Ellis, to the *Procris*; R. Welch, to the *Hyalanth*; J. Adams, to the *Alfred*; W. D. Paget, E. Dixon, and — Alrey, to the *Isis*; G. M. Hunter, to the *Racchore*; Philip Hast, to the *Warspite*; H. P. Deschamps, to the *Lightning*; C. Pybus-Ladd, to H. M. Packet-brig *Skylark*; B. Haynes, to the *Glatea*; T. Mitchell, to the *Etna*; R. W. Metherell, to the *Ariadne*. To the Coast-Guard Service—G. Read, B. Mainwaring, H. L. Parry, W. Luce, T. Francillon, C. Westbrooke, R. Napper, W. Hay, N. H. Jones. C. Tilby, of the Ordinary at Plymouth, to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, vice Pringle, dec.; M. Tritton, to the Ordinary at Plymouth, vice Tilby.

MASTER—Brown, to H. M. Packet-brig *Skylark*.

SURGEONS—W. Price, to the *Isis*; William Penttie, to the *Magicienne*; William Bothwell, to the *Tweed*; B. M'Avoy, to the *Pylades*; D. Conway, to be Surgeon of the Ordinary at Chatham; N. W. Roche, M.D. to the *Ariadne*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—G. M'Laren, to the *Magicienne*; G. Incedon, to the *Lyra*; James Rae, to the *Pluto* Steam-Vessel; — Page, to the *Alfred*; Nathaniel Reeve, to H. M. Packet-brig *Skylark*; H. Williams, to H. M. Packet-brig *Lyra*; W. W. Wright and J. E. Goodridge, to the Royal Hospital Haslar; Thomas Gibson, to the *Isis*; A. Muirhead, to the *Dryad*; John Baird, to the *Calypso*; James McAlister, to the *Etna*.

PURSERS—J. Taylor (b), to the *Magicienne*; R. Chapman, to the *Favourite*; J. Williamson, to the *Isis*.

ROYAL MARINES.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN—John Evans Jones, to the *Isis*.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT—W. McDonald Rea, to the *Isis*.

ARMY.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 25.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Evan Murray Macgregor to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Dominica.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Aretas William Young to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 26.

2nd Regt. of Life Gds.—Lieut. Charles Clarke, to be Capt. by p. vice Davidson, who ret.

2nd Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Lieut.-Gen. James Hay, to be Col. vice Gen. Loftus, dec.

5th Dr. Gds.—Lieut.-Col. John Slade, to be Col. vice His Royal Highness Leopold G. F. Prince of Saxe Coburg of Saalfeld.

8th Regt. of Light Dra.—Cor. Frederick She-well, to be Adj. vice William Young, who res. the Adjutancy enly.

12th Light Dra.—Richard Chaloner, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Coleman, who ret.

14th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. Dickens Mark Haslewood, to be Capt. without p. vice Bertrand, dec.

37th Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Alexander Duff, from 92nd Regt. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir Charles Green, dec.

58th Ditto.—Major Henry John Ricketts, from the R. African Colonial Corps, to be Major, vice Darley, prom.

92nd Ditto.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. to be Col. vice Gen. Duff, app. to the command of the 37th Regt.; Ass.-Surg. James Wilson, M.D. from the 58th Regt. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Gordon, dec.

98th Ditto.—Capt. John Peach, from h. p. to be Capt. vice John Gould, who exc. rec. diff.

R. African Col. Corps.—Major James Hingston, from h. p. of the Corps, to be Major, vice Ricketts, app. to 58th Regt.

R. Newfoundland Veteran Companies.—Lieut. James Parsons Berry, from h. p. of 10th Regt. to be Lieut. vice O'Farrel, prom.

Unattached.—Lieut. John O'Farrel, from R. Newfoundland Vet. Companies, to be Capt. on Inf. without p.

Garrison.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Thomas Hammond, G.C.H. to be Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice Lieut.-Gen. Hay, app. to the command of the 2nd Dr. Gds.

Brevet.—Major William Greene, of the R. Art. to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. Henry Robert Bullock, of the 1st Regt. of Life Gds.; Capt. G. A. Reid, of the 2nd Regt. of Life Gds.

Memoranda.—The prom. of Lieut. Haslewood, from the 14th Regt. to the Unattached rank of Capt. as stated in the Gazette of the 12th inst. has not taken place.

The Christian names of Cornet Lumley, of the 7th Light Drs. are Richard George.

The Christian names of Sec.-Lieut. Morris, of the 60th Regt. are John Armine.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 30.

Rl. Regt. of Artillery.—First-Lieut. Henry Hough, to be Sec.-Capt. vice Carter, dec.; Sec.-Lieut. Edmund Malone St. John Jephson, to be First-Lieut. vice Hough; Sec.-Lieut. Harcourt Popham, to be First-Lieut. vice Mudge, dec.; Qr.-mas.-Sergt. William Matthews, to be Qr.-mas. vice Hill, ret.

To be Sec.-Lieuts.—Gent. Cadet John Henry Francklyn, vice Turner, prom.; Gent. Cadet Henry Thomas Fyers, vice French, prom.; Gent. Cadet Gloucester Gambier, vice Shuttleworth, prom.; Gent. Cadet Francis Seymour Hamilton, vice Bingham, prom.; Gent. Cadet Edward Walter Crofton, vice T. U. Walker, prom.; Gent. Cadet Henry Stanley McClintock, vice Dupuis, prom.; Gent. Cadet Samuel Philip Townsend, vice Low, prom.; Gent. Cadet Robert French Handcock, vice Matson, prom.; Gent. Cadet Powrie Ellis, vice Cockburn, prom.; Gent. Cadet Robert Wynter, vice Coombe, prom.; Gent. Cadet Henry Hotham, vice Markland, prom.

Corps of Rl. Engineers.—Sec.-Lieut. Henry James, to be First Lieut. vice Dixon, res.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 2.

1st Regt. Life Gds.—Hon. Francis Arthur Gordon, to be Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Angerstein, app. to the 24th Regt.

2nd Ditto.—Capt. John Atkinson, from h. p. of Royal York Rangers, to be Capt. vice Charles Clark, who exc.

14th Regt. of Foot.—Capt. Peter Valentine Wood, from h. p. of Rifle Brigade, to be Paymas. vice Johns, dec.

24th Foot.—Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Frederick Angerstein, from the 1st Regt. of Life Gds. to be Ens. by p. vice Barnard, who ret.

25th Ditto.—Surg. Edward Tedlie, from the 98th Regt. to be Surg. vice Samuel Bell, M.D. who ret. on the h. p. of the Regt. de Meuron.

98th Ditto.—Surg. Thomas Bouchier, from h. p. of the Regt. de Meuron, to be Surg. vice Tedlie, app. to the 25th Regt.

Rifle Brig.—Major Arthur Marquis of Douro, from h. p. to be Major, vice William Johnston, who exc. rec. the diff.

Brevet.—Lieut. Ambrose Lane, on h. p. of 98th Regt. to be Sub-Inspector and District-Adjutant of the Militia in Prince Edward's Island, with the rank of Capt. while so employed; Lieut. Count Douly Rankin, on h. p. of 8th Regt. to be Sub-Inspector and Dis.-Adjt. of the Militia in Prince Edward's Islands, with the rank of Capt. while so employed.

Hosp. Staff.—Hosp.-Ass. Horatio Nelson Holden, from h. p. to be Staff-Ass.-Surg. vice Torrie, app. to 1st Foot.

Mem.—The removal of Ass.-Surg. Henry Carline, from 59th Regt. to 62nd Foot, stated to have taken place on the 18th of June 1830, has not taken place.

The half-pay of the under mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 1st of July 1831, inclusive, upon the receipt of a commuted allowance for their coms:—

Dep.-Com.-Gen. Charles Purcell; Dep.-Ass.-Com.-Gen. Whiteford,

AUGUST 9.

2nd Regt. of Life Gds.—Lieut. John Kinlock, to be Capt. by p. vice Atkinson, who ret.; Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Sir John Andrew Cathcart, Bart. to be Lieut. by p. vice Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. who ret.; Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Thomas Gardnor, to be Lieut. by p. vice Kinlock; Samuel Marindin, gent. to be Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Sir J. A. Cathcart; George Wood, gent. to be Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Gardnor.

4th Regt. of Light Drs.—George J. Huband, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Blake, prom.

4th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. John Court, from h. p. of 20th Light Drs. to be Lieut. vice Charles Rumley, whose app. has been cancelled.

5th Foot.—Capt. Charles May, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice John Macdonald, who exc. rec. the diff.

24th Ditto.—Ens. Michael Mitchell Cooke, from h. p. 44th Regt. to be Ens. vice Frederick Angerstein, who exc.

30th Ditto.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. Edward Anthony Angelo, from h. p. of the Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Capt. vice Charles Wydne Barrow, who exc.

35th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. David Moyes Macgibbon, M.D. to be Surg. vice Tonnere, dec.

51st Ditto.—Lieut. William Gordon, to be Capt. by p. vice Elliott, prom.; Ens. Charles Augustus Arney, to be Lieut. by p. vice Gordon; William Henry Hare, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Arney.

58th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. John Huggins, from h. p. of the 92nd Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Wilson, app. to the 92nd Foot.

59th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Prior, from h. p. of the 16th Light Drs. to be Lieut. vice Robert Macgregor, who exc.

60th Ditto.—Capt. Clement Johnson, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Hon. Francis Petre, who exc. rec. the diff.

64th Ditto.—Capt. John Warren, from h. p. of the 7th Foot, to be Capt. vice William Jull, who exc. rec. the diff.

68th Ditto.—Lieut. Philip Durnford, to be Capt. by p. vice Jackson, who ret.; Ens. William Frederick Vernon Graham, to be Lieut. by p. vice Durnford; Alfred Edward Hill, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Graham.

74th Ditto.—Ens. Henry Grant, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lord Portarlington, prom.; Peter William Lanoe Hawker, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Grant.

99th Ditto.—Staff-Surg. John Robertson, M.D. to be Surg. vice James M'Arthur, who ret. upon h. p.

95th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet John G. Champion

from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Simpson, dec.

96th Ditto.—Capt. Moyle Sherer, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice William Onseley, who exc. rec. the diff.; Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie, from h. p. unatt. to be Lieut. vice Pierce Stephen Nugent, who exc. rec. the diff.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. Daniel Keogh, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Story, who ret.

Brevet.—Major Henry Webster, on h. p. unatt. to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Unatt.—To be Capt. by p.—Lieut. John Earl of Portarlington, from the 74th Foot.

AUGUST 12.

Two troops of Yeomanry Cavalry to be annexed to the North Salopian Regt. of Yeomanry Cav.—Sir Robert Chambre Hill, to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

AUGUST 16.

2nd Regt. of Life Gds.—Capt. Hon. William E. Fitz-Maurice, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. paying the diff. vice Kinlock, app. to 68th Foot.

6th Regt. of Drs.—Capt. Grenville Berkeley, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Henry Fowler Mackay, who exc.

10th Regt. of Light Drs.—Cor. Henry Norman, to be Lieut. by p. vice Coltman, who ret.; Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart. to be Cor. by p. vice Norman.

11th Light Drs.—Cor. Samuel Fisher, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pearson, prom. To be Cornets by p.: Charles Henry Thompson, Gent. vice Phibbs, who ret.; Francis Watt, Gent. vice Fisher.

13th Light Drs.—Capt. Robert Ellis, from 16th Foot, to be Capt. vice Henry Vyner, who ret. upon h. p. 14th Foot, rec. the diff.; Paymas. Robert Storey, from h. p. 62nd Foot, to be Paymas. vice Alexander Strange, who ret. upon h. p.

16th Regt. of Foot.—Capt. Robert Ramsay, from h. p. 14th Foot, to be Capt. paying the diff. vice Ellis, app. to 13th Light Drs.

25th Foot.—Ens. John O'Donnell, to be Lieut. without p. vice Plunkett, dec.; Gent. Cadet Martin M. Dillon, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice O'Donnell.

63rd Ditto.—Capt. William Neilly, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Paterson, dec.

64th Ditto.—Lieut. James Bell, to be Capt. by p. vice Warren, who ret.; Ens. William Ewing, to be Lieut. by p. vice Bell; George Claudius Beresford Stirling, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ewing.

68th Ditto.—Capt. John Kinlock, from 2nd Life Gds. to be Capt. vice Donald Macdonald, who ret. upon h. p. rec. the diff.

Ceylon Regt.—Capt. George Stewart, from h. p. 2nd Ceylon Regt. to be Capt. vice Smith, prom.

Unattached.—Lieut. T. H. Pearson, from 11th Light Drs. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.

Brevet.—Capt. William Frederick Snell, of 3rd Foot Gds. to be Major in the Army.

Hosp. Staff.—Apothecary to the Forces John Freeborn Pink, to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces.

Memoranda.—Capt. Thomas Carter, h. p. Rl. Art. has been allowed to ret. from the service by

the sale of an unatt. com. The date of Ens. William Fortune's com. in the 31st Foot, has been altered to 13th Nov. 1829.

AUGUST 23.

6th Regt. of Drs.—Lieut. Frederick Wollaston, to be Capt. by p. vice Berkeley, who ret.; Cor. William Fitz-Herbert, to be Lieut. by p. vice Wollaston; Francis Edward Winnington Ingram, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Fitz-Herbert.

2nd Regt. of Foot.—Hugh Halkett, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hall, whose app. has been cancelled.

36th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Trollope, to be Capt. by p. vice Smith, who ret.; Ens. Arthur Trollope, to be Lieut. by p. vice Charles Trollope; Robert Gibson, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Arthur Trollope.

59th Ditto.—Capt. T. H. Pearson, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Edward Duncan, who exc. rec. the diff.

83rd Ditto.—Ens. James Goodrich, to be Lieut. by p. vice De Visme, who ret.; John Taubman James, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Goodrich.

86th Ditto.—Ens. William Semple, to be Lieut. without p. vice Grant, dec.; Gent. Cadet Christopher M. Wilson, from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Semple.

94th Ditto.—Capt. Charles Gascoyne, to be Major, by p. vice Munro, who ret.; Lieut. Frederick Randolph Blake, to be Capt. by p. vice Gascoyne; Ens. Robert McCleverty, to be Lieut. by p. vice Blake.

Unatt.—To be Capt. without p.—Lieut. Robert Wormwoud Cooke, from the Rl. Newfoundland Vet. Companies.

Brevet.—Capt. George Stewart, of the Ceylon Regt. to be Major in the Army.

The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Com.'s Service to have the temporary rank as Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Rl. Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:—

Gent. Cadet Thomas Kelghley, Gent. Cadet Alexander Cunningham, Gent. Cadet Charles Alexander Orr, Gent. Cadet John Skirrow, Gent. Cadet Gore Boland Mumbree, Gent. Cadet John Leigh Doyle Sturt.

AUGUST 26.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 26th inst. inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions, viz.:—

Lieut. Samuel Humble Lawson, h. p. 2nd Drs.; Lieut. Nicholas D'Arcy, h. p. 97th Foot; Lieut. John James Corry, h. p. 87th Foot; Ens. William Beatty, h. p. unatt.; Hosp.-Ass. Thomas William Cahill, h. p. Hosp. Staff; Troop Qr.-Mas. Spratt St. Clair, h. p. 13th Light Drs.; Ass.-Surg. James Macleod, h. p. 1st Foot; Lieut. William Harrison Hill, h. p. unatt.; Capt. John McDonnell, h. p. Incorporated Mil. of Upper Canada; Cor. Donald Campbell, h. p. 12th Light Drs.; Lieut. Hon. Henry Lascelles, h. p. 1st Foot Gds.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION. •

The Yachts, Packets, and Tenders are omitted in this statement.

• NORE. •

• Vice-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B. •

RIFES.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Donegal	78	Capt. J. Dick . . .	See Experimental Squadron.
Orestes	18	Com. W. N. Glascock	North Shields.
PRINCE REGENT . . .	120	Capt. J. W. D. Dundas	See Experimental Squadron.
ROYAL GEORGE . . .	120	{ Com. Hon. A. Dun- combe }	{ FLAG-SHIP. }
Sail 4	Guns 336		

PORTSMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B.

Aala	84	Capt. H. Parker . . .	See Experimental Squadron.
Briton	46	Capt. J. D. Markland, C.B.	2nd July, Portsmouth. 20th July, Tagus.
Childers	18	Com. R. Deans . . .	{ Portsmouth. 21st June, sailed for Rio. 1st July, at Madeira.
Cracker	1	Lient. J. P. Roepel . .	Cruiser.
Galatea	42	Capt. C. Napier, C.B.	{ 17th May, sailed from Spithead for Western Is- lands. 6th July, at Fayal. 18th Aug. Spithead.
Samarang	28	Capt. C. H. Paget . .	{ Newcastle, 4th June commissioned. 26th July, sailed for the Azores.
SPARTIATE	76	Com. O. Foley . . .	FLAG-SHIP. Portsmouth.
Sylvia	1	Lient. T. Spark . . .	Cruiser.
Tweed	28	A. Bertram	Cruiser.
Victor	18	Com. A. Ellice . . .	Cruiser.
Wellesley	74	Capt. S. C. Rowley . .	See Experimental Squadron.
Sail 11	Guns 416		

PLYMOUTH STATION INCLUDING IRELAND.

Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B.

Arladne	28	Capt. C. Phillips . .	{ Lisbon. Sailed 12th July. Arrived 27th July, at Spithead. Plymouth.
CALEDONIA	120	Capt. E. Curzon . . .	See Experimental Squadron.
Dispatch	18	Com. E. A. Frankland	18th July, in the Tagus.
Nautilus	10	{ Com. Rt. Hon. Lord G. Paulet }	{ 17th June, in Westport Bay. 8th July, Claggan Bay.
Nimrod	20	Com. S. Radford . . .	River Shannon.
Pearl	20	Com. W. Broughton . .	Azores.
Pike			See Surveying Service.
Pylades	18	Com. E. Blankley . . .	Fitting Plymouth.
Revenge	76	Capt. J. Hillyar . . .	See Experimental Squadron.
Savage	10	{ Com. Right Hon. Lord E. Russell }	{ Lisbon. June, River Shannon. Lough Swilly.
Stag	46	{ Capt. Sir E. T. Trou- bridge, Bart. . . . }	{ See Experimental Squadron.
Vigilant	12	Lient. R. Loney . . .	Falmouth.
Viper	6	Lient. H. James . . .	Cruiser.
Sail 13	Guns 384		

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B.

Actæon	26	Capt. Hon. T. W. Grey	{ 20th April, sailed from Portsmouth. 7th May, at Gibraltar. 22nd May, at Malta. 31st May, sailed for Smyrna.
Alligator	28	Capt. C. P. Yorke . .	{ Smyrna. Dardanelles. May, at Malta. June 30th, sailed for Archipelago.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Belvidera	42 .	{ Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas	{ 9th April, sailed from Portsmouth for Mediterranean. May, at Malta. June, Ionian Islands. July, at Smyrna.
Cordelia	10 .	Com. C. Hotham . . .	{ 9th Jan. sailed from Portsmouth. Bermuda. Port Royal. Newfoundland. Left Halifax 24th April, for Mediterranean.
Ferret	10 .	Com. E. Wodehouse . .	{ Smyrna. April, at Malta. 8th July, Napoli di Romania.
Ganges	84 .	Capt. G. Burdett . . .	{ 10th March, sailed from Portsmouth. 16th April, at Malta. Napoli. June 26th, Malta.
Kent	78 .	Capt. S. Pym	{ 18th March, sailed from Plymouth for Mediterranean. 16th April, arrived at Malta. Napoli, May 30th. Malta, 26th June.
Madagascar	46 .	Capt. Edmund Lyons . .	{ Ionian Islands, April. Malta. Napoli di Romania. 26th June, at Malta.
Melville	74 .	Capt. C. J. W. Nesham .	{ Ionian Islands, April. Malta. Napoli di Romania. 26th June, at Malta.
Pelican	18 .	Com. J. Gape	{ Napoli di Romania. Malta.
Philomel	10 .	Com. W. Smith (b) . . .	{ Smyrna. Malta. July 10th, Ionian Islands.
Procris	10 .	Com. J. T. Talbot . . .	{ Ionian Islands. June, at Malta.
Rainbow	28 .	Capt. Sir J. Franklin, Kt.	{ Malta, 26th June.
Raleigh	16 .	Com. A. M. Hawkins . .	{ Malta. March, at Tunis. Napoli di Romania. June, Malta.
Rapid	10 .	Com. C. H. Swinburne . .	{ Malta. Naples, May. Malta, 26th June.
St. VINCENT	120 .	Capt. H. F. Senhouse . .	{ FLAG-SHIP. 20th May, sailed from Portsmouth for Mediterranean. 26th June, at Malta.
Scylla	18 .	Com. J. Hindmarsh . .	{ Smyrna. Malta.
Sail 17	Guns 630		

AFRICAN STATION.*

Rear-Admiral Warren.

Atholl	28 .	Capt. E. Webb	Sierra Leone. May, Gold Coast. Prince's Island.
Badger	10 .	Com. G. F. Stowe . . .	Mauritius. Cape of Good Hope.
Conflict	12 .	Lieut. G. Smithers . .	Gambia. Sierra Leone, June.
Curlew	10 .	Com. H. D. Trotter . .	Cape of Good Hope.
DRYAD	42 .	Capt. J. Hayes, C.B. . .	{ Sierra Leone. Gold Coast. May, Prince's Island. Fernando Po.
Favourite	18 .	Com. J. Harrison . . .	{ 12th June, Fernando Po.
Jaseur	18 .	Com. F. Harding . . .	Mauritius. Madagascar.
MAIDSTONE	42 .	Capt. C. M. Schomberg .	Cape of Good Hope.
Plumper	12 .	Lieut. J. Sullivan . . .	Sierra Leone. St. Helena, May. Prince's Island.
Talbot	28 .	{ Capt. R. Dickinson . .	{ Mauritius.
Undaunted	46 .	Capt. E. Harvey	{ 12th April, Rio Janeiro. 12th May, sailed from Cape for the Mauritius.

Sail 11 Guns 206

EAST INDIA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B.

Challenger	28 .	Capt. C. H. Freemantle .	Persian Gulf. Feb. 10th, at Bombay.
Comet	18 .	Com. A. A. Sandilands .	Madras. Batavia. Jan. at Sydney.
Crocodile	28 .	Capt. J. W. Montagu . .	11th Sept. at Madras. Nov. 30th, at Singapore.
Cruiser	18 .	Com. J. E. G. Colpoys . .	Swan River. March 20th, at Madras.
Satellite	18 .	Com. J. M. Laws	{ January, Ceylon. 26th January, Trincomalee. 20th March, Madras.
SOUTHAMPTON	52 .	Capt. P. Fisher	{ FLAG-SHIP. Trincomalee. 8th Feb. arrived at Madras. 20th March, Madras.
Success	28 .	Capt. W. C. Jervoise . .	{ 15th Feb. arrived at Trincomalee. 20th March, at Trincomalee.
Sulphur	8 .	Com. W. T. Dance . . .	Swan River, 20th Dec.
Wolf	18 .	Com. W. Hamley	January, Trincomalee.
Zebra	18 .	Com. D. De Sanmarez . .	January, Trincomalee.

Sail 10 Guns 234

Including the Cape of Good Hope Station.

WEST INDIA AND NORTH AMERICA STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. G. Colpoys.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Blanche	46 .	{ Capt. A. Farquhar, C.B. K.H. . . . }	Nassau, March. Kingston, 10th June.
Champion	18 .	Com. F. V. Cotton .	Chagres. Jamaica. April, at Carthagena.
Columbine	18 .	Com. J. W. Gabriel .	{ Barbadoes. Jamaica. Martinique. April, Porto Rico. 10th June, at Chagres. .
Falcon	10 .	Com. T. M. Currie .	{ Carthagena. Port Royal. April, at Cuba. Bermuda. June, at Halifax. 25 June, at Bermuda.
Firefly	3 .	Lient. J. Mc Donell .	Bahamas. 10th June, Jamaica.
Gannet	18 .	Com. M. H. Sweney .	{ 20th March, sailed from Plymouth. May, Ber- muda. Newfoundland, 6th June.
Grasshopper . . .	18 .	Com. J. E. Erskine .	Trinidad. April, Porto Cabello. Jamaica.
Hyacinth	18 .	Com. W. Oldrey . .	{ Barbadoes. La Guayra, March. Jamaica. Carthagena. Bermuda, May. Jamaica, 10th June.
Icarus	10 .	Com. R. Stuart . .	Havana. March, at Cuba. Carthagena, April.
Kangaroo	3 .	Lient. J. Hookey . .	Bahamas. Nassau. June, at Bermuda.
Magnificent . . .	4 .	Capt. R. M. Jackson .	Port Royal.
Mix	3 .	Lient. J. Simpson .	Bermuda. Barbadoes. April, at Trinidad.
Nimble	5 .	Lient. J. M. Potburg .	Bahamas. Bermuda.
North Star	28 .	{ Capt. Hon. G. R. Trefusis }	Bermuda, 20th June.
Pallas	42 .	Capt. M. H. Dixon .	7th July, sailed from Plymouth, for West Indies.
Pickle	4 .	Lient. T. Taplen . .	Bahamas. May, at Nassau.
Pincher	5 .	Lient. W. S. Tulloh .	Bahamas. Cuba.
Racehorse	18 .	Com. C. H. Williams .	{ La Guayra, March. Barbadoes, in April. Porto Rico. Barbadoes, 24th June.
Ranger	28 .	Capt. W. Walpole .	Jamaica, April. Bermuda, May. Halifax, June.
Rose	18 .	Com. E. W. Pilkington .	{ Jamaica. March, at Maracaibo. 26th June, at Bermuda.
Sapphire	28 .	Capt. Hon. W. Wellesley .	{ 31st March, sailed for West Indies. May, at Bermuda.
Shannon	46 .	Capt. R. Clement .	{ Barbadoes. La Guayra. March, Jamaica. April, at Bermuda. Trinidad. July, at Barbadoes.
Skipjack	5 .	Lient. W. Shortland .	Bahamas. Cuba.
Sparrowhawk . . .	18 .	Com. D. Mayne . .	{ Jamaica. March, Cuba. May, Jamaica. Port- au-Prince, 12th June.
Speedwell	5 .	Lient. W. Warren .	March, Bermuda. Bahamas. Nassau.
Sail 25	Guns 419		

SOUTH AMERICA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Sir T. Baker, K.C.B.

Alert	18 .	Com. J. C. Fitzgerald	Pacific. Guayaquil.
Algerine	10 .	{ Com. Hon. J. F. F. De Roos }	Rio Janeiro. 15th June, at Buenos Ayres.
Clio	18 .	Com. J. J. Onslow .	Buenos Ayres. Pacific. Valparaiso, 15th June.
Druid	46 .	{ Capt. G. W. Ha- milton, C.B. . . . }	March, at Portsmouth, from Rio. 15th May, sailed for South America.
Dublin	50 .	{ Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord James Townsend }	2nd August, sailed from Plymouth, for South America.
Lightning	18 .	Com. T. Dickinson .	Rio Janeiro. Cape Frio, 15th June.
Seringapatam . . .	46 .	{ Captain Hon. W. Waldegrave . . . }	Lima. Coquimbo. 15th June, at Valparaiso.
Tribune	42 .	Capt. J. A. Duntze .	Pacific. Panama. 15th June, at San Blas.
Tyne	28 .	Capt. C. Hope . .	Rio Janeiro. 15th June, Bahia.
Volage	28 .	{ Capt. Right Hon. Lord Colchester . }	June, arrived at Portsmouth with Don Pedro, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, 7th July, sailed for Rio.
WASPITE	76 .	Capt. C. Talbot . .	Rio Janeiro.
Sail 11	Guns 380		

PACKET SERVICE.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
<i>Astrea</i>	6	Capt. W. King	Falmouth.

EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

Rear-Admiral W. Parker, C.B.

<i>Calypsonia</i>	120	Capt. E. Curzon	FLAG-SHIP.	} Cruising in the Channel.
<i>Prince Regent</i>	120	Capt. J. W. D. Dundas	FLAG-SHIP.	
<i>Asia</i>	84	Capt. H. Parker		
<i>Britannia</i>	120	Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone		
<i>Talavera</i>	74	Capt. D. Colby		
<i>Wellesley</i>	74	Capt. S. C. Rowley		
<i>Donegal</i>	78	Capt. J. Dick		
<i>Revenge</i>	78	Capt. J. Hillyar C.B.		
<i>Alfred</i>	50	Capt. R. Maunsell		
<i>Batham</i>	50	Capt. H. Pigot		
<i>Stag</i>	46	Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge		
<i>Curacoa</i>	26	Capt. D. Dunn		
<i>Charybdis</i>	3	Lieut. R. Cranford		
<i>Royalist</i>	10	Lieut. R. Williams.		

Sail 14 Guns 933

STEAM VESSELS.

<i>African</i>		Lieut. J. Harvey	} Refitting at Woolwich.
<i>Alban</i>		Lieut. T. J. J. W. Davis	
<i>Constance</i>	2	Lieut. H. F. Belcher	
<i>Echo</i>		Lieut. R. Otway	
<i>Pinto</i>	1	Lieut. G. Buchannan	
<i>Meteor</i>		Lieut. W. H. Symons	
<i>Carron</i>	2	Lieut. W. F. Lapidge	} Portsmouth Harbour.
<i>Lightning</i>			
<i>Columbia</i>	2	Lieut. R. Ede	
<i>Hermes</i>		Lieut. A. Kennedy	
<i>Messenger</i>	2	Lieut. B. Aplin	Falmouth.

Sail 11 Guns 9

SURVEYING SERVICE.

<i>Etna</i>	6	Com. E. Belcher	Africa. Spithead, 15th Aug.
<i>Blossom</i>	16	Com. R. Owen	West Indies.
<i>Beagle</i>	6	Com. R. Fitzroy	Plymouth. Fitting.
<i>Investigator</i>	16	Mr. Thomas	Shetland Islands.
<i>Mastiff</i>	6	Lieut. J. Wolfe	Morea.
<i>Meteor</i>	8	Com. R. Copeland	Morea.
<i>Protector</i>	2	Com. W. Hewett	North Sea.
<i>Pike</i>	12	Capt. A. T. E. Vidal	Lough Swilly, August.

Sail 8 Guns 72

FITTING FOR SERVICE.

<i>Isis</i>	50	Capt. G. Rennie	{ At Chatham, for flag of Rear-Admiral Warren. } Cape Station.
<i>Imogene</i>	28	Capt. P. Blackwood	For East Indies. Portsmouth.
<i>Magicienne</i>		Capt. Plumridge	Home Service. Woolwich.
<i>Rattlesnake</i>	28	Capt. C. Graham	For South America. Portsmouth.
<i>Trinculo</i>	18		Plymouth.
<i>Winchester</i>	52		Portsmouth.

Sail 6 Guns 176

PAID OFF INTO ORDINARY SINCE FEBRUARY.

Arrow; Basilisk; Blonde; Bramble; Chanticleer; Eden; Gloucester; Harpy; Hyperion; Martial; Manly; Medina; Mersey; Primrose; Semiramis; Slaney, laid up at Bermuda; Sparrow; Surly; Sevan; Thetis, lost on Cape Frio; Wasp.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH FLEET, 1806.

ACTIONS, AND OCCURRENCES, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE
BRITISH NAVY.*

July 4. Victory of Malda.† The scene of action was too far from the sea for the direct co-operation of the Navy, but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived the evening before, directed such a disposition of ships and gun-boats as would have afforded great protection in case of a retreat. The professional services of Capt. Fellowes, of the Apollo, who was specially attached by the Admiral to this expedition, were highly panegyrised by Major-Gen. Stuart.—§. Bellica (Dutch), 12, taken by the Greyhound, 32, C. Elphinstone, and Harriet, 16, E. T. Troubridge, East Indies. Vigilant (French), 2, taken by the Concordi, 36, J. Cramer, East Indies.—9. La Bellone (French), ship, 30 guns, 104 men, taken by the Powerful, 74, Capt. Pamplin, East Indies. La Buena Diepa, Spanish, 1 gun, 26 men, taken by the Minerva, 32, G. R. Collier, Mediterranean Station.—12. Capt. Pamplin, of the Powerful, 74, captured Le Bellone,‡ French Privateer, after a running fight of nearly two hours.—15. Charles, French ketch, 3, taken at Rodrigues by the Seaflower brig. Lieut. Sibby, of the Centaur, 74, Capt. Sir S. Hood, commanding a division of boats, consisting of one from each of the ships composing the squadron off Rochfort, with three from the Indefatigable, 40, Capt. J. T. Rold, and three from the Iris, 32, George Argles, most gallantly attacked two French corvettes and a convoy at the entrance of the Garonne. Le Cæsar, the largest corvette, of 18 guns and 86 men, was boarded and carried, after a severe conflict on both sides, the enemy being in every respect well prepared. A western breeze that sprung up after the boats left the Indefatigable, and blowing stronger as they advanced, prevented the whole from being captured. Lieut. Sibby received three severe wounds in addition to four others under which he had suffered. The greater part of the boats were either shot through, or so badly stove, that they were swamped, and obliged to be cut adrift from the brig, except the Indefatigable's launch and the cutter of the Iris. The boat of the Revenge, officer and crew, were missing. The boats had 6 killed, 36 wounded, 21 missing.—18. Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the Mars, 74, belonging to a detached squadron under the command of Capt. Keats, of the Superb, 74, after a chase of twenty-four hours, captured La Rhin, a French frigate of 44 guns, commanded by Capt. Chesneau, in the face of her three consorts of equal force.—19. The Blanche, 38, T. Lavie, cruising off the Feroe Islands, fell in with, and after a sharp contest of forty-five minutes, captured La Guerriere, French frigate, of 50 guns and 317 men, commanded by M. Hubert. The Blanche had 4 wounded; Le Guerriere 20 killed and 30 wounded.—25. Capt. Elphinstone, of the Greyhound, 32, in company with the Harriet, Capt. Troubridge, fell in with the Dutch Republican frigate Pallas, of 36 guns and 217 men, having under convoy the Victoria and Batavia, laden with spices, which, after a smart action of 45 minutes, struck their colours. The corvette, taking advantage of the crippled state of the Greyhound and Harriet, effected her escape. The British had 1 killed and 11 wounded; the Dutch 12 killed and 39 wounded.—30. Arrogante, Spanish, 2, taken off Monte Video by the Diadem, 64, W. King. The town and citadel of Cotrone, in Calabria,§ surrendered to the British sea and land forces, under Capt. W. Hoste, of the Amphion, 32, and Lieut.-Colonel M'Leod.

August. The French having threatened an invasion of Portugal,|| Earl St. Vincent, who was cruising off Brest at the head of the Channel fleet, was ordered to the Tagus, and in a very short time rode at anchor before Lisbon, with a squadron of six sail of the finest ships of the line. Dover, 44, (Marine P.S.) B. 1786, caught fire in the hold accidentally at Woolwich, and burned to the water's edge; crew saved. Henrioux, French, John Morrison, 22, P. S. 1800, foundered, with all the crew, on passage from West Indies to Halifax.—6. The Superieure, schooner, 10, Capt. Rushworth, captured the Spanish schooner St. John, of 3 guns and 32 men.—12. Belem, schooner, Lieut. Groves, Spanish, 4; taken 1806; taken at the re-capture of Buenos Ayres.—14. The fire-brig Phosphorus, 4, Lieut. W. J. Hughes, and 24 men, officers included, was chased this morning by a large lugger, pierced for 16, but mounting apparently 12 guns. At ten minutes past five, after bailing him, and being ordered to strike, or he would sink the Phosphorus, the lugger commenced the action. At twenty minutes past five, the enemy laid the Phosphorus alongside, with three cheers, and from his superiority of men, there being apparently from 70 to 80, attempted to carry her by boarding, but met with so determined a resistance, that after being alongside forty-five minutes, and an action of one hour and ten minutes, he made sail and sheered off. The brig attempted to follow him, but having her sails and rigging much cut, with a number of men wounded, she was obliged to desist and make for the Downs. The Phosphorus had 8 wounded, amongst whom were Lieut.

* Continued from page 572 of the Second Part.

† The details of this splendid victory will be given in the Military Annals of the year.

‡ This vessel was from the Mauritius, and had been very successful against British commerce in the present and preceding war.

§ The French were thus driven out of Upper and Lower Calabria, which was the brilliant result of the expedition under Gen. Stuart.

|| An army was at the same time destined for Portugal, under Lieut.-Generals SImcoe and the Earl of Rosalyn; but the aspect of affairs in the North of Europe frustrated the intentions of Buonaparte, and rendered our protection to Portugal at this time unnecessary.

Hughes, and Mr. T. Ester, Second-Master.—18. Lieut. W. Dean,* of the armed brig *Dominica*, 14, (Leeward Islands Station,) captured the French row-boat privateer *La Batense*, armed with musketry and 19 men.—23. Capt. C. Brisbane, of the *Arethusa*, 38, and Capt. C. Lydlard, of the *Anson*, 40, made a desperate and successful attack upon the enemy near the Moro Castle, in the Island of Cuba, which ended in the capture of the Spanish frigate *Pomona*, of 38 guns and 347 men; the destruction of twelve gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder, with a complement of 100 men each; and the explosion of a castle, mounting sixteen 36-pounders.†—25. Vice-Admiral Dacres having received information of a number of small vessels being at Batabano, some of which might be privateers, despatched to that harbour the *Stork*, sloop, 18, Capt. George Le Geyt; *Superieure*, schooner, 10, Capt. Rushworth; *Flying Fish*, schooner, 12; and *Pike*, schooner. Capt. Le Geyt, on the arrival of the vessels off the Isle of Pines, learned from the pilot that the *Stork* could not be carried within thirty leagues of the harbour of Batabano; he therefore directed Capt. Rushworth to proceed with the *Superieure*, the two schooners, reinforced with the boats and a party of seamen and marines from the *Stork*. They arrived off Batabano by daylight on Sept. 3. A party of 63 men was landed to guard the boats, two miles to windward of the battery; but the marshy, irregular ground, so impeded their march, that the enemy perceiving it, sent some soldiers to waylay them in the thick bushes; they were, however, charged by the most forward of the party, and put to the route, leaving 2 killed and 1 wounded. A general alarm had now spread; the retreat of the party was cut off, they rushed forward to gain the fort, which was carried in three minutes. The battery consisted of 6 guns, which they spiked, and then took possession of the vessels, which consisted of one felucca, a schooner, a French privateer, and three other Spanish vessels, &c. The enemy's loss was considerable.—29. The boats of the *Bacehante*, 20, J. R. Dacres, commanded by Lieut. Norton, under a tremendous fire from the forts, vessels, and field pieces, from the breach, boarded and brought out of the harbour of St. Martha, the feluccas *San Antonio*, *Letter of Marque*, and *Deseado*, Spanish privateer, of 1 gun each and 30 men, and a brig of 4 guns.—30. The *Pike* schooner captured a Spanish schooner of 10 guns (Jamaica Station).

Sept. 3. Spanish felucca, 14, a schooner, 12, and three vessels, 1, taken by the *Superieure* sloop, 16, E. Rushworth; *Flying Fish*, schooner, 12, Lieut. J. Godwin; and *Pike* schooner, 4, Lieut. C. Spence; off Batabano. The fort which protected them was carried by a detachment of 58 men from the capturing vessels.—4. St. John, Spanish, 3 guns, 32 men, taken by the *Superieure* sloop, 16, E. Rushworth (Jamaica Station).—5. *Wolf*, sloop, G. C. M'Kenzie, 18, B. 1804, lost on *Hcneaga*, one of the Bahama Islands; crew saved.—8. The *Constance*, 24, H. S. Burrowes, with the *Steunous* and *Sharpshooter* gun-brigs in company, fell in with and drove on shore to the westward of Cape Prehel, a French frigate of 30 guns, coppered.—14. *L'Impetueux*, French, 74, taken by the *Belleisle*, 74, W. Hargood, off Cape Hurry, in company with the *Bellona* and *Melampus*, afterwards burned by the captors. *Serpent* sloop, John Walker, 16, B. 1780, foundered on Jamaica Station with all the crew. *Martin* sloop, Thomas Prose, 18, B. 1805, supposed to have foundered with all the crew in passage to Barbadoes; *Nelley* schooner, ———, 14 B. 1798, taken by two French frigates in the West Indies.—18. Lieut. M'Culloch, in the barge of the *Galatea*, 32, G. Sayer, pursued a Spanish privateer schooner of 3 guns, swivels, muskets, &c. some miles up a river near Port Cavallo, on the Spanish main, where he captured and blew her up. On the 21st. Lieut. Walker‡ in the same boat, drove on shore and destroyed a fine schooner, armed with swivels, small

* See also October 2nd and 4th and November 26th.

† The following are the particulars of this gallant and memorable action:—On the morning of the 23rd, the enemy was discovered within two miles of the Moro Castle, making all possible sail for the Havannah. Signal was immediately made by Capt. Brisbane to lay him on board on coming up with him; but this design was frustrated by the *Pomona* bearing up, having been joined by 12 gun-boats from the Havannah, and anchoring within pistol-shot of the castle, in three fathoms and a half water. The gun-boats advanced from her in a line abreast. This line of defence certainly appeared formidable, added to a lee-shore; but knowing that difficulties are easily surmounted by British seamen, and relying upon the gallant and able support of Capt. Lydlard, Capt. Brisbane instantly decided to attack the enemy in their strong position, and bore up for that purpose, having previously passed a bower cable through the stern-port. In going down, both ships suffered considerably in their sails and rigging, from the raking fire of the gun-boats; the *Pomona* and Castle reserving theirs until they anchored. At ten a.m. the *Arethusa* was anchored close alongside the *Pomona*, in one foot water more than the ship drew, the *Anson* on her larboard bow, when the action became general. The *Pomona* struck her colours in thirty-five minutes; three gun-boats blew up, six were sunk, and three driven on shore amongst the breakers. The Castle had now commenced firing red-hot shot, which set fire to the *Arethusa*, but was, however, soon extinguished. Shortly after a melancholy and dreadful explosion took place in the Castle, after which all firing ceased. The *Pomona* was from Vera Cruz, bound to the Havannah, laden with specie and merchandize. The money belonging to the King was landed at the Castle by the Governor of the Havannah, and the Spanish Admiral, who had previously come out to place the *Pomona* in safety, as they considered her under the protection of the Castle, had only left her ten minutes before the action commenced. The freight belonging to the merchants, with plate and various kinds of merchandize, were captured. The *Arethusa* had 2 killed, 32 wounded. The *Anson* none killed or wounded. The *Pomona* had her Captain and 20 killed and 32 wounded. The loss must have been considerable in the gun boats.

‡ See also 12th November.

arms, &c.; the crew escaped.—21. *San Joseph y Animas*, Spanish, 1 gun, 13 men, taken by the Hunter sloop, 18, S. H. Inglesfield, Jamaica Station.—23. *L'Emilien*, French ship, 18 guns, 150 men, taken by the *Culloden*, 74, C. Colc, East Indies.—25. Capt. T. Briggs, of the *Orpheus*, 32, (Leeward Islands Station,) captured a French schooner, 8 guns, two of which were thrown overboard, and 64 men. *Feineca*, French, name unknown, 1 gun, taken by the *Wolf*, 18, G. C. Mackensie: Schooner, French, name unknown, 2 guns, taken by the *Herculé*, 74, B. Dacres: Brig, French, name unknown, taken by the *Bacchante*, J. R. Dacres. Capt. Gole, of the *Culloden*, 74, after a chase of two days and a night, captured *L'Emilien*,* a French corvette of 18 guns and 150 men, close off the shoals of Point Guadaver†.—25. Capt. Sir Samuel Hood, of the *Centaur*, 74, with the squadron under his orders, at one o'clock in the morning, gave chase to five large French frigates and two corvettes; at five the *Monarch* fired a few chase-shot; and at six the weathermost frigate hauled more to the westward, in pursuit of which the *Mars* was dispatched. One frigate, with the two corvettes, edged away to the south-east, the remaining three frigates keeping in close order. At a quarter past ten, the *Monarch* opened her starboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they in some measure crippled the *Monarch's* sails and rigging before the *Centaur* could get up. At eleven the *Centaur* got fair range of two, and opened her fire from the larboard guns, whilst the *Monarch* kept engaging the third ship; and about noon one of the two frigates struck, as did the one to the *Monarch* shortly after. Just before this, Sir S. Hood† received a severe wound in his right arm, (since amputated,) which obliged him to leave the deck. The *Mars* had captured her chase, and with her prize hauled towards the *Centaur*, in chase of, and firing at the French commodore's ship, and at three assisted in capturing her. Those ships of the enemy made an obstinate resistance, which caused much slaughter, being crowded with troops out of Rochfort the evening before. The three ships had 9 killed and 32 wounded. The captured ships were *La Gloire*, of 46 guns, *L'Indefatigable*, *La Minerve*, and *L'Armide*, of 44 guns each, remarkably fine ships, and about 650 men (including troops) in each ship, full of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, &c. *La Themis*, of 44 guns, old; *La Sylph* and *La Lynx*, of 18 guns each, new, made their escape. The squadron of Sir S. Hood consisted of *Centaur*, 74, Sir S. Hood; *Monarch*, 74, R. Lec; *Mars*, 74, W. Lukin; *Revenge*, 74, Sir J. Gore. *Napoleon*, French schooner, taken by the *Diligente* brig, 16, C. Foote, Jamaica Station.—27. Capt. Thomas Louis, in the *Campus*, 74, with a detached squadron, in Lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. and Long. 6 deg. 52 min. W., after a chase of seventeen hours, captured the French frigate *Le President*, of 44 guns and 330 men, commanded by Mons. Gallier Lahrosse.

Oct. 1. The *Elk*, 18, G. Morris, after a chase of nine hours, captured the *Alliance*, French privateer, of 5 guns and 75 men.‡—2. *Manotte* and *Dolphin*, French sloops, taken by the cutters of the *Dominica*, gun-brig, 14, Lieut. W. Dean, from under the batteries near St. Pierre, Martinique.—3. Spanish gun-boat, No. 2-3, taken in the Bay of Rocks by the barge of the *Minerva*, 32, G. R. Collier.—4. Lieut. W. Dean, *Dominica*, 14, captured the French national schooner *La Cliffrone*, armed with musketry, employed as a dispatch vessel between Guadaloupe and Martinique.—5. Three boats, under the direction of Lieut. R. Glittens,§ of the *Galatea*, 32, G. Sayer, rowed up in face of the batteries at Barcelona, cut adrift, and brought out four Spanish schooners, without any casualty, although they were exposed an hour and a half to the fire of three batteries and musketry from the beach, to which the schooners were moored head and stern.—12. Capt. Burrowes, of the *Constance*, 22, Capt. Thicknesse, of the *Sheildrake* sloop, and Lieut. Nugent, of the *Shermons* gun-brig, 14, attacked the French frigate *La Salamandre*, and captured her after a close and severe action of two hours, the enemy's ship being supported by a strong battery on shore, and numerous troops with field-pieces and musketry. *La Salamandre* had 26 guns and 150 men, commanded by a Lieut. De Valaseau, who was killed in the action. Capt. Burrowes fell by a grape-shot. The *Constance* and the prize having grounded, every exertion was made by Capt. Thicknesse, the officers and men, to get them off, but without success. They, however, rendered her totally useless to the enemy, by making her a perfect wreck under the battery. The *Salamandre* was destroyed by setting fire to her. The squadron had 14 killed and 19 wounded. About 100 of the officers and crew of the *Constance* were saved by the exertions of Capt. Thicknesse, &c. The slaughter on board the *Salamandre* was extreme.—16. *Gnadalupe*, French packet, 1 gun, 42 men, taken by the *Wolverine* sloop, 13, F. A. Collier, Jamaica Station.—18. Capt. P. Rainier, of the *Caroline*, 36, after capturing the *Zeerop*, 14, a Dutch brig, had a severe contest in Batavia Road, with the Republican frigate *Maria Reygersbergen*, 30, and 270 men; *William*, sloop, 20; *Patriot*, 18; *Zeeplong*, 14; with several gun-boats; and there were 30 gun-boats lying in shore which did not attempt to come out. The *Maria Reygersbergen* was captured, but the others escaped,|| owing to the *Caroline* and her prize being, after the action, in four fathoms water, and surrounded by many dangerous shoals.—18. *Tobago*, schooner, 12, P.

* She was formerly His Majesty's sloop *Triucomaié*, one of the finest cruisers out of the Isle of France, and had been a great annoyance to our trade, by the name of *La Gloire*.

† For his conduct on this occasion, and in consideration of the loss of his arm and of his previous distinguished services, Sir Samuel received a pension of £500 per annum.

‡ She received so much damage by being run on board by the *Elk*, that she sunk shortly after the prisoners were taken out.

§ See also 12th November.

|| Whilst running out of the road, Capt. Rainier observed the *Phoenix*, 36, with the above mentioned vessels and seven merchant ships, run on shore.

1805, taken by the General Ernest, privateer, 18, near Guadaloupe, after a gallant resistance of an hour and a half. Spanish ship, name unknown, 3 guns, taken by the Galatea, 16 guns, G. Sayer, Leeward Island Station.—21. Lieut. Sir W. Parker (See 4th May), with the four cutters under his command of the *Renommée*, entered the port of Colon, in the Island of Majorca, and notwithstanding the fire from the vessels in the harbour, and that from the tower of Falconara, boarded and captured one tartan, of 4 guns, and 2 settees, one of them mounting 3 guns, Spaniards, deeply laden with grain. The tartan got on shore, was set fire to, and blew up.—22. Lieut. Sir W. Parker brought off from under the fire of Falconara, a Spanish settee of 2 guns.*—23. A convoy having appeared in the Strait of Gibraltar, Rear-Admiral Purvis sent out the ships and gun-boats which were there; one of the latter, the *Havannah*, commanded by Lieut. Foote, of the *Queen*, in attempting to rescue a vessel which was taken, found (the one which had been in tow so superior, that after a desperate contest, having lost in killed and wounded a great part of his crew, he was obliged to surrender, and the gun-boat was taken. The *Havannah* had 5 killed, 2 drowned, and 11 wounded; Lieut. Foote was also wounded.—26. *La Superbe*, French, 14 guns, 24 men, taken by the *Pitt*, schooner, 10, Lieut. Flitton, Jamaica Station.—27. *Athenicune*, French, R. Raynsford, 64, taken 1800; lost by striking on the rocks called *Esquerques*, near Sicily, in the night; 123 men, 2 passengers, and 2 women, were saved. *Zenobia*, schooner, 10, R. 1805, lost on the coast of Florida.—29. *San Antonio*, 1 gun, 30 men; *Descado*, 1 gun, 30 men; and brig, 4 guns, all Spanish, taken by the *Bacchante*, 20, J. R. Dacres, Jun. Jamaica Station.—30. Spanish schooner, name unknown, 10 guns, taken by the *Pike*, schooner, 4, Lieut. Macdonald, Jamaica Station.

Nov. 2. The barge and two cutters of the *Pique*, 36, C. B. H. Ross, under the orders of Lieut. Ball, landed at Caribart Bay, Porto Rico, destroyed a battery of 8 guns, and brought out a Spanish copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 12 guns. Lieut. Baker, in the launch, drove on shore and destroyed a felucca rigged privateer of 2 guns, 4 swivels, and 26 men; and on returning to the ship, captured another French privateer, of 1 gun and 20 men.—4. *Redbridge*, French, schooner, Lieut. E. Burt, 12, taken 1804, wrecked on the *Providence* Station; crew saved. *La Deslée*, French, 1 gun, 24 men, taken by the *Grenada* brig, 16, John Barker, Jamaica Station.—9. *La Jeune Gabriella*, French, 6 guns, 75 men, taken by the *Dart*, Joseph Spear, in company with the *Wolverine*, F. N. Collier, Jamaica Station.—12. The boats of the *Galatea*, 32, G. Sayer, under the direction of Lieut. Gittens, assisted by Lieut. Walker, captured the French schooner *Reunion*, 10 guns, off Guatimaloupe. *La Marianne*, French, 1 gun, 46 men, taken by the *Dart* and *Wolverine* (See 9th). *Susannah*, Spanish, 4 guns, 20 men, taken by the *Orpheus*, 32, Thomas Briggs.—20. *El Veloz*, Spanish corvette, 10, taken, Lat. 47 deg. N. Long. 10 W., by *La Nereide*, 36, R. Corbet. *Vengeur*, French, 1 gun, 50 men, taken by the *Success*, 32, J. Ayscough, Jamaica Station. Lieut. G. B. Vine, in the barge of the *Orpheus*, 32, T. Briggs, boarded and carried the Spanish national schooner *Dolores*, 8 guns, 4 swivels, and 34 men, in Campeachy Bay. The barge and yawl of the *Success*, 32, Capt. J. Ayscough, under the direction of Lieut. Duke, assisted by Lieuts. Charles Spence and Dowell O'Reilly, proceeded to attack the *Vengeur*, a French privateer, standing in for the land to the eastward of Cumberland Harbour, Jamaica. The crew, about 50, had landed on their approach, with their small arms and the only long gun. They lashed the vessel to the trees, posted themselves on a hill close to the beach, and fired down on the boats, with grape and musketry, in a most determined manner. Lieut. Duke was killed the first volley. Lieut. Spence, who then took the command, with his brave crew, defended the boats for one hour and twenty minutes, several of the enemy having fallen during that time. The barge being shot through in many places, 7 men wounded and 1 missing, Lieut. Spence judged it would be only sacrificing the lives of the brave party to attempt the hill, ordered the vessel to be towed, which was done from under a very heavy fire of grape, the *Vengeur* being very leaky, owing to shot holes sunk astern of the ship.—25. *Il Brillante*, Spanish, lugger, 4 guns, 50 men, taken by the *Nereide*, 36, R. Corbet, at sea. *Raposa*, Spanish, 12 guns, 90 men, taken by the *Franchise*, 36, C. Dashwood. *El Espedarte*, Spanish, 6 guns, 41 men, taken by the *Flora*, 36, L. O. Bland, Mediterranean Station.—27. *Phoenix*, 36; *Adventurer*, 18; *Zee Ploeg*, 14; *Willam*, 14; *Maria Wilhelmina*, 14, all Dutch, taken or destroyed in Batavia Roads, East Indies, by Rear-Admiral Sir E. Pellew's squadron. *Le Tigre*, French, 2 guns, 36 men, taken by the *Grenada* brig, 16, Lieut. J. Barker, Leeward Island Station.—29. The Armed brig *Domlnica*, 14, Lieut. W. Dean, Leeward Island Station, captured the *Basiliak*, French row-boat privateer, 1 gun and 16 men.

Dec. 9. *Adder*, gun-brig, Lieut. M. Shuldham, 14, 1806, driven on shore near Abreval, and there taken possession of by the enemy. *Clinker*, gun-brig, Lieut. John Salmon, 14, B. 1804, foundered in a cruise off Havre; all hands perished.—13. *Neptuno Dios de los Mares*, Spanish, 14 guns, 72 men, taken by the *Halcyon* sloop, 16, H. W. Pearse, Mediterranean Station.—23. *Nostra Senora del Carmen*, Spanish, 2 guns, 35 men, taken by the *Minorca* sloop, 18, G. G. Waldegrave, Mediterranean Station. *El Carmen*, Spanish, 2 guns, 18 men, taken by the *Magicienne*, 32, A. Mackenzie. *San Christe Vel Pana*, Spanish, 3 guns, 40 men, taken by the *Serpent*, 16, J. Waller, Jamaica Station. *Cecilia*, Spanish, 4 guns, 20 men, taken by the *Elk*, 18, G. Morris. *El Carmen*, Spanish, 4 guns, 20 men, taken by the *Franchise*, 36, C. Dashwood. *Le Sebastian* and *Descado*, Spanish, each 1 gun, 30 men, taken by the *Bacchante*, 20, J. R. Dacres. *Marsellois*, Spanish, 3 guns, 55 men, taken by the *Penguin*, 18, G. Morris. A Spanish schooner, name unknown, 10 guns,

* In performing this service, the boats being much annoyed by musketry from behind the bushes, Sir William landed with a few marines and seamen and put the Spaniards to the rout.

† This schooner had been sent out for the very purpose of attacking the *Orpheus*'s boats.

50 men, taken by the *Serpent*, 16, John Waller.—29. *Deux Freres*, French logger, 4 guns, 55 men, taken by the *Spliffre* sloop, 16, Lieut. Parry, in the Channel. *St. John's*, Spanish, 3 guns, 82 men, taken by the *Figuard*, 38, W. Bolton. *Le Napoleon*, Spanish, 1 gun, 14 men, taken by the *Diligente*, 16, W. S. Hall. Three Spanish vessels, names unknown, 3 guns, taken by the *Stork*, 18, Le Geyt, *Superieuse*, 16, E. Rushworth; *Flying Fish*, 12, Lieut. PACE; and *Pike*, 4, Lieut. Otley.

[In this year Patents were granted to Mr. Hooper for a machine to clear a dry harbour; to Mr. Wilcox for an improvement in the mechanism of steam-engines; to Mr. Boswell for a new method of framing ships; to Mr. Huddart for a mode of constructing cables; and to Mr. Medhurst for a condensing wind-engine.

OBITUARY, 1806.

July 7th. Capt. Jocelyn,* aged 82.

Nov. 25th. Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. aged 86.

COMMANDING OFFICERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE.

Capt. John Morrison, *Heursaux*, 22.

Capt. A. Saunders Burrowes† (killed), *Constance*, 22.

Capt. R. Reynsford, *Athenienne*, 64. † Lost 27th October.

Commander John Waller, *Serpent* sloop, 16.

Commander Thomas Prose, *Martin* sloop, 18.

Lieut. George Steele, *Seaforth* brig, 18.

Lieut. G. R. Brand (killed), *Unique* schooner, 8.

Lieut. H. N. Bowen (killed), *Ballahan* schooner, 4.

* He was Lord Anson's First-Lieutenant in the *Royal George*; commanded the *Lennox*, 74, at the taking of the *Manillas*, where he was entrusted with the disembarkation, and "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer."—DISPATCH.

† See *Annals* 12th October.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6th. At Loodlanah, in the East Indies, the Lady of Capt. Moule, 23rd Bengal Infantry, of a son.

July 21st. At Suffolk House, Cheltenham, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Allen, of a son.

At Newport, the Lady of Lieut. S. Sison, R.N., of a daughter.

At Bodmin, the Lady of Lieut. Gook, R.E. of a son.

At Portsea, the Lady of Lieut. Collis, R.M. of a daughter.

July 29th. The Lady of Lieut. Welsh, R.N. of a son.

At Brighton, the Lady of Capt. the Hon. M. J. Henniker, R.N. of a son.

Aug. 3rd. At Plymouth, the Lady of Commander Rorie, R.N. of a daughter.

At Ballymena, County Antrim, the Lady of Lieut. Grestorex, R.E. of a son.

At Stonehouse, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Fearon, C.B. 6th Foot, and Deputy-Adj. Gen. of the King's troops in India, of a daughter.

At Freathy, the Lady of Capt. Richard Thomas, R.N. of a daughter.

At Nottingham, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Thackwell, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

Aug. 14th. At Staines, the Lady of Colonel Carmichael, of a daughter.

Aug. 15th. The Lady of Lieut. Wolcot, R.N. of a daughter.

Aug. 15th. At Weymouth, the Lady of Capt. Todd, 2nd Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIED.

July 20th. Lieut. J. O. Dalgleish, R.N. to Isabella Marshall, only daughter of David Martin, Esq. of Dundee.

At Kuarsaborough Church, Capt. Hayes O'Grady, R.N. brother to Viscount Guilmore, to Susan Finucane, daughter of James Finucane, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Justice Finucane.

July 27th. At St. James's, Westminster, Lieut. William Stone, R.N. of the Coast Guard Service, to Arabella, daughter of Dr. Kent, late Surgeon of H. M. Dockyard, Deptford.

July 28th. At Elvington, Capt. J. C. Bennett, R.N. to Jane, third daughter of the late James Law, of Elvington, Esq.

July 30th. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Major Pilchard, R.M. to Susan, daughter of the late Archibald Armstrong, Esq.

At Bldeford, Lieut. Greening, R.N. to Miss Frances Burton.

At Gosport Church, Capt. Creagh, 81st Regiment, to Jane, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel Creagh, of the same regiment.

Aug. 3rd. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. E. G. Palmer, R.N. to Harriet, relict of the late D. Bayley, Esq. of Cape Coast Castle.

Aug. 15th. At Passage, County of Waterford, Lieut. William Johnson, 27th Regiment, to Barbara, daughter of George Irie, of Waterford, Esq.

Aug. 16th. At Bishop's Lydeard, Capt. Hugh Fitz-Roy, Grenadier Guards, second son of the late Right Hon. Lord Henry Fitz-Roy, to Lucy Sarah, second daughter of Sir Thomas B. Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park, Somerset.

Aug. 16th. At St. Heller's, Jersey, Tomkyns Browne, Esq. R.N. son of the late Capt. Browne, to Julia, daughter of Capt. Travers, Barrack-Master, Portsmouth.

At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Lieut.-Colonel Power, R.A. to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Henry Browne, Esq. of Portland Place.

DEATHS.

Major Bertrand, 14th Foot.

CAPTAINS.

30th May 1831. Hull, late 15th Royal Veteran Battalion.

27th June. W. Eyre, h. p. 16th Foot.
Coovey, Royal Engineers.

LIEUTENANTS.

April 15th, 1830. At Kingston, Jamaica, Stevenson, h. p. 60th Foot.

Jan. 9th, 1831. At Secunderabad, Madras, Jones, 46th Foot.

April 5th. Salisbury, h. p. Independent.

May 17th. At London, Jordan, h. p. 91st Foot.

May 29th. Bellett, h. p. 22nd Foot.

May 29th. Roberts, h. p. 61st Foot.

May 31st. In London, Fraser, late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.

June. Johnston, h. p. Waggon Train.

Byrne, h. p. 84th Foot.

Demarara. Plunkett, 25th Foot.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

Nov. 1828. Billot, h. p. Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen.

Dec. 27th, 1830. At Caughanore, Madras, Wheatstone, 54th Foot.

April 1st, 1831. Alkins, h. p. Sheffield Regt.

May 10th. At Jersey, Norton, late 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

June 10th. At Lancaster, Simpson, 65th Foot.

June 23rd. Devereux, h. p. 1st Irish Brigade.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

June 5th. Robertson, h. p. 20th Foot.

M'Lellan, h. p. Glengarry Fencibles.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Gordon, 62nd Foot.

Feb. 16th. At Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, Capt. T. Paterson, 63rd Regiment.

At Jamaica, on board H. M. S. Magnificent, First-Lieut. C. Barry, Royal Marines.

July 8th. Off Nauria, on board H. M. S. Madagascar, the Hon. Wentworth Ponsonby, second son of Viscount Duncannon, in the 10th year of his age.

July 20th. At Topsham, Devonshire, Thomas Ross, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces.

At Sidmouth, Lieut. Robert Hood Baker, R.N. aged 41.

Andrew Tonnerre, Esq. Surgeon of the 35th Regiment.

July 24th. At Devonport, Lieut. C. Turner, R.N.

July 27th. On board H. M. S. Dublin, Lieut. J. Mure, R.N.

Aug. 3rd. At Southampton, aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel John Oke. He entered the army as an

Ensign in the 35th Foot in 1799; and was in the same year promoted to a Lieutenancy. He served in the campaign in Holland under the Duke of York, and was in the battle of the 19th Sept. 1799. He was at the blockade and surrender of Malta in 1800, under Major-Gen. Pigott. In 1802 he obtained a company, and in 1803 he was removed to the 61st Foot. He served the campaign in Italy, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Craig, in the latter end of 1805 and beginning of 1806; in Sicily and Calabria during 1806 and 1807, and from thence went to Gibraltar, and subsequently to Portugal. He was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco; at the affair of Aldea de Ponte, 27th Sept. 1811; siege and storming the forts at Salamanca; battle of Salamanca, and wounded in both his legs in this action. In 1812 he was promoted Major, and present in the affair of San Mamon, on the retreat of the army from Burgos, 17th Nov. following. In July 1813 he was at the blockade of Pampluna; battles of the Pyrenees, and the attack on the village of Sorruen. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel 22nd Nov. 1813; was in the affair of the Neve, 9th Dec.; at Bayonne, in General Hill's affair, 13th Dec.; blockade of Bayonne from the 13th Dec. to 31st Feb. 1814; battle of Orthes; affair of Castres 1st March 1814; affairs of Vic Bigorre and Tarbes; and battle of Toulouse. He received at medal on the latter occasion, the command of the 61st having devolved on him in consequence of the death of his commanding officer. In this battle, when in the act of cheering his men on to one of the enemy's redoubts, in which he was the first who obtained a footing, Lieut.-Colonel Oke's horse was twice wounded, and himself very severely, by a musket ball entering in front of the right thigh which passed through his groin, and lodged underneath the muscles of his left thigh, where it remained; every attempt to extract it proving ineffectual, occasioned him to retire on half pay.

Aug. 3rd. At Great Malvern, after a severe illness, Colonel James Dawson West, late of the Grenadier Guards. He served with the Guards during almost the whole of the late war; was in the campaigns in Holland, the Peninsula, and in France. He received a medal for his services at the battle of the Neve, on which occasion he was in command of the light companies of the Guards.

Aug. 4th. At Emma Place, Stonehouse, of crespillas, Capt. Robert Alexander Kerr, C.B., R.N. (1806) He served as a Midshipman under Nelson in the Boreas, and was Second-Lieutenant of the Boston with Capt. Conteray, in her action with L'Embuseade, in which he lost an eye. In 1806 he was First-Lieutenant of the Clyde, with the present Rear-Admiral Cunningham, in her action and capture of L'Vestale. Between the peace of Amiens and 1815, he commanded the Diligence and Combatant sloops-of-war, the Gannymede, Unicorn, and Acasta frigates, and the Revenge, 74, in the attack and destruction of the enemy's ships in Basque Roads. The professional character of this officer is too well known to need comment. In private life he was esteemed as a warm hearted and generous friend, and is deeply and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.

Aug. 16th. At his residence in Summerland Place, Exeter, Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonald, son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, in the 72nd year of his age.

Aug. 6th. Drowned by the accidental upsetting of a boat, in Lock Corrib, County Mayo, Capt. the Hon. Augustus C. J. Browne, 43rd Regiment, son of the late and brother to the present Lord Kilmaine.

Aug. 23rd. At Waltham Abbey, Capt. Gordon, of the 51st Foot, aged 25. He was driving Mrs. Gordon and Capt. Richardson in a phaeton, with two blood-horses, when they took fright at an itinerant organist on the road, and ran off. Capt. G. in jumping out to stop the horses, fell upon his head, and was killed on the spot. By very great exertions on the part of Capt. Richardson, his own life and that of Mrs. G. were saved. The deceased had only been gazetted to his company the previous week.

Lieut.-Gen. William Cockell, whose death we recorded last month, originally quitted school unknown to his friends, who opposed his entering the army, and accompanied, in 1759, the 33rd Foot to America, where he was present as a volunteer at the taking of Long Island, New York, and Philadelphia; at the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, besides various skirmishes in New Jersey. Being sent to England by Lord Cornwallis, at the request of his friends in 1780, he served eighteen months as Ensign in the 1st West York Militia. In 1782, he was appointed Ensign in the 31st, from which he removed to the 2nd Foot, and served with the latter six years in Gibraltar. In 1792, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 2nd; in 1793, to a company in the 95th; in 1794, to a majority in the 105th; and in 1795, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the latter regiment. On the reduction of the 105th, he was placed on half-pay, and shortly after appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General in Ireland. In 1800, he received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 46th; and in 1802, was removed to the 5th Foot. In the latter year, he was appointed Inspector of a Recruiting District in Ireland; in 1804, Brigadier-General on the staff in Guernsey, where he served till 1806. In 1803, he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1806, was appointed Brigadier-General at the Cape of Good Hope. He sailed from the Cape in October 1810, with a brigade under his orders, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 72nd and 87th Regiments, to co-operate with a force sent from India, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Abercromby, for the reduction of the Mauritius. After the capture of the island, he returned to the Cape, (leaving the troops he had taken with him to garrison the Mauritius,) and continued at the Cape for some years. In 1810, he had the rank of Major-General; and in 1814, that of Lieutenant-General.

Gen. William Loftus, whose death was reported in our last Number, was appointed Cornet, 2nd June 1770; Cornet 17th Dragoons, 20th Sept. 1770; Lieutenant, 25th Nov. 1776; Lieutenant 3rd Foot Guards, 10th May 1777; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Oct. 1784; Colonel, 1st March 1794; Major-General, 3rd May 1796; Colonel 24th Light Dragoons, 14th Aug. 1802; Lieutenant-General, 25th Sept. 1806; General, 4th June 1813;

and Colonel 2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd April 1821. The latter, and also the appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower of London, he held at the time of his decease. In April 1775, he embarked with the 17th Dragoons for North America. He was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and volunteered during the action with a part of the Dragoons dismounted, as a reinforcement to the troops engaged: for this service, the Commander-in-Chief conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant in North America. After the evacuation of Boston, he proceeded with his regiment to Halifax, and was employed at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, as an Assistant Engineer, in erecting the fort and works at that place. He re-embarked with the army at Halifax for Staten Island, and landed with the army on Long Island in 1776; and was in the advance under Sir William Erskine in the night march, previous to the action of Bedford, when Sir William surprised different outposts of the enemy. He was particularly engaged with a squadron of his regiment at the battle of Bedford, on which occasion the officers and men received the personal thanks of Major-Generals Sir Henry Clinton and Sir William Erskine. With the latter officer, Lieut. Loftus was detached with the 17th Light Dragoons, in pursuit of the American General Woodlee's corps of cavalry collected at Jamaica, on Long Island, when Sir William Erskine, at the head of the 17th Dragoons and 71st Foot, defeated that corps, taking Gen. Woodlee and many prisoners. Lieut. Loftus was at the landing of the army upon New York Island, and actively employed with his regiment in its reduction. When the army passed Hellgate, upon the East River, and landed near Pelham's Manor, he had the honour of being selected, with 20 picked light dragoons, as Sir William Howe's personal guard. He served at the battle of White Plains, upon which occasion he was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to lead the Hessian grenadiers across the river Brun into action; and was wounded. In the attack and capture of Fort Washington, on York Island, he served with Lord Percy's brigade; also in the lines of Kingsbridge, 18th Jan. 1777, and was again wounded. He was in the expedition up Hudson's River, under Colonel Bird, against the enemy's forts and magazines, when the whole of their stores at Pack's-hill were destroyed, and their magazines blown up; and also actively employed with the army in the Jerseys during the campaign of 1777. In 1796, he was placed as Major-General on the Staff of the Eastern District of England, and in 1797, removed to the Irish Staff, and appointed to the command at Cork. He was selected by the Irish Government to inspect and report upon the different positions in and about Battery Bay, when part of the French fleet entered the harbour for the purpose of making an attack upon Cork. During his command in that quarter, his conduct so far gained him the confidence and good opinion of the inhabitants, that on his leaving Cork to take the command of Laughlingstown camp in 1798, he was presented with the freedom of that city in a silver-box. In 1798, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Vinegar Hill: in 1800, he was removed to the staff in England, where he continued till 1803: he subsequently again served on the home staff.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JULY 1831.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvia- meter Inches.	Baro- meter Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Therma. Degrees.	Hygrom. Farts.			
Q 1	64.8	57.8	30.44	64.8	478	—	.120	N. light airs, rather cloudy.
h 2	66.3	61.8	30.00	65.0	417	—	.128	W. by S. light airs, and fine.
Q 3	68.0	67.4	30.00	66.3	464	.163	.050	N.W. light breezes, clear.
h 4	71.3	59.0	30.16	69.2	383	—	.125	S.W. lt. airs, beautiful day.
Q 5	70.3	59.2	30.02	68.3	410	.000	.150	S.W. fresh breeze, showery.
h 6	73.4	58.7	30.10	71.2	300	—	.137	S.S.W. lt. breeze, fine day.
Q 7	73.5	58.9	30.12	73.4	3 5	—	.050	S. by W. light airs, fine day.
h 8	78.2	58.9	30.14	75.8	390	—	.200	S. fresh breeze, fine day.
Q 9	76.3	59.8	30.11	78.0	420	—	.145	S. by E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
h 10	76.0	59.2	30.06	66.1	475	—	.035	N.E. light breezes, cloudy.
Q 11	73.2	59.1	29.94	66.4	478	—	.030	N. by W. light br., cloudy.
h 12	69.8	59.0	29.80	66.0	482	—	.035	W.N.W. light airs, hazy.
Q 13	66.9	62.3	29.70	66.5	490	.187	.000	N.E. light airs, showery.
h 14	64.8	62.3	29.68	68.8	518	.045	.000	N.E. lt. airs, with thunder.
Q 15	64.8	59.0	29.74	64.8	510	.250	.105	S. by E. squally, thunder.
h 16	65.8	60.7	29.74	65.8	510	.465	.150	S.W. light breezes, cloudy.
Q 17	67.8	60.8	29.66	66.8	497	.203	.180	W.N.W. fresh br. squally.
h 18	67.6	59.7	29.66	66.1	405	—	.170	W. by N. fresh br. cloudy.
Q 19	67.3	59.4	29.60	65.4	492	—	.155	S.W. fresh breezes, squally.
h 20	67.5	59.6	29.86	64.8	480	—	.150	S. light breezes, cloudy.
Q 21	64.0	60.8	29.76	64.0	560	—	.050	S.W. fresh br. threatening.
h 22	65.5	61.5	29.64	65.2	440	.780	.150	S. by W. & gale, heavy rain.
Q 23	65.3	54.2	29.76	61.4	512	.100	.100	S.E. light airs, fine day.
h 24	66.0	55.2	29.90	68.3	369	—	.100	S. by W. fresh breeze, fine.
Q 25	69.0	57.6	30.06	60.0	404	—	.135	E. by S. fresh br. fine day.
h 26	72.2	61.0	30.13	72.2	421	—	.130	W. light breeze, and fine.
Q 27	73.3	60.1	30.14	72.4	434	—	.187	W.N.W. lt. breezes, cloudy.
h 28	74.2	63.3	30.10	73.8	440	—	.100	N.W. lt. airs, dist. thunder.
Q 29	78.1	68.0	30.14	70.4	436	—	.165	N.W. fresh br. clouds rising.
h 30	77.3	67.2	30.12	75.3	425	—	.200	N.E. by N. light br. clear.
Q 31	77.6	66.8	30.10	77.5	404	—	.200	N. light breezes, fine day.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The extent of our "Correspondence" this month has obliged us to omit our "Literary Notices." We are also compelled to postpone very many contributions and letters, to the authors of which we can only offer this summary acknowledgment.

The borrowed arguments of "a Civilian," more complacently than complaisantly pleaded, convey no light which had not previously dawned upon our dullness. The "Civilian" is a mere *ex-parte* pleader, and appears wholly unconscious of the true bearing and general merits of the question. The Correspondent, carped at by him, adverted to Facts and their practical consequences, without directly impugning the impracticable actions, indignities, and capricious opinions, broached as "Law" by those who trade in it. While these mysteries are spared for the exclusive benefit of the Craft, we must still insist upon the necessity of distinct rules conformable to common sense, expediency, and the exigencies of their position, for the guidance of our Armed Forces.

We are much obliged to our intelligent Correspondent (Simmons) of whose well-meant communication only a part has reached us—so that we remain ignorant of his designation. The question evidently turns on the interpretation of a word—to which we affix the meaning which appears, in practice, the most consonant to the objects immediately in view, and to the interests both of discipline and the community.

We should have suspected the hints of "T. I." to be a ruse of the enemy, had it not, in the main, coincided with our own system and long-recorded opinions, in conformity with which we had acted before "T. I." spoke. If honest we thank him.

The former communication of "A Tar" was received, but the subject, as he perceived, had been anticipated.

"Naval Architecture" is not lost sight of.

If "B" happens to be acquainted with our personal address, and not otherwise—Yes—through the channel named. We trust, however, that neither facilities, nor the inclination to profit by them, will be wanting.

"R. S." has been received. We regret having been unable to insert the lines.

"O'D." Paris, too exclusively political. He shall hear from us.

"Alfred's" agent shall receive a reply.

A CORONATION WITHOUT A BREVET.

" En voyant l'Angleterre en secret il admire
 Le florissant état de ce puissant empire ;
 Où l'éternel abus de tant de sages loix
 Fit longtems le malheur et des peuples et des rois."—VOLTAIRE.

WE often think, when looking back to history, that these small islands of Great Britain and Ireland, in size mere insignificant spots on the face of this magnificent globe, have for some reason, placed far beyond the reach of human ken, been taken under the especial care of Providence itself. Limited in circumference, and comparatively barren by nature as is our country, it is nevertheless one of the most populous and productive in Europe: remote from where the arts originally sprung up, it has become the emporium of wealth, learning, and of science. The ocean that seemed to separate us from the rest of the world, has only helped to bring us into close contact with all the nations of the earth: nor, till the sad tales of betrayed Turkey and forsaken Portugal, could any distance shelter aggressors from the effects of our resentment, or place the feeble and the oppressed beyond the reach of our aid. More wealth, virtue, high talent, and honour, than ever fell to the share of an equal number of individuals, were bestowed upon us. Our happy constitution, the gradual growth of ages, grasping, like the oak, the soil it was destined to shelter, expanded its protecting boughs in proportion as our greatness and the extent of our empire required in our Government more political power and development: securing us also, by its monarchical form, from the anarchy inseparable from extensive and populous democracies, it rendered us, nevertheless, by its popular and representative nature, almost totally independent of the personal character of the Sovereign, by making his acts the acts of his responsible advisers. As if these blessings had not been sufficient for one people, and when we also, after a long career of unexampled glory and prosperity, came upon evil days, when dangerous theories, propagated by designing men, and widely and rapidly diffused by an all-powerful press, as often mercenary as misguided, overthrew the best governments the continent of Europe had ever known, everywhere unhinged the minds of men, and shook to their very foundation the salutary institutions under which we and our fathers had prospered: when confidence in those principles, a steady adherence to which had so often carried us triumphantly through our difficulties, was rapidly giving way; when no rallying point capable of collecting the scattered elements of jarring opinion seemed left, it pleased Providence, never tired of showering its benefits upon us, to raise to the throne of these realms a Prince who, from the first day of his accession, obtained a firmer hold of the affections of his subjects than was ever, perhaps, acquired by any Monarch, and thus to re-unite the nation round the personal character of the Sovereign, at a moment when all the other bonds of union seemed irrevocably dissolved. We have just seen the crown placed on the brows of this King, and before these sheets go to press, the health of William the Fourth will have been drunk with acclamation, and in every quarter of the globe

the untarnished flag of Britain will have been displayed in honour of the day: and, confident of speaking the unanimous sentiments of all the members of the United Services, we say—long and happy and glorious be the reign so auspiciously commenced!

But rejoicing as we do most sincerely in the happy ceremony of the Coronation, which confirms the compact entered into between the King and his people, and well assured of the paternal feelings of his Majesty towards the Services, we have, not without deep regret, seen the Army and Navy excluded from all marks of Royal favour on this auspicious occasion. No naval promotion or military brevet has been granted; and the few old officers who looked forward to such preferment as the sole means of bettering, in some trifling degree, their situation, as well as the far greater number who, without prospect of emolument, contemplated an additional step of rank, merely as a mark of distinction bestowed by their country's gratitude, in order to cheer their declining years after the honourable discharge of arduous duties, have not only themselves been completely disappointed, but the Services have been needlessly slighted, at a time too when the state of Europe might have suggested a different line of conduct; and the vast majority of officers who could not possibly have profited by the preferment so cruelly withheld, see with dread and alarm the only door of future promotion that rank and patronage had left clear, shut against them, perhaps for ever; for, if not on the occasion of a coronation, when can promotion possibly be expected?

It is said that a Brevet having been granted on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the throne, we have now no right to expect another favour of the kind. The officers of the Navy and Army need not be told that, as a matter of abstract right, they can in fact claim no promotion whatever; this is what every ensign and midshipman knows sufficiently well, and what their seniors are often enough made to experience in so painful a manner, that it cannot fail to be pretty strongly impressed upon their memory. The question is, do not circumstances give the members of the professions some right in equity? do the United Services alone stand still amid the progress of events, and must they alone be governed by mere precedent, instead of being treated according to the altered situation in which they are placed, and the far higher duties they have to perform? The Services are now something different from the feeble armaments formerly raised for the occasional capture of a sugar island, or the destruction of a trading factory. We now stand upon higher ground, on higher ground, perhaps, than any armed force ever stood upon; for, setting aside the idle phrases, at every fool's command, about the march of intellect, the progress of liberalism, the spirit of the age, &c. &c. let any one tell what security England and Europe have at this moment for the maintenance of peace, order, and future tranquillity, but the firm reliance placed on the armed force of Great Britain!

To this station we have raised ourselves by our conduct and actions, and it is in the character we derive from such conduct and actions that we come as petitioners for rewards, measured, not by antiquated standards inapplicable to the times, but by the services

we have rendered, by the proofs we have given of what we can do, and by the proud and commanding attitude in which we have placed our country. Which had the most influence, think you, reader, in lately saving Portugal and Belgium from the grasp of France, the notes of diplomatists or the recollections of Waterloo and Trafalgar?

The expense to which such a promotion would put the country, will, no doubt, be urged as the cause of this ungracious omission; but those who know how trifling that expense would have been, and how insignificant at best is the highest military salary when compared to the pay of the most ordinary civil situation, well know that this could form no very strong ground of objection, as reductions to a far greater amount might with ease have been made from the salaries of individuals who do nothing, and never did anything, for the large sums they receive.

It has often been asserted, that the more difficult duties of civil situations require a higher rate of remuneration; but we have of late grown something wiser on these points. We have all seen the *diplomatique* notes that passed on the subject of Greece; the Belgian protocols are still before the world, and if we can never cease to blush for the former, our risible muscles have not yet settled down to that usual equanimity from which they were so violently excited by the perusal of the latter.

The wording of the treaty of Ghent deprived us of entire provinces that the gallantry of our army had defended, and the mystic difficulty of two hitherto unheard French words, "*moyens militaires*," all but involved us in a war with our ancient ally, the ill-used King of Holland. If agitation has still left Ireland a part of the empire; and if, despite of the exertions of feeble fanatics and canting hypocrites, we still retain possession of our West Indian Colonies, is such good fortune to be attributed to the wisdom of official servants, or to the firmness and general behaviour of the Army and Navy? Where, then, is the great sagacity, so highly estimated above all military exertion, to be found? In entering the sort of notes and letters already spoken of, or in keeping public accounts, requiring, in fact, nothing but a knowledge of routine and the four rules of arithmetic, the difficulties of which actually sink into insignificance when compared to the most ordinary problem of plane trigonometry, that most ensigns, and certainly every midshipman of six months' standing could work with ease. Yet these are the sort of duties, performed, too, amidst all the comforts that large salaries can command, that it is so much the fashion to place above the duties performed under all the dangers and privations of the field; where men, in their prime of strength and passion, are to be led and governed under the most trying situations in which human nature can be placed; when exhausted by suffering, irritated to madness by protracted contests, or bewildered by death striking thick and fast around, and when inactively forced to witness the fall of mangled comrades on every side.

But we shall be told it is the talent and genius necessary for making the most of the resources of a nation that is valued in statesmen and civilians:—indeed! Now, to say nothing of the very few high-salaried people, some five or six at the most, who have any thing to do with such matters, let us ask, are the data on which

these calculations are made, less positive than those on which military operations must be founded? is not the reverse notoriously the case? and above all, do not the former admit of long deliberations and endless experiments, whereas the latter require immediate decision, often called for in situations in which ordinary heads might not always be found over capable of very deliberate combinations?

No, no, let us hear no more of the superior difficulties of civil situations: on the contrary, let those who have acted in civil departments under naval and military men, as well as under civilians, say who are the ablest men of business, and the answer will be invariably in favour of the former; simply, because having been trained to the performance of more arduous duties they find most civil occupations comparatively easy.

It has too long been the fashion to undervalue the nature and difficulties of military exertions; and dearly has the nation paid for a folly which protracted to twenty-five years' duration a war that might have been ended in as many months. Let us now ask what would have been the national debt, and the situation of the country, if a British army, in its pride of strength, had taken the field at the commencement of the revolutionary war? Would not the battle of Waterloo have been then easily gained? and must not all the blood and treasure wasted during the subsequent period of intervening woe be placed to the account of that miserable system of penny wisdom, still so dear to a set of modern politicians, whose evil influence is yet visible in every act of the Government towards the army. The wretched huckster aphorism, that "a penny saved is a penny got," is disgraceful in politics, where two and two do not always make four: when applied to military policy it tends, as we have seen, to the waste of hundreds of millions of treasure, and to the wanton sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives, and when persevered in, notwithstanding the warnings of experience, it leads to the ultimate downfall of blind and misguided nations.

We cannot conclude this article without adverting to a passage that lately appeared in the "Times" newspaper. It will probably be known to most of our readers, that the politics of that paper are adopted and supported, not from honest conviction, but on regular trading principles: that is, whatever view of public events finds the readiest sale, that view is immediately advocated by the "leading journal," with all the virulence for which it is so eminently distinguished. As it is easier also to write for St. Giles's than for St. James's readers, owing not only to their being less likely to detect falsehood and sophistry, but because their craving appetite for slander, and the abuse of all that is great and respectable in the country, supersedes every desire for truth and information, the "Times" could find no difficulty in courting, by its style and mode of reasoning, the favour of the frequenters of the many low public houses in and about London, who now constitute, it seems, the most efficient supporters of radical literature. The paper, conducted on such dignified principles, is at present engaged in endeavouring to divert the Peers by the shallowest sophistry, and to intimidate them by direct threats, from giving what they may deem a conscientious vote on the great question now before the country. With this, how-

ever, we have no immediate concern; but, while occupied in this laudable pursuit, it has also offered to the Army the insult of addressing to them a passage of advice, printed in capital letters, recommending that the Armed Force should become a deliberative body, take a part in politics, and join what is termed the cause of Reform. It is needless to say, that we spurn from us, with scorn and disgust, advice coming from a source so polluted, and if we notice the passage in question it is merely to show the utter folly and inconsistency of the writer.

The British Army is not, as a body, known to the Constitution,—it can have no voice in the state, and can never, consistently with freedom, become a deliberative body in order to choose a side in politics, as recommended by the miserable writer of the “Times.” Had he not been grossly ignorant of history, he would have known that whenever armed bodies have taken part in such deliberations they have invariably assumed to themselves the casting voice: nor can it possibly be otherwise; for whenever the moral bonds that keep society together, and enable governments to fulfil their usual functions, are dissolved, the strong hand of physical power still remains, and then remains of course totally uncontrolled.

This has twice happened in England, and has everywhere been the case, from the time of Sylla and Cæsar down to Napoleon, whenever the armed force has taken a part in civil dissensions. It should be recollected by men who encourage treason, that the traitors are not always disposed of at pleasure after the crime has been committed. Were the British Army to follow the advice of the “Times” newspaper, we should soon see the conductor of that liberal journal, instead of guiding its politics by its daily sale, humbly waiting, cap in hand, upon the corporal of my Lord Protector’s guard, in order to receive his highness’s pleasure as to the amount and direction of its daily “thunder;” and yet such writers have the folly and presumption to call themselves supporters of constitutional freedom.

We take rather a different view of this matter. As individuals we have, like other men, our political leaning, the nature of which we have before now shown in pretty clear and decided language; but, speaking as soldiers, we must denounce all actual interference in politics, on the part of the army, as monstrous in conception and treasonable and rebellious in execution: it could have been recommended only by wretched incendiaries, anxious to profit by the overthrow of public order, or by men too ignorant to know the consequences that would naturally flow from the adoption of such pernicious counsel. The path of the army is clear, and not to be mistaken; we are bound by oath, by honour, and by duty, implicitly, and to the last extremity, to obey the orders of our Sovereign constitutionally conveyed to us: and undying infamy will be the certain reward of him, who by deviating from that path, shall bring the first stain on our yet untarnished uniform; and where, as long as one spark of honourable feeling remains on earth, could that British soldier show his humble and degraded head, who should be known to have forsaken, in the hour of need, the cause of his country’s constitution? There is a station of honour from which men cannot descend to the common level of ordinary baseness; the very height

from which they must fall, sinks them into an abyss of infamy that no tenacity of human existence can ever support.

We have amply shown in this very paper, that we are not unambitious of professional rewards and distinctions, but we should consider as degrading insults the most brilliant offers tending to sever the links that inseparably bind our fame and honour to the laws and liberties of our native land. By the very embodying of the army, the constitution of the country is, to a certain extent, placed under our safeguard: that trust, the noblest ever placed in the hands of men, can be withdrawn only by those who conferred it; we ourselves have no power to decline or shrink from it, and until we are solemnly released from our sacred engagement, it is our duty to die in defence of the last stone of the British Constitution.

ON THE LOYALTY OF MILITARY MEN.

IN every free country, and in England especially, there are certain portions of the community whose duty it is to think and act for the rest; men whose vigorous intellects and matured observation enable them to grasp any subject at once, and to deal with it promptly, manfully, and usefully, for the service of the public at large. These persons being trained from their youth in habits of business, and in the exercise of independent judgment, cheerfully incur any extent of responsibility, under the consciousness that their motives are sound, and likewise under the conviction that they will be duly supported by the public so long as they are in the right. It is the province of these master-spirits, as they may be called, to deliberate carefully on every public measure, and above all, to preserve inviolate the liberties of their country, or, in other words, to maintain the rights and privileges of each individual and of each class as they have been handed down to them by their ancestors, or as they may have been created for them in their own day. But in order to prevent the powers of these leaders from becoming dangerous to the liberties of the country, it is altogether essential that they should be, in the strictest sense, responsible for all and each of their acts; and it will be at once admitted, that unless they be invested with authority, not only to concert and arrange public measures, but also with full powers to carry them into operation, it is mere mockery and injustice to talk of them as responsible. Responsibility implies the full power of action, under the certainty of ultimate scrutiny. Viewed in any way, it certainly involves in its essence the capacity not only of originating but of carrying into execution those measures for which its movers are held responsible; in any other sense the word responsibility is evidently destitute of all practical meaning. But in order to invest a public man, or a set of men—for example, the commander of an army or of a fleet, or the ministers of a country—with the proper degree of power to constitute them responsible servants of the public, we must agree to place in their hands instruments with which they can perform the public work properly. It is likewise obvious that these instruments must differ materially from their employers in the most essential feature of their character,

that is to say, in their sharing none of the responsibility of those who wield them. The more responsibility is divided, the weaker it becomes, and its value evaporates entirely when the tools with which it has to work cannot be depended upon. A sentinel could not be held responsible for the approach of the enemy if the musket with which he was to give the alarm were deprived of its flint; still less could his officer be held responsible to his general if he were not authorised to prevent treacherous hands from damping the powder of his detachment. This brings us to the point. No officer and no minister can properly be said to be responsible to his country if he be not allowed the entire use of the ordinary machinery with which armies or governments have managed efficiently in all times past.

If the word constitutional means anything, it means that consistent and established course of public action which fixes the responsibility on certain men in office, while, at the same time, it invests the public with adequate means of bringing these men to account, and of removing and punishing them should they not have given satisfaction. But this power on the part of the public instantaneously ceases to carry any force or any justice with it when the usual means of carrying into effect the measures which they originate are taken away from the men in office.

All history shows, that the only constitutional or, indeed, useful way of checking the evils of despotism consists in the power which the representative, or deliberative part of the nation, possess of calling the executive to account; or, in other words, of making public men feel that they are really and truly responsible. But if it shall so happen, that in any country the situation of affairs is such, that the deliberative branch of the community cannot manage to exercise this salutary authority without first undermining the legitimate official power of the executive, the inference certainly is, that the cause of genuine freedom in that country is in a very hopeless way indeed.

The very life and soul, as it may be called, of a soldier's character is implicit obedience; and all discipline, consistency of conduct, patience under suffering, even courage, will disappear, or be turned to the dishonour of his country, if each individual in the line is to think for himself—and what is a thousand times worse, it will inevitably prove fatal to the cause of true freedom, by destroying at once all that wholesome responsibility in the executive, which we consider as the only solid security we possess for our liberties. If we allow soldiers to think for themselves and to judge of public measures, we cannot surely, in fairness, deny them the power of acting under these independent thoughts—and then, what becomes of the main spring of our liberties, salutary responsibility of their employers?

Heretofore these things were held to be mere common-place maxims, but, unfortunately, the day has arrived, when some persons amongst us, who are not altogether destitute of intelligence, and who are not wanting in public spirit, are found to insinuate, that under certain circumstances, the military might with propriety think and act upon their own judgment, although in opposition to the orders of the King their master.

It would hardly be a greater fallacy in morals to say that, under certain circumstances, a gentleman might with propriety tell falsehoods, or

be guilty of dishonourable actions—for Loyalty, that is to say, true unreflecting loyalty, on the part of a soldier, under all circumstances and at all times, is quite as much a part of his duty, as truth is of the obligations of a gentleman. It is not in human nature, indeed, that an officer of education, and one who truly loves his country and its liberties, should be insensible to the possible consequences of the measures of ministers, whom the King his master may choose from time to time to employ. But that soldier is a thorough traitor and poltroon who shall refuse to act when called upon by his King, or, which is exactly the same, by the responsible ministers whom his King has appointed to carry his will into effect. No military or naval person can ever be justified in balancing, even for one moment, between loyalty and disloyalty. The instant he does so, he puts the whole system into imminent hazard; for the responsibility of the executive may be called the key-stone of the constitution; and if this be removed, by taking away from ministers the power of the army, the whole fabric must, as a matter of course, be loosened.

If ministers shall at any time be guilty of unconstitutional acts, or what are thought such by the country, some other remedy must certainly be found to check them, rather than the introduction of this fatal principle into the body politic, which cuts at the very root of all genuine freedom. Indeed, it may safely be said, that to sap the fidelity of the military in any country towards their king, is also the surest method of sapping the liberties of that country, inasmuch as the fountain-head, the only pure spring of genuine freedom, lies in the responsibility of the executive; and this cannot exist long after the allegiance of the military is withdrawn. Every loyal and true-hearted soldier must feel that there can arise no case in which he would hesitate to act implicitly, devotedly, and, if need be, blindly, according to the orders of his King. In so acting, even if he were convinced that the measures to which he was called upon to give effect were diametrically opposed to what he conscientiously believed to be constitutional, still he would consider, that the evil caused by his obedience could not possibly be so great as those which must soon follow the slightest, or most transient exercise of independent thought, which should be strong enough to make him hesitate one instant which way he should act.

How stands the case of mutiny on board ship? Will any degree of tyranny on the part of the Captain justify an officer in refusing to act when called upon to suppress insurrection? Will any thing excuse or even palliate mutiny, in any person, or on any occasion? And if not, why is it so? Surely because experience shows us that the most certain method of correcting tyranny, and the shortest and straightest road to redress, is found to lie in fixing the responsibility exclusively on the executive afloat as well as ashore, and never countenancing, even in the most extreme cases, the smallest participation in this responsibility, which, after all, may be truly considered the vital air or life-blood of good order; for without this hold upon public men, true freedom cannot exist in any country, and liberty either becomes an empty sound, or it runs into the tyranny and licentiousness of a vulgar democracy.

We purposely avoid all allusion to the recent dreadful convulsions in France, because we think the application will be better made by

every reflecting mind for itself, and we have no hopes of essentially leading the thoughts of those which are not reflecting. We prepared an article, long ago, on the conduct of the Royal and Loyal French Guards who alone remained faithful amongst the faithless of Charles the Tenth's army ; but we feel so much repugnance to entering the arena of party politics at this moment, that we shall defer publishing it till a calmer period. We think, however, we could clearly show that much, if not all the present evils of France, (and many of those, which we fear, that are to come,) may be traced to the unconstitutional and most disgraceful absence, of what we consider true loyalty in the French army, whose treasonable alliance with the mob of Paris was so vehemently applauded in this country at the time, and which, we lament bitterly to observe, is not without its defenders still.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SEA LIFE.*

BY A MIDSHIPMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Early next morning, we sailed with the melancholy details of the fate of our late convoy ; and with a rattling gale of wind from the westward, reached St. Helen's that night. New troops and transports were appointed to supply the place of those which had been lost, and we waited here until they joined us. Outward-bound merchant-ships were added to the convoy, until our fleet consisted of about the same number as had formerly sailed. Late in November, or early in December, for I do not recollect which, the wind once more came from the north-east, and again the fleet steered down Channel with a fair wind. It soon shifted, and again blew hard from the westward. By taking advantage of its changes between the north-west and south-west, however, we managed to get down Channel, and about as far to the westward as the 18th degree of longitude, and as far south as the 43rd or 44th degree of latitude. Here, however, all efforts failed to advance us further. On some days we had gained ten or twenty miles to the south or west, but we more frequently found ourselves twenty or thirty miles to the north-east of our place on the preceding day.

Under the severe sickness I suffered during most of this time, one of the liveliest recollections I have, is that of seeing our boatswain drink off half-a-pint of brandy, and envying the zest with which he did it. I was tired of the wet and cold of the deck, to say nothing of the mast-head, where I had been perched to count the convoy ; and had been relieved from the deck at twelve o'clock, the end of my watch. I could not eat my dinner of salt pork ; and had come out from the gunner's cabin, which was in a corner far from the hatchway, about six feet in length and breadth, and *four feet three inches* in height. I had come out from this place to get a little fresh air, and had fixed myself at the foot of the ladder at the after-hatchway. It was Christmas-day, and our Captain, not very wisely, chose to commemorate it by sending a half-pint of brandy to each of the three warrant officers, the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter, to put into their plum-puddings. For this good purpose it was rather late, even if the parties receiving it had been disposed so to apply it. Something

had called the boatswain on deck at this time, and when he arrived at the foot of the ladder, he met the Captain's steward with the brandy and message. "I'll tell the plum-pudding when I come down," says the boatswain; "Here's the Captain's good health." So saying, he gulped it down and jumped upon deck. I did envy him, and thought him the cleverest fellow alive.

It was not long after this that I got clear of my sea-sickness. It had stuck by me during more continued trials than any instance I remember to have seen; although I have heard of people being continually liable to it. I had finished another forenoon watch upon deck, and descending to the gunner's cabin, attacked the salt junk and dough-boy with a keen appetite; but the closeness of the place and the heaving of the ship were too much for me. I had scarcely time to get on deck to make my offering to Neptune in the manner approved of in such cases. After five minutes more on deck, the hungry feeling returned. My indulgent messmate, the gunner, allowed me another dinner. I eat up a doughboy and a piece of salt beef, drank off a glass of grog of his making, went immediately upon deck, and I have never been seasick since.

Whenever the clearness of the weather permitted its being done, the men-of-war were dispatched in all directions to collect the straggling ships of the convoy. By such means, the convoy were, at times, collected into a pretty compact body; but then came a succession of gales of wind, with thick weather, which caused their dispersion, so that, when our view was again extended, the number of ships to be counted from the mast-head was much diminished. Some were more weatherly than the rest, and went but of sight a-head, or to windward. These pushed on, and a few of them, thus relieved from waiting on the motions of the dull-sailing and leewardly ships, arrived at the appointed rendezvous in the West Indies. Those which parted company to leeward, continued to drive more and more to the north-east, until, for want of water, they were obliged to bear up for the Cove of Cork, or into the Channel again. Some were compelled to do so from losing their masts by the violence of the wind; or by running foul of each other by night. And some, I fear, went down in this way. From all these circumstances, however, the number of the convoy was reduced from above three hundred to about seventy in five weeks.

Before the end of the sixth week, the convoy being thus reduced, and the transports falling short of water, and there being no appearance of a change of weather, it was thought right to return to port to collect the force and recruit the supplies of the expedition. The signal was once more made, to bear up for St. Helen's. We bore up with a strong gale from the west-south-west, and in three days arrived at St. Helen's: thus running back in three days all the distance we had made in six weeks. I believe that the vigilance and attention of H. M. S. P——, as repeating ship, was noticed by the Admiral, and, in addition to this, our Captain was a man of good family interest, so that, although a very young man, he was appointed to command a better ship. He was pleased to take three midshipmen with him, of whom were the youngster who had accompanied me from the G—— and myself. One circumstance which gave me great pleasure in this change was, that our excellent First Lieutenant, Mr. B——, was to

go with us. He still lives, and, I trust, continues to enjoy the rank and the retirement which he has so well earned. One of my first feelings of ambition was, that I could become such an officer as that man; and if I have never done so, I am conscious that I have, at least, benefited by keeping such a model in my recollection. Since I am about to leave H. M. S. P——, I may as well make a farewell description of her.

During these foul-weather cruises, the men had neither dry clothes nor bedding for two days together. If mine were ever dry at all, it was owing to the disinterested care of the captain of the forecastle, a Newhaven fisherman and pilot, who, because the two youngsters were Scotch boys, took an interest in us similar to what Tom Pipes did of Peregrine Pickle. Besides the good office of hanging up the contents of our chests and hammocks to dry whenever there was an opportunity, he also took some trouble to teach us the art of knotting and splicing, in lieu of the games which Pipes, in his days of idleness, taught his pupil. It was in consequence of this friendly man's advice, also, that I learned to obviate any bad effects which this amphibious kind of life might have had upon the health, by dispensing with the use of sheets. This I did the more readily, as his advice was coupled with some caustic remarks upon so effeminate a practice as that of using them. Long afterwards I found the advantage of dispensing with this luxury during the intense cold of a Baltic or North-sea winter.

But to return to the description of H. M. S. P——. The sailors used to call her the coffin, and certainly she had a resemblance to one. She was painted black, which makes a ship look small; and sets off to advantage the lofty appearance of her masts, that tower over those of any merchant-ships of her own size which happen to be near her, and adds to her warlike appearance. Some officers are fond of the rakish pirate-like look which this mode of painting gives, assisted by red portsills, &c. The P—— was, or rather had been, black, and all black; but being somewhat rickety, the pitch and oakum had worked out of her seams, and the brown oakum where it protruded, and the brighter marks of red rust of iron that oozed out of every bolt-hole, sadly disfigured her sable coating. The upright part of her hull, which rose above her line of guns, was high in proportion to that which rounded off below it; and this gave her that square, chest-like appearance, which made Jack's simile of a coffin rather appropriate, as, indeed, all his similes are; but in this I suspect he had a double meaning, relating to the probable use she might come to in conveying us to the bottom. She certainly was a bad sea-boat, used to ship a great deal of water, as well over all, as by the inlets of her rickety frame; and was altogether a bad specimen of French naval architecture, for such she was.

As she with the rest of the fleet got out to the West Indies on the third attempt, I have no doubt that my friend the Gunner was confirmed in a notion which he had taken up, that I was the Jonas on whose account we had had the bad weather. This arose from a passage in a letter from my mother which I had incautiously read to him. The poor old lady had already lost two sons in the West Indies; and when she consented to my going into a ship to be stationed in the North Sea, she had no idea of the facility with which naval destinations

are changed. Accordingly, when she heard that we were about to sail for the West Indies, one of her letters expressed a prayer, that "adverse winds might drive us far from those pestilential shores." This passage I had incautiously read aloud in presence of my messmate, who could not afterwards be persuaded that the writer was not a witch—and the *incantation* contained in the letter met with many maledictions, whenever the lowering sky and rising swell gave tokens of another gale of wind to contend with. The ship was, however, now relieved from this source of enchantment.

His Majesty's ship A——, although not one of the large frigates, was a fine one of her-class; and having been refitted since her last cruise, appeared in all the neatness of her new equipment. Her hull nicely painted; her dead-eyes, newly turned in, formed the lower termination of the rigging of each mast in an exact row, the evenness of which was not yet broken by the unequal stretching of the shrouds; her rigging newly tarred; her yards glossy with blacking, and her top-masts, topgallant-masts, and studding-sail booms newly scraped, and shining with grease.

The two ships lay near each other, and the rugged appearance of the one, and the gay trim of the other, as she rode like a duck upon the water, formed a strong contrast. On board the two ships, also, the contrast was favourable to the A——. There appeared to be room to move about her decks, and from the lower deck, where the habitation of the officers and men was, to the main-deck which formed its roof, there was a full foot more of height; so that when the rays of the sun found their way down the hatchway, some light was refracted from them towards the men's mess-berths, and gave a cheerful and airy appearance below. The midshipman's berth, however, did not partake of these occasional glimpses of day-light, being incased in a bulk-head, or boarded partition; but it was larger than that of the P——, and, as I mentioned before, a foot higher in the roof.

Our good first lieutenant, whose friendly care had sent me to mess with the gunner in the former ship, now permitted me to join the midshipman's berth in the A——. It did not correspond so nearly with a midshipman's berth of Smollet's days as that of the P—— did; but it did so more nearly than any which could be found in these refined days—degenerate days, Admiral Benbow would call them, if he could rise out of his grave.

At the time I speak of, the demand for midshipmen was greater than the supply of eligible candidates; and while the notion entertained of a midshipman by people on shore was that of a smart little boy with a cocked-hat as big as himself, the real grouping of a midshipman's berth in those days was often made up of very motley materials, composed of all ages of men from fifty downwards.

Many were taken from before the mast. Where this was done in a direct manner there was sometimes a good reason for it; but the most general cause was the want of a sufficient number of fit persons to fill the ratings of midshipmen on the books. Many of the midshipmen thus made were never meant by the captain who promoted them, to be brought into the line of promotion to an admiral; but merely to have the *rating* of midshipmen in order to increase their pay. These were, sometimes, not put on the quarter-deck or into the midship-

man's berth at first; but then came another captain who did not approve of this anomalous state of things, nor did he choose to deprive the person of his place and rating without a cause; and as those promoted in this way were generally assiduous and useful in one way or another, there would have been injustice in doing so. Consequently, the useful person had tails added to his jacket, and took his place in the midshipman's berth.

The worst of this was, that the persons so promoted were not always seamen. One, and the worst source of this sort of indirect promotion, arose from giving the rating of midshipman to men who made themselves useful by being able to write a fair hand. These, often, had failed in some occupation on shore by drunkenness or other bad conduct, before they were reduced to enter in a man-of-war before the mast, and were the worst possible associates for young gentlemen. Of the midshipmen who served in the two ships which I have before referred to, while I was in them, I can only remember the names of two who ever attained the rank of lieutenant, and one who was made a master. Of the rest, some found their way back to the place they had come from, before the mast, some died, and, of the small remainder, some possibly were promoted at the Jubilee, or at the end of the war, when the Admiralty, in despair of being able to select among the conflicting claims of the multitude of midshipmen of ancient date, made a sweeping promotion on some general principle, which raked up from the hold and lower-decks some, whose duties had confined them to those regions until they had almost forgotten the colour of daylight; whose home was the cock-pit, and who could not easily be reconciled to a higher one.

Besides the injury suffered by the service from the irregular manner in which the place of future candidates for promotion was thus supplied, I have known serious injustice done to the men who were so advanced, by their being unfairly placed thereby in situations of trust, which their education and confirmed habits had unfitted them for, and who were made to suffer the penalty of a breach of the trust thus unwisely, and even unfairly, put upon them. Good men, also, who had been promoted into this line as a reward for some exemplary conduct, were excluded from reaping any advantage from the reward, by the fact of their having come from before the mast being made a barrier to their passing the examination necessary to qualify for farther promotion; because the loose manner in which men had been taken from before the mast, made it difficult or impossible to discriminate. Such, at least, was believed to be the case by men standing in this situation, when I had an opportunity of seeing them in the short peace of Amiens, and it was probably so also, when the navy was again reduced.

A particular instance of this came within my notice at the former period, when I passed my own examination for lieutenant.

We had been absent on a voyage to China with a convoy, and, before our return, the three master's-mates, of whom I was one, had completed the time of service necessary to qualify for that examination; and in the interval the treaty of Amiens had been concluded. We all three, however, went to London in high glee, for the purpose of appearing at Somerset House, where such examinations were con-

ducted at that time. From having given our names in early, they stood at the head of the list of candidates to be examined. My two messmates' were the first, and second, mine was the third.

After more than half an hour's anxious waiting for each, I saw my predecessors come out from the examining-room in their turn, with faces as long as the main-top-bow-line. They were both turned back. I supposed that they must have failed in some of the pen-and-ink business of navigation: but no—they had passed that ordeal and been ordered to stand up, and had gone through a long examination as to the management of a ship in various situations. They both stated to me that no objection had been made to any of their replies; and, from the circumstantial account which they gave, and other circumstances, I am quite sure that they answered all the questions satisfactorily; and that they owed their being turned back, merely to their having been promoted from before the mast, and to their being advanced to an age somewhere between thirty and forty.

By way of softening the repulse they thus met with, one was recommended to pass for a gunner, and the other for a boatswain; but after being led to look for promotion in the direct line to an admiral, they could not brook this. Besides, by the peace reduction, which was then contemplated, there was no prospect of their now being able to obtain the situation of boatswain or gunner, if they had passed, particularly as the captain who promoted them had retired. They accordingly left the service, and I do not know what became of them.

These two men had been placed on the quarter-deck by their well-meaning captain for good conduct during the mutiny at the Nore. Had they then been recommended to the situations of gunner or boatswain, they would have been rewarded, and the service would have profited; as it was, they met with a grievous disappointment, and the service lost two good men.

I am far from meaning that the line between the foremastmen and the officers should be made impassable; but while some captains held opinions almost amounting to this, there were others, who marked by their practice too great a disregard to the consequences of this kind of promotions; and, from mere whim, rated persons as midshipmen, who, although very good men in their place, had nothing to recommend them which gave promise of their ever being capable of the trust required to be placed in an officer; and who, accordingly, when it became their duty to supervise the issue of spirits to the crew, or in some other case, were guilty of a breach of trust, and sent back before the mast, with disgrace to themselves and discredit to the class into which they had been introduced.

The respect paid to this class of officers was already too little for any in that line which was hereafter to supply the higher ranks of officers, because the want of respect to that class prevented those who were in it, and thus placed in the school for future admirals, from respecting it themselves, and thereby *tended* to lower the standard of morals and manners in it.

These effects appear to me to have arisen from two causes combined:

First, that the number of midshipmen allowed to the fleet, *when the war complement of ships was employed*, was greater than that of eligible candidates for the station; and it was also greater than the number necessary to keep up the supply of officers.

And, secondly, from the uncontrolled power of the captains to make and to break midshipmen.

In making these observations, I am quite aware, that the regulations which have been made since the conclusion of the war, respecting the admission of midshipmen into the navy, and their dismissal from it, has corrected the evil I complain of; but it has done so when the mere reduction of the number of midshipmen allowed to the navy would alone have tended very much to do so. What I have said upon this subject is, therefore, chiefly for the purpose of introducing the remark, that those regulations will not be found of practical or efficient application, if the demand for persons to fill the station of midshipmen should again become greater than the supply of eligible candidates.

If ever the navy should be again employed in an extended numerical force, similar to what it was in the war, it may, therefore, become a question highly worthy of consideration, whether a reduction of the number of midshipmen allowed to the ships, and particularly to large ships, would not be attended with benefit to the service. I do not lose sight of the advantage of rearing in this class a supply of candidates for the place of officers which should be greater than the demand; but if this principle be carried to a useless extent, and if in following it the supply of future candidates be diluted with a great portion of unfit subjects, it becomes an evil instead of an advantage. This evil did certainly arise from the number of midshipmen allowed to the navy during the war. For although in ships commanded by men of rank, or of renown as officers, there was always a sufficient competition to fill the place of midshipmen; yet there was a large portion of ships in commission that could not obtain proper persons to fill those places, and therefore took such as they could get.

It appears quite clear, that if this very loose mode of collecting this class, which produced the future candidates for the place of officers, was found sufficient to supply a competent number of eligible candidates, besides a multitude from whom it was not easy to select; if the loose mode I have referred to produced all this, it may be inferred, that a smaller number admitted into the class of candidates would be found sufficient, if more care was taken in selecting for that admission.

The limitations which have been made on the Captain's power of entering and discharging midshipmen since the conclusion of the war, have been most wholesome, and it may be hoped that they would be found applicable in case of another war, which, I think, they would be if combined with the reduction of the number of midshipmen proposed above, but not without it.

Before those limitations took place, while the breaking of a midshipman was only the *irresponsible* fiat of one man, no disgrace followed the victim of it out of the ship in which he then was, provided that he had friends to get him into another. I have known

two instances, at least, of midshipmen being turned out of their ships for very disgraceful conduct, whom I afterwards met in the shape of officers. I can also recollect the consolatory remark made by midshipmen when they got into some scrape and were threatened to be turned out of the ship, that "there were more ships than churches," thus showing their carelessness on the subject.

Now, however, that such a dismissal is not made without due publicity of investigation, it would meet with its proper share of odium, and the person so dismissed would be effectually weeded out from the number of future candidates for promotion.

The advantage to the service by the restrictions on the captain's power of making midshipmen has already been referred to. But besides the advantage to the service, an essential good will arise to such men as may be deemed worthy of this kind of promotion, upon proper representations, since their promotion would be an act of the Admiralty that would of course not fail to be duly recorded. Had my two good messmates, the master's mates above-mentioned, being promoted into this class by an order from the Admiralty, upon proper representation of their good conduct in the mutiny, and their fitness in other respects, their names would, at least, have been enrolled on a list which would have prevented their being *shuffled* out of the service. That captains should be encouraged to make known to the Admiralty the merits of those whom they deem worthy of such promotions, will be admitted, when we call to mind numbers of men whose names do honour to the nation, and who have risen from before the mast.

Before I quit this subject I should like to record the name of one man, John Wilkie, who, had he lived, might have risen to such distinction. I have a most satisfactory recollection of my reports of this man having been instrumental to his promotion. The recollection might have been a proud one, had he lived to realize the promise he gave.

John Wilkie was a quarter-master on board H. M. S. B—, in the West Indies, at the time that I was an acting lieutenant in her. The boats of this ship, at the time I speak of, were much employed near the land, or in calm weather, when the ship could not be made effectual, to enforce the blockade of the island of Martinique. In the course of this service they were frequently under the enemy's batteries; and among many vessels which they intercepted they attacked and captured two of the enemy's privateers. One of these was attacked and captured in the open day in a calm. Upon all these occasions John Wilkie was coxswain of the barge; and as the charge of particular boats, when employed upon this kind of service, and the exercising of their crews, was assigned to the different lieutenants respectively in this ship, the barge was my charge, and I was generally in her when she left the ship. I had reason to be proud of the promptness and alertness of my boat's crew, and for this I was chiefly indebted to the zeal and ability of John Wilkie. His officer-like qualities, by showing an example to his men, had infused a spirit into them, which made all and each of them feel as great a pride in that promptitude as their officer could do. His orders to them, too, although he had not been used to command,

were given in the true style of one who did know how, and had been accustomed to it. They were decided, and given in a manner which showed that instant obedience was expected and required; but never in the querulous or impatient style of—"Why don't you do this?" or "Why don't you do that?" To these good qualities he added the power of steering his boat with admirable cheerfulness of aspect under the fire of an enemy, and partaking of the jokes which were passed on their good or bad aim-taking. This was more remarkably observable in the case of the privateer taken in the calm, which was approached under a shower of grape and musketry. After taking this vessel he was promoted to be a master's-mate, and as this was at the commencement of a war, which had twelve years' duration, this promotion, if he had lived, might have brought him into a rank where his good qualities would have been better known. He died, however, soon after the event which I have mentioned—not that death to which he was alway ready to expose himself—he died of the yellow fever. One more point in this man's character which I should notice, was his unaffected and *gentlemanly* demeanour when promoted, and invited to the table of his captain. He took his seat there, not only without awkwardness but with ease, and gave his opinion on subjects which called for it without bashfulness, but also wholly without that vulgar attempt at familiarity which is sometimes used as a cloak for it, and while his manners were perfectly respectful to everybody, there was not the least appearance of any consciousness of inferiority in himself, as there was certainly no ground for such a consciousness. In conversation it was easy to see that he had been all his life "before the mast, not from any vulgarity in it, but because his references were all to scenes which he had witnessed in that situation.

If the view which I have taken of reducing the number of midshipmen allowed to large ships, when the number of ships is again increased to a war establishment, should ever be entertained by the Admiralty, they would, of course, not diminish the efficiency of the ships, by cutting off any portion of the number of their petty officers, but in reducing the list of midshipmen, they would extend to a corresponding number the other classes of petty officers who are not candidates for promotion, or who would be so only for the situation of warrant officers. Such an extension would add to the captain's power of promoting good men in a manner that would be beneficial to the service as well as to the men themselves, and thereby would add to the means of reconciling good seamen to the compulsory service in the navy which is required of them in time of war, without placing them in a situation to be educated for a new line of life, after their habits are confirmed, which, it must be confessed, ought only to be done with careful discrimination.

By what has been said about the injury done to the cockpit as a school for those who were to become officers, it is by no means meant that it was, in fact, a bad school. Our fellow-countrymen are pleased to think that it has not been so in its general effect, but I would say that this is in spite of the evils I have referred to, and certainly not arising from them. The Navy, as well as the Army, as a school for young gentlemen, has always this great good belonging to it;

that each one, in the society he moves in, is made to feel that he must depend for his place, as to consideration in that society, upon himself alone; and he feels also, that it is upon this consideration alone that he must depend for countenance. No adventitious aid of rank will obtain this for him in the cockpit. He is also removed from the means of being independent of this respect, by being closely tied up to the society of his fellows, and cut off from seeking the countenance of partial relations. All assumption of a feigned character, in the familiarity of the cockpit, no less than in the intimacy of the ward-room or press-room, is soon seen through; and as sterling worth never fails to command respect in any society where it is known, it becomes the standard which is aimed at.

The near contact of, and mutual dependence upon each other which prevails in actual service between the junior officers and men, also teaches officers better to feel their place as one of a community of mankind, and to know and appreciate the value, and the virtues or failings, of that class which is known, to young men brought up at home or in universities, only as the vulgar; a variety of the species whom they blindly suppose to be incapable of any feeling, or, at least, of any noble or generous feeling in common with them. Such notions are effectually corrected by witnessing the disinterested sacrifices which these men can make for each other, and more particularly for their officers, when circumstances arise calculated to call forth those feelings.

Our first cruise in the 'A—— was off the west coast of Ireland, with a fleet of men-of-war, and here we had no dull sailing merchant-ships or transports to trouble us. Our object was to intercept the Dutch fleet, which were reported to have left the Texel, and to be on their way to Brest, by sailing round the north of Scotland. I believe they put back to the Texel, as they were there next year, and got well beaten not many miles from it. They did not come our way this time, however, so we returned to Spithead after a month's cruise.

Our next expedition was to Quebec, to carry out a new Governor of Canada, and to bring back the former one. The most interesting event in this passage across the Atlantic, was the chase of an English letter-of-marque, who took us for a Frenchman, while we took him for one. In the end, there was the mutual disappointment, more agreeable to those on board the chace than to us; but the delight on board of her was so great, and expressed in so lively a manner, that it afforded us a new scene, which soon banished the recollection of our disappointment. Among a number of respectable-looking people who were passengers, joy was unboundedly expressed by many a cheer, and many a wave of handkerchiefs from fair hands, as we shot up close alongside of her, and hailed her in English, and they became assured that we were really an English frigate.

We sailed so much better than she could, that she would have had no chance of escape from us in that way; so when we had come near enough to fire a shot over her, she hove to, and hauled down her English colours in token of submission, although ours were flying, so determined did her commander seem to take us for a Frenchman. A fresh fair wind was blowing; we had no time to lose, and the above-mentioned salutations and the answers to all questions being

features at first reminded me somewhat of my dear friend N——; but that is not possible, for in a skirmish with the pickets two nights ago, I was told he had been severely wounded and taken prisoner whilst driving them from an ambuscade." The scene now became of intense interest: friendship—sincere and disinterested friendship was put to the test and proved. "Poor Frank!" cried he: "Heaven knows if ever I may see him again. I loved him as a brother from early youth: his heart was the seat of goodness; his soul of honour; and yet he had his full share of life's misfortunes."

N—— stood with his eyes fixed on his youthful friend's changing countenance, and the various feelings depicted on his expressive features, then suddenly raising his cap of disguise, casting on him a look full of pleasure, and beaming with friendship most ardent, calling on his name, he rushed to embrace him. Inquiries of how he escaped? what were his wounds? and why he was habited in his present costume? were the immediate consequence of recognition. For the first, it appeared, that being closely engaged at the edge of the rivulet, as before described, dusk coming on, when the pickets were all pell-mell together, N—— fell by the blow from a musket, which for a time completely stunned him, and on recovering, all was still; no being with life remained near him. Not exactly recollecting the spot on which he was, and it being dark, he cautiously forded the stream at a little distance, believing he was joining his troops, it having already been passed more than once; at break of day, however, he found out his mistake, when, to prevent being taken by the enemy, he was forced to make a circuitous route of some miles, ere he could venture again to attempt passing over to regain his own lines; this, however, he at last did in safety, and no sooner arrived, than he was told an intelligent officer was wanted to volunteer for a particular service. Ever on the *qui vive* to show the greatest zeal in his profession, he instantly waited on the General of the division, became acquainted with the hazardous and arduous nature of the undertaking, when he not only offered himself for it, but begged the General's particular interest in his behalf. This he most cordially promised him, not only from his knowledge of his abilities as an officer, but in all other respects, especially his perfect acquaintance with several languages, the French particularly, which for pureness, elegance of pronunciation, and fluency, could scarcely be surpassed by even a Parisian. The General's report to the Commander-in-Chief proved sufficient, and our gallant friend was appointed to a post, at once of the highest consequence to the army and of peril to himself; yet was his brave heart undaunted. He received his instructions, arranged his disguise, and was now devoting this last hour to the delights of sincere and real friendship. It was, indeed, an hour awakening sensations amongst the three friends easily to be imagined by minds capable of sentiments calculated to make life an enjoyment: to describe their feelings would be difficult; suffice it to say, that when the moment of parting arrived, it was one of melancholy in the truest sense of the word. It was midnight. N—— was conducted by his two friends to the extreme verge of the advanced sentinels, where a fervent and rapid adieu was exchanged, when N—— rushed forward to prevent those strong emotions of friendship overcoming the feelings, which, with such a triumvirate, would otherwise cer-

tainly have been the case, and have sent poor N—— on his way depressed and sorrowful. Our two young officers retraced their steps in silence to their separate quarters, and retired to rest, offering up a prayer for the safety of their early friend. Behold now our Spy, tracking his solitary road to a small village, about two leagues' distance, in order to avoid as much as possible the chance of falling in with the enemy's videttes, until he had attained a point beyond the reach of suspicion. At day-break, he arrived at the village of Calvero del Monté, and entering a Venta, demanded of the old Alberguero, in good Spanish, some breakfast. A few French riflemen were in the room smoking, together with half-a-dozen Spanish muleteers, who immediately on the entrance of our pedlar Spy, approached inquisitively to ascertain the contents of his packages; he showed them several things, quite like a regular trader, and conversed with them in perfect good-humour; but his great object was to engage the attention and cultivate the acquaintance of the soldiers; for that purpose, accosting them in pure French, he requested their observance and opinion of some peculiarly fine tobacco, which he had to sell cheap; then giving them a little to make trial of, and speaking their own language with great fluency, an instant friendship was brought about. N—— told them a fictitious story of his birth-place being Baigneres, a small town celebrated for its baths, just on the other side of the Pyrenées,—a place with which he was well acquainted, having resided there for a long time when a boy, with an uncle who went there for the recovery of his health. Then, like a true Frenchman, assuming a liveliness of disposition, singing, laughing, chatting, and recounting anecdotes about dear France, N—— became so great a favourite, that at the hour of relieving the pickets, they begged him to accompany them; the request was of course complied with, and he thus soon passed through pickets, advanced guards, &c. to the main body of the army, minutely noticing the various dispositions made and making, the numbers, and all that could be of service. Being fearful of committing any thing to paper, as the most trifling circumstance, or observation, might cause a discovery, with the instant forfeiture of his life, and as it would have been next to an impossibility for him to carry a recollection of every thing in his mind, he resorted to a curious method of keeping his memory alive. His box contained three separate compartments, each of which had three divisions, filled with trinkets of various kinds, tobacco, small packets of snuff, scents, soaps, &c. One part was considered the main body, and head-quarters; the other parts were designed to represent other divisions, advances, &c.—in fact, all that was necessary, and when separately taken to pieces, and regularly laid out, they could represent the object intended, as accurately as could be desired. Thus did N——, with his box strapped before him, pass through the whole French army, mingling with the soldiers and officers, selling some few of his articles, and minutely taking his observations of all that was going forward. On one occasion he was placed in some jeopardy: being seated on the ground in the evening, laying out his plans, an officer passing observed him attentively, and, before he was aware of it, touched N—— on the shoulder, asking him,

whether he was trying his skill at copying the movements of an army, or whether he intended entering the service, and becoming a great general, by study and practice. N—— was at first much alarmed, but finding the officer was not particularly scrutinizing in his manner, he quickly recovered himself, and without the least hesitation or apparent embarrassment, he replied in so fitless and clear a way, as to throw off all suspicion, and gave the officer an idea, that his intellects, were rather ill-calculated for a general or any other post in the army. N—— soon repacked his box, saluted the officer, and joined the host of followers, of which there is never any lack in such situations.

Having soon gained all the information he wanted, he quitted the French position by a different route to that he had entered, stating his intention of proceeding on his journey to Madrid; and making a circuit of three or four leagues, regained in safety the advanced posts of his own troops early in the morning, and was immediately conducted by a corporal and file of men to the officer who commanded the guard, to whom he was entirely unknown; and had it been otherwise, he could not have discovered himself. He named the general of his division, and requested to be carried before him: the general welcomed his safe return, and after some few inquiries accompanied him himself to the commander-in-chief, to whom N—— so fully and ably explained every particular of the enemy's army, and evinced so much precision and clearness, that all was completely understood. N—— was immediately recommended for the rank of captain; indeed, it was but the just reward of merit, in risking so dangerous a service to accomplish an object so invaluable to the commander of an army, and which he had done with such skill. N—— now repaired to his quarters, where he was received by his brother officers with every mark of sincere friendship. The day was occupied in making the necessary preparations for an attack at day-break. Orders arrived at the different posts in quick succession; all was on the *qui vive*, and at the close of the evening, with the utmost caution and silence, the troops commenced moving to take up positions so as to meet more advantageously those of the enemy, according to the report brought by N——. This at once proved the value of our friend's information: the night was thus passed, all anxiously anticipating the result of the morrow, both as a body and to themselves individually. Alas! many who were then so reflecting on that morrow, ceased for ever to think on sublunary things. At the first dawn of day, a rocket from the right of the advance was the signal of attack, and quickly afterwards an incessant roar of cannon and musketry reverberated through the air, and shook the earth. Now did the vivid flashes send their death mandates to many a brave and gallant soldier. The husband, father, son, and lover, the courageous and the coward, all alike fell without distinction; foes and friends lay heaped together in one short minute in close embrace, at rest and peace with each other for ever. The battle raged with the utmost fury the whole day; positions were taken and retaken; men fought hand to hand till towards sunset; then it was that the French, after struggling to the last, began a rapid retreat, leaving several hun-

dreds of dead and dying on the field, with all their baggage and matériel. The British troops triumphantly entered the town; the victory was complete. Thanks were due to N—— for the assistance he had afforded by his valuable information; but, alas! fate ordained he should not be conscious of the result of his exertions; he lived not to enjoy the proud feeling the glory of this day would have given him. When the returns were sent in, poor N—— was amongst the killed, and by inquiries in the regiment it was ascertained, that he had fought nobly during almost the whole day, and it was not till nearly the close of it that the fatal bullet carried its billet. Thus ended the short but brilliant career of one alike distinguished as an ornament to his profession as he was for his private virtues. Peace to his manes!

HARD UP AT TARIFA.

AN EXTRACT FROM A REFFER'S LOG.

IN the year 1811, I was a Midshipman of an 18-gun brig, lying at Gibraltar, and commanded by that noble old veteran, Capt. William Shephard. On a certain night I had the middle-watch, and like all other proper midshipmen under the same circumstances, I was fast asleep in my hammock. On a sudden, the Quartermaster awoke me with the agreeable intelligence that the first Lieutenant wanted me on deck; well, thinks I, that is No. 1; and No. 2, will be a precious growl from the old brute; No. 3, a few hours extra on deck; and perhaps No. 4, a mast-heading to-morrow morning.

As I did not, however, want to extend this enumeration of blessings, by keeping the old fellow waiting any longer than could be helped, I got my legs over the gunwale of my hammock as quickly as possible, slid into my trousers, and putting on an old pair of slippers, which were stuck in the batten over my head, went up the fore-ladder, shipping my jacket and waistcoat on the road; and then coming aft with as innocent a face as possible, met with the Turk, with "Just gone forward, Sir, for a minute, that's all."

"Yes," said he, "and I might have hoisted that story in, if I didn't know it was as old as the ark: the first time Shem was caught off deck in his watch by Noah, he made the same excuse." To my great relief, however, he ordered me into a boat alongside, which I found manned and armed, and commanded by the Master. When I first saw the cutlasses in the boat, I thought we were going on the press-gang system, but happening to cut my ankle against the flint of a musket as I stumbled half asleep into the stern sheets, I found thereby, as mathematicians would say, "*Quod est demonstrandum*," there were fire-arms in the boat, which we never took on those excursions.

Not liking to be very conversationable, for fear of being asked why I kept the middle-watch without stockings, neckhandkerchief, &c.—(N.B. to stow these articles away in my jacket-pockets every night for—the future,) I was for some time puzzled as to when and where we were to commit murder; at last, however, we proceeded, by the Mas-

ter's orders, alongside the Commodore's ship, the old San Juan, lying in the Mole. Here they handed down three days' provisions to us, and told us to follow the other boats, down the Gut of Gibraltar, and that we should find our commander among the headmost ones.

Thus "following my leader," we after sixteen hours' hard pulling, head to wind and stem to tide, at length landed at Tarifa on the Spanish side of the Gut, nearly opposite Tangiers. Here we found that the French were close to the town, and that against all evil-disposed persons, we were to defend the said town, for the honour and glory of King Ferdinand the Seventh, that he might in due time weave petticoats for our lady of Loretto.

I was going to say a word about Jack's soldiering, but what is the use of making game of the honest fellow? The Devil himself could not hinder a soldier from laughing at a sailor on shore, but Jack has his turn when he gets the soldier afloat, and a green sea or two begins to make the pipe-clay run, and he tries to settle his accounts out of a weather-port first, and then finding them literally all aback, in attempting to get over to leeward, goes sprawling into the leescuppers, knapsack and all; musket flying one way, cap and feather the other, &c. &c. There were five hundred of us altogether, and also a portion of troops sent from Cadiz by Sir Thomas Graham; and fine work Jack made of mounting guard and going sentry all night upon the ramparts: not that I know any thing about this latter part of the business, for "I was never called, Sir."

The soldiers christened us Beelzebub's Rangers, or the Devil's Fusiliers. There was but one wine-shop took our fancy, it was in the middle of the town, and from our invariably gravitating towards this as a centre, we also had the name of Guzzle-eers. Jack, however, took it all in good part, and contented himself with calling the red-coats a parcel of brass-mounted, leather-necked lobsters.

I must now get a little stern-way for a minute. It was so late when we landed, that we could not receive any billets that night, and were therefore quartered altogether in an old church,—as my coxswain said, in a "levy in smash;" and the first act of the grateful Spaniards was to steal all our provisions as soon as we went to sleep. I suppose the last sermon preached there was to the text of the eleventh commandment,—take care of yourself; but as we had not heard it and the Spaniards had, they profited and we lost. The next morning I was billeted in a chandler's shop, where moreover, on making my appearance, I received any thing but a welcome. Here I was, hungry and penniless, and shoe-and-stockings-less, with not a very light heart, yet an undeniably thin pair of breeches, for being rather ancient, there were two or three holes in the stern of them. The first question was, how to raise a breakfast; or, the time being between-whiles, that and dinner might be included in a parenthesis. I cast my eye over the shop; all its contents were rotten cheese, mouldy garlic, and stinking Sardinias, and after waiting some time for a favourable cast of countenance in my surly landlady, aged sixty-five, I ventured to prefer my humble request, of having trust given me for one of the said Sardinias, (value three-farthings, I having left my ship without a maravedi in my pocket, in my great haste to defend the noble Spaniards against their foes.) She

slapped "no" at me almost before I had done speaking, and this small matter being so unceremoniously refused, I knew it was a clewer up with me altogether in that quarter.

Going to visit my friends I found them no better off, and blessing Spanish generosity, I wandered about the town forty-eight hours without a morsel to break my fast. We had sent to Gibraltar to advise our shipmates of our wants, but it was not till the third day we saw a boat from thence, approaching the eastern roadstead of Tarifa. The master of the brig and I ran down to the beach to meet her, and there our longing eyes were gratified with the sight of a basket sent to us, containing wine, rum, biscuit, and to crown the glory, a leg of mutton. When famine has had two or three days roving commission in a man's internals, he is not mighty particular about appearances; I therefore grappled the leg of mutton by the shank, and sallying through the town with it over my shoulder, "My quarters are nearest," said I to the Master, "I'll whip this in the pot, if you will bring along the rest of the traps."

A very few minutes ushered me into the presence of mine hostess of the chandler's shop. "Come," said I, "mother, bear a hand and on with this mutton, for the love of all the saints in your calendar, for I'm dying with hunger." To my very great astonishment, she answered me in Spanish, with what in English would be equivalent to a person telling you they would see you d—d first. "Why, what do you mean, old woman?" said I, getting rather warm upon the subject, "will you cook the mutton, or will you not?" "No, I won't," said she, as cool as a cucumber.

Well, thinks I, this is a queer rig, but as it was no time for ceremony, I was not long in getting it into a pot and putting it on the fire myself. During this process, I received sundry blessings from the old dame, and at the end of it she began very deliberately to undo my work in the same number of motions which I had employed in doing it: she had got the pot down off the fire; I, however, quickly came to the rescue and put it on again; she then took off the lid and threw it to the other side of the room; while I ran after the lid, she got the leg of mutton out, and hove it down in the ashes—and then, God help me! I got out of all patience, and laying hold of it, I banged her over the head with it till her old lantern-jaws rattled like a dice-box.

Just at this moment in came the Master, "What!" said he, "have you had any words, or did you fall out without them? what's the matter, old dame?" "The matter!" said she, "why you are two cursed English heretics, and no heretic's mutton shall go into my pot."

And are such people as these to be emancipated? I say no. I am no politician, and I can also forget and forgive, but this old devil made such an infernal row, that I was glad at last to eat the mutton half raw; and what with that and its cinder sauce, it has certainly stuck in my throat ever since. I would be civil to Mahometans, Brahmins, Jumpers, Shakers, any thing but the playmates of St. Peter, after the way they served my mutton; and I hope all those who say the same, have at least as good a reason.

L. C.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN SHIPWRECK.

THE following narrative exemplifies in a most striking manner the commanding sway which a bold and daring spirit exercises over the energies of its fellow men in the hour of peril. The recital may serve to hold forth to the younger officers of the British army, a noble example of resolution in the time of danger.

On the 2nd June 1816, the "Archduke Charles" transport sailed from Quebec for Halifax, having on board six companies of the Royal Nova Scotia regiment, consisting of 11 officers and the staff of the regiment, 200 men, and 48 women and children. The former part of the voyage was prosperous; the vessel had been ten days at sea, and was approaching the place of her destination. On the evening of the 12th of June, a dense fog arose, stretching from north-east to south-west. The "Archduke Charles" was then in the track of the homeward-bound West Indiamen, and, as is usual in such cases, every precaution was taken to prevent the danger of a collision with other ships during the continuance of the darkness. A dead silence was preserved by all on board, in order to give the greater effect to the blast of the bugle, or sound of the drum, which at regular intervals, alternately broke the stillness, conveying to other vessels which might happen to be within hearing, intimation of the approach of the ship. In this manner passed several hours of deep solicitude. At length those on board, whose duty did not require their presence upon deck, retired to their berths in anxious expectation of the morning's dawn—that morning, which they hoped would see them safely anchored in the port for which they were steering, but which many were fated to behold as the last of their mortal existence. Between the hours of twelve and one, the vessel struck. The shock was violent. In a moment, men, women, and children hurried upon deck. Horror was depicted upon every countenance—even the oldest of the seamen quailed, for the people had scarcely time to reach the upper deck when the vessel began to fill. They were not within sight of land, and even if the coast had been nearer, the density of the fog would have prevented its being visible. In this situation, it is not to be wondered at if the stoutest hearts sickened with terror. The sea ran tremendously high, and so frequently washed over the deck, that every attempt to lighten the vessel by cutting away the masts, was found unavailing. For the remainder of the night, the darkness rendered it impossible for those on board to know the exact nature of their situation, and every individual exerted himself to the utmost to retain his hold of the wreck.

As the morning dawned, the fog partially cleared away, and the sufferers beheld the top of a rock at a short distance; but between it and the wreck there was a gulf, across which the heavy swell seemed to render the idea of passing an utter impossibility. The waves ran mountains high. It was at this perilous moment, that the hopes of all pointed to the rock as the only means of attaining a chance of ultimate rescue. Each individual seemed to shrink from incurring the risk of death in the attempt to gain the wished-for point. Lieut. Charles Stewart, of the Grenadier Company,* at length nerved himself to the enterprise. He secured the end of a rope round his waist, and threw

* At present a Captain on half-pay unattached.

himself overboard with the heroic determination of rescuing himself and his fellow-sufferers, or perishing in the attempt. He disappeared from the view of his companions, and all gave him for lost; the word was passed, that Lieut. Stewart and two men (who were washed off the deck) had perished. As the day advanced, the atmosphere became clearer, and Lieut. Stewart was seen on the rock waving his regimental cap to those who remained on board. This sight inspired them with new vigour, and a sailor, after two or three ineffectual attempts, succeeded in joining Lieut. Stewart with another rope. By this means, a communication was open with the rock, by which the men were hastening from the wreck, while the jolly-boat (the only one that had escaped destruction) was actively employed in saving the women and children. Many perished in the attempt to reach the rock, for the swell had not abated, and their bodies were thrown up, a sad spectacle to the survivors. At length there was not a single individual remaining on the wreck. The unfortunate beings who had found a shelter on the rock, soon discovered that they had protracted their period of suffering, for the footing which they had gained was on a sunken rock, which would soon be overflowed by the rising of the tide, and a period be thus put at once to their sufferings, unless they could quickly find a refuge. This seemed impossible, for within the limits to which the fog confined their vision, nought appeared but the raging sea, roaring as if for the prey which had been snatched from its jaws. The jolly-boat was at hand, and in sending her in search of land, or a safer place of refuge, no time was to be lost, for the sea was gaining fast upon them. The boat was dispatched, and when it disappeared in the fog, the feelings of those who were left behind can scarcely be imagined, much less described. All eyes were strained towards the point at which she had been lost sight of, and after an interval of intense anxiety, she was at length seen to be returning. The crew reported, that at a short distance there was a rock, whose surface being above high-water-mark, promised a temporary safety. The boat was instantly engaged with all possible activity in conveying as many as it would hold. The women and children were first removed, and while the officers were departing, the time occupied by each voyage served to show to the men, that it would be impossible to remove many more before the rising of the sea would wash away all those who were upon the rock. This was the state of affairs when the boat returned, as was expected for her last freight, for the sea had nearly risen as high as the surface on which the unfortunate men were standing. A simultaneous rush was made for the spot on which the boat would touch. The Commanding officer had left the rock—a few of the officers remained, and among these was Lieut. Stewart, by whose gallant self-devotion, the crew and passengers had been enabled to quit the wreck. He had lain down on the rock exhausted by his previous efforts; but at this moment he felt the necessity of setting to the men an example of resolution, in which alone, under Divine Providence, lay their only hope of relief from the perils by which they were surrounded. His former conduct, which was known to the men, had acquired for him that degree of respect which induced them to listen to him. He represented to them in plain but energetic language, that the only method of communicating with the land was by means of the boat,

that if she were lost they must all inevitably perish ; while, on the other hand, in her safety was their only chance of rescue. He knew they would remember that they were British soldiers ; he declared his resolution to stand by them and share their fate ; that he would be the last man to quit the rock ; and that while this was his determination, where was the man among them who would forget himself so far, as to dare to stir one step ? The effect of Lieut. Stewart's example was electric. The men seemed to lose sight of their sufferings, and to be actuated by one spirit of heroism and self-devotion. The boat conveyed away the remaining officers excepting Lieut. Stewart. The enthusiasm of the moment however subsided with the departure of the boat, and the situation of the wretched beings, marked as it were for destruction, grew momentarily more perilous. The fog increasing, shut out the light of the sun. The biting north-east blast added to the severity of the cold, which was still further increased by the breaking of the surf over the men. They lay huddled together for warmth. As may naturally be supposed, but little communication was held among them, each seemed intensely reflecting upon that dissolution which seemed inevitable. The water gained upon them, and at length so high did the tide rise, that the men were forced to stand as closely together as if forming a solid square.

It was now noon-day, but the fog continued as dense as ever, and the rain fell in torrents. Their sufferings at length rose to such a pitch, that there was scarcely one among these miserable men who did not wish for death as a release. One of the serjeants, in the course of the morning, picked up a button which bore the number of the 69th regiment, some men of which had perished upon this very rock about twenty years previously, having suffered shipwreck. Lieut. Stewart, with a degree of prudence and foresight which under the circumstances of his situation would seem almost miraculous, strictly charged the serjeant to conceal this circumstance from his fellow soldiers, for a knowledge of it would only have aggravated their horrors, and might probably have driven them to desperation. While thus awaiting their end with a resignation scarcely paralleled, a vessel appeared breaking the line of fog—the men could at first hardly believe their senses, and when the ship became clearly visible, the burst of joyful exultation beggars description. They were snatched by the over-ruling hand of Divine Mercy, from what to them appeared inevitable destruction, and in proportion to their former despair was their present joy. The effects of Lieut. Stewart's foresight and prudence soon became apparent ; the jolly-boat, after conveying the last freight to the second rock, proceeded in search of land, giving up the unfortunate men on the sunken rock as overwhelmed in the deep. The boat soon came in sight of two vessels, one of which immediately proceeded to the rescue of those on the second rock, while the other went in search of Lieut. Stewart's party, with scarcely any hope of finding even one of them alive. But that God who worketh in secret had otherwise ordained—the wind blowing from the north-east, though it aggravated their sufferings for a time, saved them from a watery grave. Had it blown from any other quarter, the tide would have risen to its usual height, and they must have perished. The survivors were all safely landed at Halifax.

RESTRICTIONS ON HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

IN reading in your last number the article "A Voice from the Army," some remarks occurred to me in farther support of the excellent observations it contains, relative to the injustice to the individuals, and impolicy towards the public service, in officers on half-pay being prevented by the present regulations from holding many situations for which their previous life and habits render them well and even in many cases peculiarly adapted.

It is well remarked, that in coming into these situations, "a reputation and a commission to lose would be guarantees;" they would be much superior to the testimonials &c. given by the persons who from interest are generally selected to fill such situations, particularly in our foreign possessions; and further, that officers would, in the great majority of cases, be much more satisfactory to those with, or over whom they are to act. The writer has alluded to the Constabulary in Ireland: connected with this subject, it may be remarked, that during the distraction in that country in 1820, &c. as appears from the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, whilst many of the magistrates were considered by the people as partial and unjust in their decisions, and cases were adduced where they were accused of a bias in favouring the Orange side against the Catholics, the latter always considered and testified, that when officers who had served in the Navy and Army were acting in the magistracy, impartial justice was invariably administered by them, without any reference whatever to their party feuds.

That decided conduct and straightforward justice which is requisite to the maintenance of authority and discipline in a ship or a regiment, and which is inculcated in officers from their earliest entry into the service, is an excellent school for preparing for duties of that nature. It appears to be bare justice, as stated by the writer, that a certain number of years' service should entitle an officer to his half-pay, independent of the emoluments of any other situation which he may be able to obtain. But in the affidavit which he is obliged to make, in order to receive that allowance, there is one very strong point in which I think the injustice and impolicy of the restrictions inflicted on officers on half-pay, not to the individual only, but to the country at large, might have been brought forward. I allude to that part which prevents an officer from entering any other service. This clause was made at the instigation of King Ferdinand by Lord Castlereagh, in 1818, in order to prevent our officers, then just reduced in great numbers, from proceeding to the New States in South America. It will be evident, for many reasons which we shall now state, that this regulation was most impolitic.

1. Experience in war is the making of officers, and with experienced officers, recruits will be soon made almost to equal experienced troops.

2. As far as the reduction in the half-pay list, it may be urged as beneficial to the country, since the casualties from war and climate would have had that effect; such a measure, therefore, by granting perfect freedom for such emigration, would have reduced the num-

ber of annuitants, or those on retaining fee, whilst the efficiency from increased experience would have greatly added to the value as officers of those who returned.

3. The few who, from superior talents and good fortune, might arrive at high situations, and, therefore, prefer remaining in those countries, and forfeit their half-pay rather than return, would still never cease to have the feelings of Englishmen, and to give their influence towards the maintenance of the interest of Great Britain, which feelings would not even cease with them, but descend to their families.

4. The additional knowledge gained of these countries would be of great importance, not only in any future war which might lead us to act in them, but also in the extension of our manufactures and commerce.

Lastly. If this system had been acted upon since the end of the war, it would have saved hundreds of meritorious officers from pining, in sullen discontent, on the pittance of half-pay, and frittering away and consuming their energies of body and mind in totally useless indolence and idleness; for the great many, although anxious for some employment, would not descend to the lower grade of trade to which a few have turned themselves; but certainly wine-merchants, sugar-merchants, stock-jobbers, &c. are employments least of all befitting a man for returning again to the service with benefit to it; and in so far the retaining fee is null, since even if such men would be willing to return to the service, their occupations have tended to incapacitate them for its duties.

Suppose, on the contrary, that to the remonstrances of Spain as to English officers on half-pay entering the service of its insurgent Colonies, the answer from our Minister had been—That the spirit of our institutions was perfect freedom of individual exertion—That officers placed on half-pay were not different from other subjects of the empire, and were free to go where they pleased, and make whatever use of their abilities they found agreeable to themselves, until the country again required and claimed their services—That many English officers were in the service of His Spanish Majesty—That the English Government gave no encouragement to its subjects to enter the service of any foreign state, but they could not, consistently with individual freedom, discourage their entering such service as inclination and interest directed; and hence they were equally free to engage in the service of His Majesty, and in his armies employed to subdue those states—That all he could require, or at least expect, was strict neutrality on the part of the Government.

Had such been the answer of Lord Castlereagh, look to the fields which have since been opened. In Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and Poland, each of which has offered a fair field for the employment of many, and for the acquirement of much practical knowledge in different kinds of warfare, which would have preserved in some degree in our army that which the Peninsular campaigns had so well established, and which rendered them so different in efficiency, particularly for the out-post duties, and as light troops and detachments, to what they were at its commencement. Such practical knowledge is only to be attained by actual experience, and hence that

order was impolitic, as well as unjust to the officers placed on half-pay, contrary to their wish, in preventing them from making use of their exertions in those employments for which they felt themselves most fit.

Many indeed, would have been very willing to have forfeited their half-pay during their continuance on foreign service, provided their so doing would not have affected their return to the rank they held in their own, in a future war or other contingency; but this was denied them. An order, therefore hurtful alike to the country, the army, and the individual, ought surely to be rescinded.

W. W.

• THE LATE COURT-MARTIAL AT WOOLWICH,
• LIEUT. SYMONS.

THIS court-martial has brought before the notice of the public one of the most deserving officers of His Majesty's Navy. The particulars of that event will be found in another part of our Journal, and as our pages have been always open to merit, we here present our readers with a brief sketch of that officer's services. Lieut. William Henry Symons entered the navy at an early age, and was present at the capture of a French frigate by the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, belonging, we believe, to the expedition intended for Bantry Bay. He served in the *Canada*, *Culloden*, and *Sirius*, previous to his joining the *Victory*, then carrying the flag of the immortal Nelson, in which vessel he participated in the glories of the Battle of Trafalgar. On the morning succeeding that memorable day, he was promoted, with three other mates of that ship, to the rank of Lieutenant. The death of Lord Nelson deprived him of his friend and patron; but he was shortly afterwards appointed to *H. M. S. Conqueror*, commanded by Capt. now Vice-Admiral Sir Israel Pellew. During his period of service in that vessel, he was appointed, with a detachment of fifty men, to take possession of and prepare for sea, one of the Russian 80-gun ships, captured at Lisbon. After completing her equipment, and dropping her down the Tagus, to convey her to England, the plan was abandoned, and he again joined the *Conqueror*, where he remained some time after Capt. Fellowes became Sir Israel Pellew's successor. From that ship he joined the *Royal Sovereign*, as Second-Lieutenant, in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough. We next find him in command of the *Ida* hired armed cutter on the Downs station; after that, First-Lieutenant of the *Dauntless* in the Chesapeake, attached to the squadron under the orders of Sir George Cockburn.

On the cessation of hostilities in America, he proceeded in this ship to the Brazils, with dispatches announcing that event; and being invalided there, returned to England on half-pay. Until this period, he was constantly and actively employed, from his first entering the service. After being several years on shore, he obtained the command of the *Greyhound* cutter, stationed on the coast of

Yorkshire, and during his triennial service, captured upwards of 1000 tubs of contraband spirits, besides tea and tobacco, and convicted about forty smugglers. After having held that vessel about eighteen months, the regulation which rewarded with promotion the successful services of revenue officers was repealed. About October 1828, he was appointed to the Meteor, steamer, and while on the Plymouth station, was frequently employed in attending on the Lords of the Admiralty, and other distinguished characters, among whom was the present Duke of Orleans.

In January 1830, the Meteor was selected to make, under his orders, the attempt of conveying the India mails by way of the Mediterranean, by steam; the trial, it is well known, fully succeeded, and since that time he has made three trips on the same service, besides two or three voyages with dispatches to Lisbon. In August 1830, on the arrival of Charles the Tenth, at Spithead, the Meteor was ordered to attend on the ex-royal family of France, and afterwards conveyed them to Poole, on which occasion Mr. Symons was presented with a handsome gold snuff-box by His Majesty. Having, therefore, been thirty-four years in the navy, and twenty-six years a lieutenant, Mr. Symons richly merited the encomiums of those eminent officers, Sir John Beresford and Sir John Malcolm, and has passed the ordeal to which he has been subjected, not only without discredit, but with honour.

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL DIEBITSCH.

THE minuter and less prominent features in the career of individuals, whose fame is become public property, supply an index to private character, which will be sought for in vain from the study of their bearing through scenes in which their every motion has been carefully kept in subservience to the attainment of some lofty or cherished end. It is for this reason, that having already placed a sketch of Diebitsch's public life before the reader, we now avail ourselves of the opportunity of adding a trait or two, which will serve to mark his claim to the world's esteem, as an individual member of society.

(FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

Berlin, July 1831.

On the retreat of the French forces from the Prussian territory in the year 1813, Count Wittgenstein's corps, which had closely pursued them on the whole line of their flight from the Duna and Vistula, made its triumphant entry into Berlin. Diebitsch occupied a prominent post on the occasion, as chief of the Russian staff, and whilst the whole population of the Prussian capital were crowding with exuberant joy round their deliverers in the *Rue Royale* (or *Königstrasse*), solicited leave of absence from the Count, for the purpose, as he alleged, of discharging an old debt. It was no easy task for him to shake off the boisterous greetings of his fellow-countrymen, who pressed around him when he had quitted the ranks; but the difficulties which obstructed his retreat being overcome, he turned off abruptly to the left, and made the best of his way to the Academy of Cadets. The debt, which it lay uppermost in his mind to discharge, was a tribute of thankfulness for the excellent training which he had received under the roof of that establishment. He was not only an unexpected visitor, but there was not an individual at hand who had the slightest recollection of him. Under these circumstances he rode away from its gates, threatening the parties in

charge, that it would not be long before he made a second attempt to hunt up those of its inmates, to whom his features would be anything but strangers. In another day or two, as will be readily conceived, every thing was in due and formal order for the reception of a pupil, who had contributed so eminently to raise its character. Diebitsch now made his appearance a second time at its gates, and was received by Professor Wadzek, who had given himself no small pains to get up a laudatory harangue, at the head of the whole academical corps. The warrior, however, had no sooner cast a look of recognition down the line, than, upon discovering two of his own olden tutors among the parties present, he sprang from his saddle, and threw his arms round the neck of Professor Beckmann; and then he began telling over the scenes of by-gone years, and recapitulating the heads of a lesson, or dwelling with archness on some heavy imposition, as if either had been but of yesterday's occurrence. At the first pause in this prologue, Wadzek made a movement, as if he considered it time to deliver himself of his eloquence; unhappily, Diebitsch, at this critical moment, caught a glimpse of his favourite tutor, Wippel, who has since risen to the office of Librarian to the King, and instantly rushed towards him, folded him in his arms, wept for very joy at the meeting, and hung by him with so fervent a forgetfulness of the eloquent Commander-in-Chief, that poor Wadzek and his harangue were within an ace of being dismissed from the parade altogether.

A somewhat similar scene occurred on the occasion of his visit to the same institution last year; but he had exchanged the designation of Chief of the Staff, for the more illustrious name of "Conqueror of the Ottoman." The hero was invited to a splendid breakfast: no prosy *chevaux-de-frize* was raised athwart his path; his ancient tutors and younger acquaintance received a hearty welcome at his hands; there was no end to his inquiries, or the calling up of recollections, which bespoke the tenacity of his attachment to the nursery in which he had imbibed the lore of military science. At table, his humour imparted animation and hilarity to the whole circle. During his sojourn at Berlin, he frequently repeated his visits to the academy, *Salle d'Armes*, and Library; entered into conversation with every one who desired to address him; promised to befriend the youthful aspirants who were anxious to enter the Russian service, though he afforded them no inducement to do so, and added to his autograph of "*J. Diebitsch*," which he had inscribed in the "*Visitors Album*," in 1813, the words "*Von Sabalkunski, as one of its grateful pupils*." The pen which he made use of is preserved as a pious relic in the library of the academy.

One of the last incidents in his memorable career was described to me by a Polish officer, who was made prisoner in the battle of Ostrolenka, and brought in to the Russian camp. I shall not attempt to cut it down to what merely relates to Diebitsch.—"Wounded, surrounded by enemies, and completely severed from my brothers in arms, two Russian grenadiers ran furiously up to me; but, to my utter astonishment, instead of laying hands upon me, they began to attack one another. I subsequently learnt the cause of this strange occurrence. It was this;—every Russian soldier, who captures a Polish officer, receives a military decoration, together with a couple of ducats, as his recompense. But as neither of the combatants could succeed in making away with his opponent, and, consequently, neither could put in his claim to the reward, they settled the dispute by agreeing to disencumber themselves of me; and were, in fact, on the very point of effecting their horrible purpose, when a beat of drums called them off. As my good stars would have it, I afterwards fell into less savage hands, though I was doomed to be bound with cords, and hurried away to the foot of a sand-hill, close upon Ostrolenka. What was my surprise, at finding that I was within some twenty yards of the Field-Marshal and his numerous staff, who were posted on the top of the eminence, watching the slaughter which his columns were making among my fellow-countrymen. As soon as he perceived me, he rode

up, and put several pertinent questions to me, in a cheerful and encouraging tone of voice. I was afterwards treated with much kindness, and was admitted, the next day, to witness a scene of no little interest. Diebitsch came, with his whole staff at his heels, to visit the general hospital. One of his officers, bearing a large silver dish covered with military insignia, walked close behind him; I saw him distribute them among the wounded officers of his army, and hang them round their necks. It was evident that great stress was laid upon this outward mark of distinction; for he even conferred it upon an officer, a portion of whose skull had been shot away, and who was sinking under the agonies of death. A more intimate acquaintance with the higher classes in the Russian army, taught me that its brutality is confined to the lowest subalterns and common soldiery."

I have never heard his tutors speak of him but as having been a youth of singular industry and perseverance, and of great talent; and possessing at the same time a more than common degree of sauvity of manner and sensibility of heart; two qualities, which every one who knew him, will bear witness never to have forsaken him, even under the most difficult and trying circumstances, in which it was possible for a commander to be placed. I appeal to the candour of his gallant antagonists, the leaders of the Polish forces, to attest that his humane and generous demeanour in the conduct of a campaign known to be obnoxious to his private feelings, entitled him whilst living to their respect, and, when cut off in the prime of life, claimed the tribute of their manly regret.*

V. Z.

EPITAPH,

WRITTEN FOR THE LATE CAPT. PHILIP BEAVER, R.N.

WHO DIED AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, APRIL 1813.

BY JAMES PRIOR, ESQ. M.R.I.A., F.S.A. &c.

MAY not this stone, though lowly, shortly tell
Of him who living aimed but to excel?
Who skilled in nautic arts, untaught to fear,
O'er ocean held a late and bold career;
Whose pride was danger sought in every clime,
Who fell, but not by war, in manhood's prime,
His first, last wish, that Fame he long pursued,
His grief to be by fate, not shot, subdued;
"I hoped," he cried, "where war and tempests lour,
To win a name and die in victory's hour;
Vain now such thoughts! content I meet my lot,
'Death! I have viewed thee oft and fear thee not!'"†
His spirit fled no more to seek command,
His frame reposes here on Afric's strand;
Simple as were his habits is his mound,
'Tis Beaver's name, not tomb, adorns this ground.

* It will be in the recollection of the reader, that the late Field-Marshal Diebitsch was seized with an attack of the cholera, at the Russian head-quarters at Pultusk, on the evening of the 9th of June last, and that he sank under it early in the morning of the day following. A private letter from an officer on his staff, after relating the circumstances attending his last moments, closes in these words:—"I will not attempt to describe the sensation which this event has produced throughout the army. No individual could have common intercourse with him without respecting him; none could enjoy his intimate acquaintance without esteeming him. His merits, as a soldier, might be appreciated at a distance; but there was a mildness, nobility of soul, and love of justice in his private character, which could be estimated by those only who were accustomed to move in his society."—ED.

† Nearly the last words he uttered.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Second Letter from Captain Basil Hall on Steam Navigation.

MR. EDITOR,—As you did me the honour in the U. S. Journal of August, to insert my letter containing suggestions for preventing accidents by steamers, I trust you will afford me a corner of your admirable work for another suggestion, almost equally important. It is extremely simple in its application—is readily understood by every one—is not expensive—and, finally, it has elsewhere actually been brought into use, with great advantage, during a period of eight or ten years.

The effect of this contrivance may be described in a few words, but the apparatus itself cannot be made intelligible without a longer description than you have probably room for, nor could it be rendered quite available by engineers without a drawing. I send you, however, a copy of a full account written by the inventors, Messrs. James and Charles Carmichael, of Dundee, together with the plate in illustration, both of which you are at full liberty to reprint if you conceive the interest of the public will thereby be advanced.

The purpose intended by the contrivance to which I wish to call the attention of the proprietors of steam-boats, is a device for enabling the captain or pilot to command the motions of the machinery without reference to the engineer, and without that eternal uproar, delay, and uncertainty, which now occur on board most steam-boats. The pilot in the bow has to roar out to the captain on the paddle-box, who bawls to the engineer below, either to “Stop her!” or to “Back her!” or to “Go on!” By this process much time is lost—which may prove fatal to little boats in the way—and it will often happen that mistakes arise, from the captain or the engineer not understanding each other, or not distinctly catching the sounds of the pilot’s voice. In dark, rainy, or blowing nights, you may easily conceive how these difficulties are increased, and how very uncertain the movements of a steam-vessel are, regulated by the methods now in use. Even in broad day-light and in fine weather, we all know that accidents are perpetually occurring, and I conceive that most of these may be prevented by the adoption of the plan of steering in the bow, suggested in the U. S. Journal of August, with the addition of that I am about to describe.

In all the steam-boats on the river Tay, the machinery is so fitted, that by the simple motion of a small handle or index, placed on deck, in hearing and in view of the pilot or master of the vessel, every movement which the engine is capable of giving to the paddle-wheels, may be at once commanded, without reference to the engineer.

The vessel may be advanced, or backed a-stern; or she may be merely checked in her velocity, or be entirely stopped, at any given moment, by merely turning, with a slight effort of the hand, a horizontal bar, about two feet long. This bar is connected with a dial plate, furnished with a small hand, like that of a clock, to tell whether the machinery is so placed as to urge the boat a-head, or a-stern, or to stop her.

No skill, it may be observed, is required for the management of this hand-gear, so that the master or the pilot, or whoever has charge of the boat, or any one of the sailors under his directions, can perform the office of regulating the movements of the steam machinery as well as the most experienced engineer. In point of fact, the engine-room in the Tay steam-boats is generally locked up, and I have been in one of them for many hours, during which the vessel was set a-head, stopped, and backed, a dozen times, without the engineer once going near the machinery. Thus, the confusion which so frequently arises at night in calling out to the engineer below, is avoided; and all ambiguity arising from the word of command being transmitted through several hands, is prevented.

It is very material to observe that this ingenious invention places the steam-engine as completely under the command of the pilot as the rudder is proposed to be ; and as there is no reason why it should be fixed on one part of the deck more than another, I would strongly recommend its being placed alongside of the wheel, on the top of the scaffolding near the bow, so that the pilot might have not only the power of steering the boat with certainty, but of regulating all her movements with the utmost degree of promptitude.

It may be observed, that as it is quite impossible two persons can steer one ship well, so two persons cannot effectually regulate the motions of her machinery. If the pilot in the bow be obliged to call out to the steersman abaft, even though his voice is so loud and distinct as to require no one to pass the word along, still there is inevitably a great loss of time in the transmission of his wishes to the mind of the helmsman—who, if stationed abaft, sees nothing, and must act by guess-work—and there is a still further loss of time before the steersman can impart to the rudder the required motion. Accordingly, it is of vast importance in the steam navigation, of rivers especially, that the pilot who stands in the bow of the vessel should have the means *literally in his hands*, of giving instantaneous changes not only to the direction of the boat, but to her rate of moving. This object he will now, I trust, have, by the general adoption of the American method of placing the steering-wheel on a platform, far forward and high above the deck ; and I may here repeat what I said in my former letter to you that on the great American rivers the pilot himself always steers the boat with his own hands.

If the steam hand-gear above described, be in like manner placed within the pilot's reach,—which it may perfectly well be,—both the force and the direction of the boat will be always under the complete management of one and the same man. I cannot but think that the utility of thus centering all the power in the person who has all the responsibility, must be obvious to every one who has considered such subjects attentively ; and I do earnestly hope, that all the steam-boat proprietors on the Thames will, ere long, adopt both these suggestions.

In the mean time, it affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to authorise you to state, that the Comptroller of the Navy, Sir Byam Martin, has given directions for one of the Government boats to be fitted up with the apparatus for steering in the bow ; and I have not the least doubt that the utility will be so obvious, that the plan will be imitated by every other boat in a short time.

I may add one word on the general topic which interests the public very much at this moment ;—I allude to the danger to coal barges and to little boats from these vessels going at too great a rate. The idea, however, of imposing, by law, any restriction on the progress of such an improvement as that of steam navigation, appears quite preposterous. Speed and certainty are the life and soul of a steam-boat, and therefore, to regulate her pace is actually to tie her feet in the race, and totally to destroy her superiority over the old sailing vessels. If overloaded coal-barges are liable, as it is alleged, to be swamped by the steam-boats' wave, they must either be less loaded, or they must be fitted with higher gunwales ; and if wherries, with five or six passengers on board, are liable to be sunk by the same cause, the watermen must either take fewer passengers at once, or they must charge higher for the risk, or they must learn to be more expert in keeping out of the way. The steam-boats ought undoubtedly to be forced to take every proper precaution,—but to regulate their speed, and to say they shall go only so many knots an hour is manifestly out of the question, and would strike at the very root of this grand invention.

If you think these suggestions worthy of insertion in your Journal, perhaps I may trespass again on the notice of your readers with some other ideas on these and other professional topics.

I remain one of the sincerest well-wishers to the success of your very valuable publication,

BASIL HALL, Capt. R.N.

Count Allen, on a passage of Colonel Napier's History.

MR. EDITOR,—I have but lately read in the Second Volume of Colonel Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, an assertion that "the British and German troops that marched to Vigo were conducted without judgment, and licentious." Having been honoured with the command of these troops, I feel myself called upon, both in justice to my own character, and to that of the late Gen. R. Craufurd, who commanded the British brigade of my division, to reply to these animadversions, and hope I shall not be considered unreasonable in requesting a place in your Journal for the following statement of facts relative to the march of this corps.

On the 30th December 1808, Sir John Moore's army reached Astorga; the brigade then under my command, consisting of the 1st and 2nd light battalions of the King's German Legion, was quartered in the adjacent villages.

On the 31st December I received a letter from Sir John Moore, written the same day in Astorga, appointing me to the command of the two flank brigades, with which I was directed to make a separate movement upon Orense and Vigo. The 1st brigade consisted of the 1st battalions of the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th regiments, under Colonel Robert Craufurd, and the 2nd brigade of the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, the command of which now devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Colin Halkett.

On receiving this letter, I went in to Astorga, and waited upon Sir John Moore to receive his farther instructions. The general, after confiding to me the outlines of his own plan and intentions with regard to the main body of the army, which he at that time designed should embark at Vigo, informed me that the object of the separate movement which was to be intrusted to me, was, first, to secure the bridge over the Minho at Orense, which place, the enemy being actually nearer to it than the British army were, might be occupied by the French; and, secondly, after securing this point, to proceed to, and occupy Vigo, where were assembled the whole fleet under Sir S. Hood, on which the safety of the army depended. In his letter to me Sir John Moore made use of the following identical words:—"I cannot give you any particular instructions, but intrust this arduous service to you, fully relying on your known zeal and judgment."

Conformably to Sir John Moore's instructions and intentions, I endeavoured by every possible exertion to attain the objects which he had in view. On the 4th of January, I sent forward from Publa de Trivez a detachment of 300 men, consisting of volunteers from both brigades, under the command of Major Stuart of the 95th, which detachment, after forced marches through a most difficult and mountainous country during inclement weather, occupied Orense on the 6th January, and I reached that place myself with the main body of the corps on the following day.

Forced marches, under such peculiar circumstances, necessarily involve the necessity of leaving behind the sick and stragglers, which during the latter part of the march amounted to a considerable number; an officer from each battalion was left behind on the 3rd to take charge of these men and bring them up, and on reaching Orense, the main object having been secured, I determined to stop there on the 8th, and give the troops a day's rest.

On the morning of the 8th I again sent forward Major Stuart's detachment, with orders to proceed by forced marches to Vigo, and occupy the forts there. The main body followed under my immediate command on the 9th, and proceeding by easy marches, allowing each brigade another halt day, I reached Vigo on the 12th of January. The 1st flank brigade was embarked on the same day, and the 2nd brigade on the day following.*

* Colonel Robert Craufurd, having the rank of Brigadier-General, and being unacquainted with the instructions which I had received from Sir John Moore,

The procuring of provisions during this march was attended with much difficulty. The country was poor and thinly inhabited, and the troops arriving late, and setting off early, there was seldom time sufficient for baking; however, by sending forward, the Commissary of Gen. Craufurd's brigade, attended by proper assistants, I succeeded in getting a tolerably regular supply of meat and wine.

It was at Orense that I received a letter from Colonel Murray, the Quarter-Master-General, informing me, by command of Sir John Moore, of the general's alteration in his plan, and intention to embark at Corunna. I was at the same time directed to transmit immediately Sir John Moore's orders to Sir S. Hood, for the requisite number of vessels to go round to Corunna. Agreeably to these directions, I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Capt. Augustus Heise, by express to the Admiral, and his timely arrival at Vigo enabled the fleet to clear the harbour, and to reach Corunna in time to secure the embarkation of the rest of the army.

This was a critical moment; for the harbour of Vigo, beset with high isolated rocks (*estillas*), is most difficult of egress, and but few winds admit of a fleet getting out. On this occasion the ships had scarcely cleared the harbour when the wind changed, and blowing strong into the bay, rendered it impossible for any vessel to get out. The bay being commanded by a battery of heavy guns, I took measures to render these unserviceable to the enemy, should they reach Vigo before the troops could sail; the forts in the mean time were occupied by a detachment of the German brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Halkett.

On the 17th January, Major Martin, of the 1st light battalion, King's German Legion, who had been left behind at Orense in charge of the sick and stragglers, arrived at Vigo with about 600 men, which number, according to a fair calculation, maybe considered about two-thirds of the whole that were left behind; of the remaining sick and stragglers several came up afterwards, and a good many rejoined their regiments in Portugal. The men of the Legion battalions, who ultimately never rejoined, were, nearly to a man, vagabonds of various nations, who had been enlisted in Danish Zealand in 1807, after the taking of Copenhagen. To the best of my belief no Hanoverian was among the number.

While we were wind-bound in Vigo, I was most opportunely joined by Brig.-Gen. Peacock, who was on his way from Lisbon to Sir John Moore with part of the military chest. This supply enabled me to issue a month's subsistence to the troops, and to furnish Major Martin with money for the conveyance and subsistence of the sick and stragglers, the want of funds for whom had caused Major Martin to suffer much ill-will and annoyance from the Spanish authorities and inhabitants.

On the 20th January the fleet sailed, but contrary winds obliged it to put back, and it did not finally clear the harbour until the 23rd. On the 25th we arrived off Cape Finisterre, where Capt. Hayes, of the *Alfred*, 74, who commanded the fleet, at first intended to await the farther orders of Sir S. Hood. Capt. Hayes was, however, induced by my taking the responsibility on myself, and giving him an order in writing to that effect, to sail direct for England, where the fleet arrived at the end of January 1809.

Such, Sir, are the broad facts of the case, and by these I claim a right to be judged. In obedience to the instructions, and in accordance with the views of Sir John Moore, I pressed forward to protect the flank of the main

considered himself called upon to remonstrate with me on the (as he conceived) unnecessary severity of the marches. After first assuring him that he was entirely exonerated from all responsibility to which he might consider himself subjected as second in command, I communicated to him part of Sir J. Moore's instructions, and fully satisfied him of the propriety of the dispositions which I had made. We continued ever after on the most friendly and intimate terms.

army, and secure its intended line of retreat. To effect this, forced marches were indispensable, and the fatigue and suffering which such marches, undertaken under the circumstances that have been described, brought on the troops, necessarily caused many men to be left behind, and consequently occasioned disorder. To repair and prevent these irregularities, I employed all the means that were at my disposal, and had the satisfaction to find that they were as effectual as, under the circumstances, I could possibly expect. Bodies of stragglers, Sir, however able the officers who command them may be, will not march with the regularity of close columns, and that instances of indiscipline and licentiousness will occur, is well known to every officer who has served on a retreat. But is the whole march of a corps to be therefore stigmatized as *injudicious and licentious*? and the conduct of the officer by whom it was directed thus held up to censure? Had the assertion which I have sought to refute proceeded from a less distinguished officer, or less influential historian than the author of the History of the War in the Peninsula, I should not have thus intruded upon your pages a statement which can have little interest for the majority of your readers; I should have rested satisfied with the flattering testimonials which have been bestowed upon my services in the British army, with the esteem of my Peninsular comrades, with the consolations of my own conscience; but when I see myself held up to censure by an author whose authority is in so many respects entitled to weight, and liable to be handed down to posterity in a point of view unwarranted by the facts, I feel myself called upon to lay before the public the true materials for coming to a right conclusion.

I have to apologize for the length to which this statement has run. More experienced in the use of the sword than that of the pen, I would gladly have avoided engrossing your pages with such a detail, for which I feel myself as unfitted as for any further discussion on the subject.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES COUNT ALTEN,

General Hanoverian Service.

Hanover, May 1831.

P. S. The testimony of Sir George Murray might, if necessary, be brought forward to corroborate those parts of the above statement which came under the cognizance of that General.

* * With reference to this postscript, it appears due to Count Alten to quote the following extract from a note of Sir George Murray to ourselves:—

“As Count Alten’s anxiety with respect to his professional character has been the cause of his addressing the accompanying letter to you, I think I should be guilty of a very blameable omission if I did not, in returning it, offer my humble testimony, at least, as to the high character deservedly earned by Gen. Alten, during a long course of valuable services, a great portion of which have come under my personal notice. As Gen. Robert Craufurd’s name has likewise been mentioned, I should, were it necessary, offer a similar testimony with regard to the ability and the zeal of that officer.

“As to the regiments which marched from Astorga to Vigo under the command of those two general officers, as well the three British as the two Hanoverian battalions, there are, I believe, no corps in any service which have been more remarked than they have, both for gallantry and for discipline.”—En.

satisfactory, we made all sail, dashed by the ship of our fair friends like a dolphin, and soon lost sight of them and her.

After encountering a due portion of impervious fogs, and narrowly avoiding to run over some fishing-vessels which were lying at anchor; we passed the banks of Newfoundland, and as we approached the coast had to thread our way among numbers of ice-bergs, which had drifted thus far to the southward: this was in the month of May. Some of these ice-bergs were small, and for that reason more dangerous, because not easily seen at night, or during a fog; and as we had a fine breeze, and were going about eight knots, one of them would have made a hole in our bows as effectually as a rock. By a good look-out, however, or, perhaps, as Miss Edgeworth's Paddy says, "By the blessing of God, and our good-luck," we did not touch any of them. There was one very large, which had quite the appearance of an island. We could see many moving things upon it; they were chiefly seals; but those who were clever in their discernment, could perceive some white-bears among them, and persuaded their neighbours to see them also. Those who pronounced opinions about its height, said it was higher than our mast-head (140 feet); some said twice as high. It was of great dimensions, and its neighbourhood made the air very cold.

We lost our ice-bergs soon after we had made Cape Kracc, the south-eastern promontory of Newfoundland, and sailing along the southern shore of that island with a fair wind, entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In crossing this gulf, we got sight of the long low island of Anticosta, not knowing that we were afterwards to form an acquaintance with it more intimate than agreeable.

We were several days in tidying up the "magnificent river St. Lawrence," and among other novelties, saw, near its mouth, many large porpoises of a milky whiteness; and approaching to Quebec, passed the Island of Orleans, with the fall of Montmorency tumbling over a precipice 240 feet high, into a bay at the back of this beautiful island. At Quebec we had time to get on board the necessary supplies, and for some other occupations and amusements, before the late Governor of Upper Canada, who was to return to England with us, was ready to embark. Lord —, with his family and suite, having embarked, we sailed and made our way down the river.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence we met with foul winds and foggy weather; and as the setting of the currents in this gulf is liable to great variation, the navigation of it is dangerous in such weather. We had tacked off from the coast of New Brunswick, and had stood on upon the starboard-tack during the remainder of the night, with the wind about east-south-east, and the fog perfectly impervious to sight. The officer of the morning watch had orders to tack the ship at seven bells (half-past seven). The sand in the glass was nearly out. The hands were called about-ship, and were in their appointed stations for performing that evolution. There was a fine breeze, the ship going about five knots. The helm was ordered to be put down; but, before the order could be obeyed, the violent shaking of the ship, and a noise like thunder, announced that it was too late. The shelving rocks, dipping but slightly towards the sea, formed an inclined plane on which the ship made that hurling noise, as she

launched upwards by reason of the impetus with which she had run on, until she was considerably raised upon this rock.

To heave the sails aback was the first effort which was naturally made; but the rate with which she had gone on, had given her much too firm a hold upon the rock to allow of this having any effect. The boats were then hoisted out, and preparations made for heaving her off by laying out anchors. The fog began to break, and we got some glimpses of the low wooded land close to the northward of us; soon afterwards the wind died away to a perfect calm. The sun shone out bright and hot, and the fog entirely disappearing, enabled us to discover our position. We were within about half a mile of the shore at the western end of the island of Anticosta, but a low shelving point projected from it towards us, and continuing to project under water, formed the rock upon which we were now stuck fast. The first efforts to heave the ship off were rendered fruitless by the anchors coming home. By reason of the smooth slaty nature of the bottom they took no hold in it; so that instead of the ship going to the anchor when the cable was hove upon, the anchor came to the ship.

Towards the afternoon, however, she was hove off by her last remaining anchor, and got into seven fathoms; but the want of anchors prevented her being able to warp farther from the land during the calm, to a situation from whence she could have beaten off against the strong breeze that followed; and the approach of which was already indicated by a rising swell that rolled to the shore. If any one shall suppose that there must have been some want of experience, some awkwardness in the exertions used, which prevented the ship from being got off farther from the danger in a whole day of calm weather, and some impatience, to cause the loss of all the anchors in getting her so far, I can only say that I knew nothing about those matters at the time; and as I cannot recollect now, even at what time it was high water, for there was some, but not a great ebb and flow, I do not feel qualified to give any opinion, but all parties were acquitted by a Court Martial, which investigated the question soon after the loss of the ship.

However, as the account I have given may raise a question among some officers of the present day, I feel it due to the gentleman who was the first lieutenant of the ship, and who was then an expert and experienced officer, as he is now an old and respected one of a higher rank—I feel it due to this officer to say, that the captain of the frigate did not relinquish any share of that direction and command which his responsibility justified him in retaining; so that the efforts of the first lieutenant were confined to the execution of those orders.

About six o'clock, light flaws of wind began to play in the water, and again vanishing, left the glossy smooth of a calm but undulating surface. Again, these treacherous breezes were seen upon the water and again vanished. The topsails and topgallant-sails were sheeted home and hoisted, (spread,) and the yards were braced about and about, to catch the first favourable air that might enable us to stand off from the land.

About eight o'clock, such a breeze came. The ship's head lay

obliquely off the land with the after-yards braced up for the star-board-tack, and the sails full. The head-yards square. The cable was cut, the head-yards braced up, and all sail instantly made. Thus we appeared to be standing off the land, but the swell prevented our gathering headway. The cable had hardly been cut, when the wind fell lighter and came more a-head; and instead of making way off the land, we only did so sideways before the swell, and towards the ledge of rocks we had left. In this helpless sort of state, without an anchor to let go, and without wind enough to blow out a candle, the successive casts of the lead gave warning of the rapidly approaching fate of our nice little frigate—"By the deep six—quarter less six—and a half-five—and a quarter-five," &c., until with the announcement of—"And a quarter-three," we felt her stern touch as her head rose to the swell. The bumpings became more and more in earnest as the waves hove her farther on the rocks. Soon afterwards the sky overcast, and the wind began to whistle through the rigging with all the blustering appearance of a rising gale from the southward.

A PLAN FOR PROVIDING SEAMEN FOR THE BRITISH NAVY
WITHOUT RESORTING TO IMPRESSMENT.

THE impressment of seamen to man the British Navy has always been considered as an act of imperative state necessity, palliated, however, by the apprehension of some imminent threatened danger, or by some great and obvious national advantage; but it is a proceeding repugnant to the principles of the constitution, subversive of personal liberty, and offensive to humanity. Under this conviction, I beg leave to submit the following propositions to His Majesty's Government, which, if approved of, may be arranged into legal form, and become an act of the Legislature.

I propose that all seamen employed in and belonging to the British Navy shall be registered, and their descriptions entered alphabetically in books to be kept at the Admiralty for that purpose.

That all seamen and apprentices in the service of merchants or shipowners, in the United Kingdom, shall be registered, and their description entered in books to be kept by the mayors or other chief magistrates, of all and every port, harbour, or place, in which such ships or vessels are fitted out or employed in the service of any merchant or shipowner, for commercial, or any other purpose whatsoever.

That all fishermen and watermen, and all their apprentices or assistants, and all persons employed in the management of vessels for sea, in any port, harbour, bay, or river, shall be registered, and their description entered in a book, to be kept by the mayor, or other chief magistrate, of the port, harbour, or place, in which such fishermen, &c. are employed, or have their residence.

That a copy of the said registers and descriptions of the seamen, apprentices, fishermen, and watermen, as aforesaid, shall be transmitted on the first day of every month in the year, by the said mayors, or chief magistrates, of each port, harbour, or place, where such registers are directed to be kept, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, noting distinctly all additions, casualties, and alterations, which

may have taken place during the preceding month, and specifying the number of seamen, seamen's apprentices, fishermen, watermen, &c. then in their respective districts; distinguishing those actually at sea, their destination, and the probable period of their absence or return, in order that the Lords of the Admiralty may be perfectly acquainted, at all times, with the number and description of seamen, &c. which, upon any emergency, may be obtained for the public service.

That when seamen, &c. are required for the navy, a requisition for the number of men of each class wanted, shall be transmitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the mayor, or other chief magistrate, of each port, harbour, or place of registry, and a naval officer appointed to receive the said seamen, &c., and the selection of the said seamen, &c. shall be made by a committee, consisting of the mayor, or other chief magistrate, and two merchants or shipowners, to be nominated by the said mayor, or chief magistrate; and the number of seamen, &c. shall be selected in the most impartial manner, and delivered to the said naval officer; and the seamen so delivered to him, shall be considered as having actually entered His Majesty's service, and be entitled to — bounty and pay from the date of their selection, and be bound to serve the public for *five years*, and no longer; at the end of which period, or as soon as possible after its expiration, every seaman, &c. shall be entitled to his discharge from the captain or commanding officer of the ship in which he shall have served. And if the said discharge contains an honourable acknowledgment of his services, such seaman, &c. shall, after six months' residence in any city or borough in the United Kingdom, become an elector, and have a right to vote at the election of members to serve in the House of Commons. And as often as seamen, &c. are required for the service of the navy, by casualties at sea or by the discharge of men who have fulfilled their engagements to the public, requisitions shall be constantly made in the manner already mentioned, and the number of each class selected and delivered to the naval officers appointed to receive them.

That this plan may be easily carried into execution, and prove perfectly efficient, little doubt can be entertained. The committee of each port or harbour, where seamen and seafaring people are employed and reside, will, from local information, be the most competent persons to conduct the selection of the proper proportion of each class required for the public service. This committee will relieve the Government from every imputation, perform an important public duty, and be justly entitled to the thanks and gratitude of their country. The officers of the navy will also be relieved from an irksome and distressing service, and have the heartfelt satisfaction of commanding men who have not been violently forced into the navy, and compelled to serve during a long war, or to the end of their lives, without the hope of revisiting their friends or firesides.

The impartial selection of men for the navy will have much more of a voluntary than of a compulsory character; their feelings will not be wounded by violent coercion—their treatment on board ship will be very different from that too often inflicted upon impressed men; they know that they can only be required to serve for a short

period, they will, therefore, perform their duty with alacrity, fight the battles of their country gallantly, and after their period of service expires, return to their native homes with honour, and take their station in society as freemen and constituents of one branch of the legislature of their country. The political privilege thus held out will be a great stimulus to good conduct, and elevate them in their own eyes, as well as in the estimation of their fellow citizens. The British navy under the proposed arrangement, and officered, as it confessedly is, by the most gallant, scientific, and experienced commanders in the world, would become the theme of well-merited and universal admiration.

It is hardly possible, in considering a question connected with the British navy, to overlook the eminent services of the corps of Marines, whose conduct on all occasions has been distinguished by fidelity, honour, and bravery ; this truly excellent body of military men have not been treated with that impartiality, fairness, and justice, to which they have the most indisputable claims—they are soldiers to all intents and purposes, yet their highest and most honourable grades, and accompanying emoluments, are not conferred on officers of the corps, but bestowed on Admirals and Captains of the navy. This is a deep wound to the honour of the corps, it implies a stigma which its officers never deserved, and justice demands that a practice so revolting to professional sensibility should be immediately reformed.

The companies of marines are never brigaded, and therefore do not require generals, or even colonels to command them ; and by removing the naval officers, now placed over the heads of their own captains, and who are of no use whatever, a great saving would accrue to the public ; and, surely, nothing can be more ridiculous than the vesting an Admiral, or a Captain of the Navy, with military rank and considerable emolument in a service with the duties of which he is totally unacquainted. What would the navy think, if a General of Hussars was appointed to command a squadron of ships of war ? yet such an appointment would not be a whit more *outré* and ridiculous than the practice which I have mentioned.

Now I ask, would it not be a great improvement in the Marine service, to form the entire body into regiments, or battalions, under the command of a Colonel, brought up in their own ranks, assisted by another field officer with the rank of Major, (for that of Lieutenant-Colonel should be abolished in the service,) and when not employed on service, these battalions might form the garrisons of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, &c., and be ready for embarkation at an hour's notice. A considerable augmentation of the Marines would be highly desirable, and prove truly beneficial to the public service ; their duty in the navy renders them familiar with the sea, and they might be instructed in the exercise of artillery, and become useful auxiliaries in every duty required on board a ship-of-war. And should an attack at any time upon an enemy's coast be deemed necessary, the marines would be a much more efficient force on such a service than troops of the line, who are in general so much affected by sea-sickness, as to be very unfit for some time to act with vigour ; whereas, the marines are inured to the sea, and perfectly qualified for every duty.

1st September 1831.

ALFRED.

COLLOQUIES WITH FOLARD.

NO. V.

"Ne desdaignez, vous, que desirez suivre le train des armes, au lieu de lire des Amadis ou Lancelots, d'employer quelque heure à me connoître dedans ce livre."—MONTLUC.

It is a fact for which I cannot precisely account that, often as, since our first interview, in my morning readings and noon-tide rambles, I have yearned for the society, and invoked the apparition of my mysterious Colloquist, he has never risen upon my daylight visions. Touching this point in his quality, it must be confessed that the Chevalier hath proven himself but a capricious and unsocial sprite: whether it be that, by the law of his nature, he is invisible in the sun-beams—or is himself repugnant to a closer scrutiny of his incorporeal elements—or merely that he liketh not to snuff the meridian air. But on the particular cause of so ungracious a reservation, it were little else than perplexity to cogitate; and, as I deal only in matters of strict verity, I protest against its being accounted to me for a fault that I trouble not myself in fanciful speculations upon so inexplicable a reality, and have resolved to entertain no farther question of its evidence. "Seeing," saith the time-honoured adage, "is believing;" and, if any man lack the capacity of belief, let him, for exposition of that defect in his physical conformation, betake himself unto the science of craniology.

To proceed, however, from this brief philosophical digression to the plain subject matter of my report, it was one evening last week,—and exactly nine months and three days since my fourth interview with the shade of Folard,—that, having adjourned from a hasty meal to my summer station in the bay window of my sanctum, and resumed my morning's favourite occupation among the martial chroniclers of other times until the deepening twilight gently forced its brief season of respite upon weary eyes, I had leaned back in my chair, and earnestly mused awhile on sundry passages of my reading, when, on a sudden, the staid antiquated form of the Chevalier burst upon my view in his accustomed seat.

"Montluc, Sully, Davila, Strada, Bentivoglio, and Rohan," said my aerial visitant, glancing around at the huge mis-array of tomes—"You have then, I perceive, taken heed to my counsel."

"I have done my poor devoir, Chevalier, in the study of the second school of modern science, as it hath pleased you to define the Low COUNTRY wars, which closed the sixteenth century: albeit, sooth to say, with a success little better than indifferent. But your appearance after this unusual absence, comes opportunely to aid the researches and resolve the doubts of so sorry a querist."

"It may chance that my absence hath not been altogether voluntary: let it pass unquestioned. And now behold me to your wish, free to pursue our discussion of those progressive changements in the principles and practick of the art military, which fill the interval between the Italian and German wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This interval forming, as we have observed, the second great epoch in the rise of modern strategy, is illustrated principally by the events of the long struggle which followed the revolt of the Netherlands against the bigoted and cruel tyranny of Philip II.: though much contemporary exemplification may likewise be drawn from those

unhappy civil contests which, under the pretext of religion, so long agitated my own country, and reached their climax in the War of the League. Shifting the scene from the Italian campaigns, which afforded the first school of the modern science, you have now to survey a second and double arena of combat in the Low Countries and in France; and passing in review some of the great actions which signalized those famous theatres of soldiership, thence to deduce your own commentaries. But the correct observation of the martial characteristics which distinguished the second half of the sixteenth century, may only be gleaned from a close companionship with the contemporary writers of that bye-gone age. To judge from the accumulation of tomes among which you have entrenched yourself to the teeth, you are sufficiently impressed with this truth: for you have selected, I see, no despicable authorities wherewithal to commence; and, among them, you have doubtless failed not, in especial, to seek converse with the ancient Gascon here, who has bequeathed for your edification so lively a recital of a fifty years' service."

"Indeed have I not: for he, whose young apprenticeship to arms was exercised in Italy under the immortal Bayard, and whose last years were consumed in the religious feuds of his country, may be said to have spanned two distinct ages of warfare with his single life. His Commentaries—which he so modestly declares that he has indited in imitation of Cæsar—form a curious link between these two memorable ages; and it was no common term of a warrior's life which could include the campaigns of Bicocca, Cerizolles, and Moncontour.* I, therefore, hold in great respect the authority of the renowned Messire Blaise de Montluc, Mareschal de France."

"There is certainly much insight into the service of his day and its transitional practice, to be gained from his pages: but his consummate vanity is intolerable, and his cold-blooded details of his butcheries are still more disgusting. He lacked equally the lofty generous spirit of the old chivalry, and the tempered mercy of more modern soldiership. He had all the vaunting egotism and loquacity, without the usual *bon-homme*, of a true Gascon; and all the cruelty of a Spaniard, without a particle of the Castilian dignity. In short, his whole life was no better than a ferocious gasconade."

"I am not disposed, Chevalier, to break a lance with you in defence either of our friend Montluc's humanity or modesty: yet some touches there are surely to be found in him of the spirit of the ancient chivalry. What can be more noble than his injunction, 'Mettez toute votre confiance en Dieu, et proposez tousjours l'honneur devant les yeux, discourant en vous mesmes, que si vos jours doivent finir sur la bresche, vous avez beau demeurer dans le fossé. C'est mourir en beste de ne laisser nulle mesmoire après soi.' Remember you also his quaint imprecation against the arquebuse: 'Que pleust à Dieu, que ce malheureux instrument n'eust jamais esté inventé, je n'en porterois les marques, les quelles encore aujourd'hui me rendent languissant, et tant de braves et vaillans hommes ne fussent morts de la main le plus souvent des plus poltrons, et plus lasches, qui n'oseroient regarder au visage celui, que de loin ils renversent de leurs malheureuses balles par terre. Mais ce sont des artifices du diable pour nous faire entre-

* A.D. 1521-1569.

tuer.' There has always appeared to me something affecting in this lament of expiring chivalry."

" Say rather the howl of a crippled tiger, whose career of bloodshed in a merciless civil war had been arrested by ' that great and grievous arquebusade in the face,' as he calls it, at the assault of Rabastens, under the incurable suffering of which he was still smarting, when he sat down to deliver his Commentaries. The satisfaction with which he relates the massacre by his order of the whole garrison of Rabastens, including the Huguenot minister and the women, sufficiently attests the quality of his spirit. No: cite Montluc, if you will, for a passing good evidence on the martial service of his times; but quote him not, I beseech you, for a favourable exemplar of our French knighthood."

" As for his vices then, Chevalier, let them be no farther placed in debate: it is of more import to the subject matter of our present discourse to glean from his pages the curious particulars which they supply of the progress of our art."

" Most truly: Montluc was not only a competent but a communicative observer of the changes which its practice had undergone under his eyes; and his illustrations are of peculiar value in our present inquiry. For, being of somewhat later date than those which we have derived from the Italian writers in the first thirty years of the same century, they connect the tactical history of those two great epochs of warfare which you have marked as the first and second schools of the science; and in our transition from the study of the former, they may be used for the most appropriate prelude to that of the Wars of Religion in France and of Independence in the Low Countries."

" Commencing then, Chevalier, with some general example from the report of our Gascon of the state of tactics towards the close of the Italian wars, we can scarcely select a picture more striking than that of the battle of Cerizolles in 1544, in which Montluc acted no unimportant part, and of which, with great reason, he has been careful to leave us a very circumstantial account. For, next to the disastrous fight of Pavia, which he witnessed in his youth, this was not only the most memorable general action wherein he was ever engaged, and that in which he most distinguished himself, but it was also mainly by his persuasion that it was fought. He was dispatched from Piedmont to the court of Francis I. as you will remember, by the Duc d'Enguien, the commander-in-chief, to solicit the royal permission for giving battle to the Imperialists; and historians have confirmed his own tale, that it was by the simple but earnest and soldier-like pleadings of his eloquence, though he was, as he tells us, rude in speech,

' And little blessed with the set phrase of peace,'

that the reluctant king, whose misfortunes had chilled the martial and sanguine ardour of his youthful temperament, and the posture of whose affairs rendered the risk of a defeat most dangerous, was warmed into assent. Let me read, I pray you, that I may hear your comments thereon, some poor version which I have attempted of old Montluc's lively relation of the battle, albeit it may be feared that you shall form but a mean opinion of your 'loyal serviteur's' capacity for transmuting the lively spirit of the original French, with its quaint and obsolete style, into 'my mother English.' It is sufficient to premise, that the infantry of the French army consisted of some five or six thousand

Swiss, as many Gascons, four thousand Gruyens, (or mercenaries from the shores of the Lake of Geneva,) and three thousand Italians, with a body of Provençals of small account. The Imperialists under the Marquis de Guasto—whose well and long-earned laurels were on that day to droop—numbered five thousand veteran Spanish and German foot, which had arrived from Spain, seven thousand other foot, all chosen German lanzknechts, and as many Italians. The cavalry, heavy and light, seem to have been about of equal force—twelve or fifteen hundred, perhaps, in each army; and the artillery was of no great power on either side. We may pass over the first part of the action, which opened with a struggle for the possession of a house lying in a plain between the hostile lines; observing only, as a matter worthy of attention, that all the Gascon arquebuserie were placed under the orders of Montluc, and separated from the pikes of the same nation, which remained arrayed under their colonel, De Tais; and that Montluc, who with the former maintained the skirmish for the house for three or four hours against the enemy's cavalry and infantry, was hard pressed, and finally obliged to fall back on the pikes. The advance of the main body of the infantry and artillery of the Imperialists into the plain, then brought on the general engagement. A cannonade opened on both sides, and to avoid that of the Imperialists, the Gascon and Swiss foot lay to the ground, the former kneeling and the latter at full length. At this juncture, Montluc, perceiving the Germans about to charge, galloped to the Gascon pikemen, and addressed to them a few words of spirited exhortation:

“ ‘ Now, Monsieur,’ said I to De Tais, ‘ it is time to arise; ’ which he did incontinently. Then began I to cry aloud, ‘ My comrades, it may chance that few of ye have given onslaught before: if we charge with the pike at full length we are worsted, for your Almain is more skilled in its governing than we. Seize your arms then, in Switzer fashion, mid-shaft, give thrust head foremost, and you shall see your enemy well astounded.’ Whereupon Monsieur de Tais called to me to pass along the front, and give order to handle their pikes after this sort, which I did. The Almaines marched straight upon us at a great pace. Then speeded I across the front, and threw myself from my horse, for I had left one of my lacqueys ever before the battalion with my pike. And when Monsieur de Tais and the captains saw that I had quitted horse, they cried altogether, ‘ Mount again, Capt. Montluc, mount again, and you shall lead us to the onset.’ But I made rejoinder, that if I must needs that day die, I could fall in no more honourable estate than among them, pike in hand. Further, I spoke to the serjeant-major, Capt. La Burthe, that he should pass continually around the battalion when we closed, and, together with the serjeants in rear and on the flanks, should cry, ‘ Press on, gallants, press on: ’ insomuch that in drawing to the combat, the front ranks should be forced onward by those in rear. The Almain came upon us in high pace at a trot; but by reason of his battalion being so great that all could not follow equally, we espied wide gaps in the array, and some of the ensigns far behind. And on a sudden we closed together with much execution; for alike on the enemy's side as on our's, whether by the shock of encounter or the thrust of pike, all the foremost ranks were struck down. Nor, in a charge of foot, were it possible that a greater fury might be witnessed. Of our vantage were the second and third ranks the occa-

sion; for as they strove hard upon the front, so were themselves borne onward by the press from the rear-most; and insomuch as our battle ceased not to push, the enemy were perforce overthrown. I was never so ready and so nimble, and had great need to be; for I gave knee to ground more than thrice. Our Switzers were of cunning device and good help to us: for until that they saw us at a ten or twelve pikes' length, they budged not; and then rose and straightways ran on, furious as wild-boars, and gave charge on the flank, while Monsieur de Botieres did the like on the angle, and Monsieur de Termes and the Seigneur Francisco (with their cornets of light horse) fell on Rodolph Baglioni, (who commanded three hundred men at arms of the Duke of Florence in the Emperor's array,) and overthrew that body of horse, which incontinently fled. The Italians seeing their cavalry broken, and the Almain lanzknächts overthrown and routed, betook themselves through the descent of the valley to gain the wood with all the speed which they might. Monsieur de Termes had his horse slain in the shock, while it chanced that he was borne well a-head in the fight, in such sort that not being nimble of foot, he was made prize by the Italians, and carried off with them.

“ ‘ Here it behoves to note that the Marquis de Guasto had made a great battalion of five thousand pikemen—being two thousand Spaniards and three thousand Almain, which last were of the same that the Count Landron had carried into Spain, to the number of six thousand, where they had tarried ten years and more, and were only newly come away: so that they spoke as good Spanish as your natural born Spaniard. The Marquis had designed this battalion to overcome the Gascons: for he said that he rather feared our battalion than any other; and moreover he had opinion that those Almain (of the other bands from Landrecy) who were all chosen men would worst our Switzers. Farther, he placed at the head of the before-said battalion three hundred arquebusiers only, as a forlorn hope, which he had kept with them for that purpose, all the rest being ordered for the skirmish. So, as he was nigh the house in the plain beside his Almain, beheld he the Gruyens, who bore all bright arms, and bethinking himself that these were Gascons he cried, ‘ Hermanos, hermanos, a qui estan lous Gascones, sarraes a ellos.’ They could not be two hundred paces distant when he perceived our battle which arose; and then found he his error; for all our arming was black. Howbeit there availed no time for remedy; and that battalion of five thousand went at speed straight towards the Gruyens. Wherein doing, they could not choose but pass beside Monsieur d’Enguien, the which great Lord was ill counselled: for he charged with the *gens-d’armes* as well right across the battalion as on the flanks. And there were slain and grievously hurt divers gentlemen of mark, as Monsieur d’Assier, the Sieur de la Rochechouard, with many others, and still more in a second charge. Some cavaliers there were who rode through and through the enemy; but they ever rallied, and came in this manner on the Gruyens, who were straightways overthrown without so much as offering a single push of pike. And in the front rank were slain all their captains and lieutenants who had post there; and the rest fled to Monsieur des Cros (who commanded the battle of Italians and Provençals). But this battalion of Almain-Spaniards still followed up their victory at a great pace, and overthrew the Sicur des Cros, and slew him and all his captains.

Neither could Monsieur d'Enguien render him succour, by reason that wellnigh all the horses of his cavalry in the before-said furious but over reckless charges were wounded, so that he could do no more than range the plain beside the enemy. He was in a phrenzy of despair, cursing the hour that ever he had been born, and beholding the flight of his foot while yet there remained to him scarcely a hundred horses to sustain a charge. M. de Pignan de Montpellier, who was of his household, told me that twice the Prince essayed, with point of sword to his own throat-armour, to rid himself of life. And himself declared unto me thereafter, that he had fallen in such estate as made him desire that any one had thrust a sword into his throat. 'A deed for a Roman, but no Christian. Meanwhile we (Gascons and Switzers) were in very thriving case, and as full of gladness as our enemies of dismay. To return to blows (for there were yet some both to be given and taken): the recreance of the Gruyens was the cause of great loss in that quarter. I never set eyes upon a baser sort than these people: who are unworthy to bear arms, unless they have sought a better courage. They are neighbours of the Switzer, but no nearer to compare to him than is an ass to a horse of Spanish breed. It is not only numbers that are needed in a muster-roll, but levies of good stuff, for of such one hundred are worth a thousand of worse. A brave and valiant captain with a single thousand in whom he may place trust, shall cut to pieces a force four times as great.

"But so it befell that, as Monsieur d'Enguien saw his people massacred without power of yielding them aid, in like manner was the Marquis de Guasto the witness of as much evil done to his party by fortune. For behold how she made a mockery of these commanders of either host. So soon as the said Marquis saw Rodolph Baglioni overthrown, as well as his Almains, he drew off his cavalry and made retreat towards Asti. But Monsieur de Saint Julian, who served as maistre-de-camp and colonel of the Swiss, being mounted—for in good truth he was feeble of body and lacked strength to sustain a great weight of armour on foot,—and observing the overthrow of the enemy's battalion on the one part and of ours on the other, left us Switzers and Gascons, as soon as he saw that we had fallen upon the five thousand Almain-Spaniards, and were slaying them on all hands; and betaking himself to the rear, he found Monsieur d'Enguien near the wood bordering on Carmagnola, and indifferently attended. Whereupon he cried, 'Monsieur, Monsieur, give orders to turn and show face, for the battle is gained: the Marquis de Guasto has taken flight, and all his 'Italians and Almains are cut to pieces.' By this time the Almain-Spaniard battalion having made halt, gave themselves for lost, when they saw that of horse nor foot not a man came to their support, whereby perceived they that the victory was with us; and so at once they began to take to their right hand towards Montano, whence they had come the yester even. I bethought to be that day the cunningest captain of the array, and had devised to place a rank of arquebusiers between the first and second of the pikes, to kill the enemies' captains in their front: and so had said to Monsieur de Tais, three or four days past, that before one of ours should fall, I would have all their captains of the front rank slain. Nevertheless the secret I would not disclose to him, until that he had given me the arquebuserie in charge, and then I called La Barthe, the serjeant-major, and bade him incontinently make choice of

some arquebusiers, and so place them ; and, in truth, I had neither before seen nor heard of such a device, and thought to be the first to invent it : but we found that the enemy had been as ready as we. Who never fired, as no more did ours, until within a pike's length. Thereupon was a great slaughtering : for there was no shot but told.

“ ‘ Then Monsieur d’Enguien, having learned the gain of the battle, which he had held for lost after the rout of those on his quarter of the field, and of those poltron Gruyens, whom to give the better heart he had ranged himself near, he now fell on the track of the Almain-Spaniards. Moreover, several of those who had taken flight rallied round him. Such there were that now played the eager valiant, who had but lately fled ; and such as had broken bridle to cast the blame of flight upon their steeds. Shortly before the battle, by good fortune, he had sent charge to Savigliano for three companies of good Italian troops to repair to the encounter, who being at Reconigi heard the cannon and perceived that battle was given. Whereupon they caused all the arquebusiers whom they might to take horse, and arrived at great speed so happily that they found Monsieur d’Enguien following the enemy, with as yet not a single arquebusier near him. Then these newly come quitting horse, set upon the enemy’s rear ; and the said Monsieur d’Enguien hung with the cavalry now on his flanks, now on his head, pushing the victory. He sent us a horseman with express that we should proceed towards him, for it behoved yet to maintain the fight ; and the messenger found us at the chapel near the gate of Cerizolles, having made an end of slaying with so much fury that there remained not a single man with life, save a colonel named Aliprand de Mandruce, brother to the Cardinal of Trent, who was left for dead with seven or eight gashes ; until Caubois, a light horseman of Monsieur de Termes, returning through the midst of the dead, perceived him still to breathe, though stripped naked ; and speaking to him, had him carried to Carmagnola, to exchange him for Monsieur de Termes if he lived, which was done. The Switzers, while they kept slaying and brandishing their great cutlasses, cried ever, ‘ Mondovi, Mondovi,’ at the which place themselves had encountered hard measure. Suffice, that in our part of the field we slew all that opposed us.

“ ‘ Now understanding that which Monsieur d’Enguien desired of us, both the Switzer battle and our own shaped incontinently towards him ; and never saw I two battalia so readily fitted anew in order : for even as we marched, each man of his own accord fell into good array, and kept always side by side. The enemy, who were drawing off at a great pace, still with shot of arquebuse holding our cavalry aloof, began to descry us ; and when they saw that we were within four or five paces, and the cavalry on their front, showing purpose to charge them, they threw down their pikes, and cast themselves into the hands of the horse. Some killed them, some spared ; and there were those that had each fifteen or a score of the throng around them, fleeing for dread of us footmen, who willed to slay all : neither did they escape so well but that above half were killed ; for as long as our people could find any to slay, so long was execution made.’ ”

If in transferring the relation of Montluc into English as antique as his own French, I had looked to receive any compliment on my success, it were well I had not laid that flattering unction to my soul ; for

my ghost deigned no farther regard to the style of the version than a faint damning praise that galled worse than censure: but I doubt ~~me~~ if the Chevalier de Folard were, even in the flesh, a good judge of composition; and certes his sojourning in Limbo had not tended to improve his literature. But as his coolness could manifestly betoken only either extreme bad taste or bad humour, I magnanimously resolved to pass it unnoticed.

"Your English version," began my capricious instructor after a pause, "may serve our purpose indifferently well; though it might have been desired that you had left the racy style of our Gascon in its original form. On his whole narrative of the battle of Cerizolles, to offer a general tactical commentary, were perhaps not much else than to repeat the remarks, which were hazarded in our last Colloquy on the battle of Ravenna. For, at the distance of thirty years, there are here still presented the same vicious array of the infantry in deep phalangic masses on a single line; the same total neglect of any reserves; the same absence of strategical skill which left the decision of the victory to brute force; and, consequently, the same ferocious and pitiless slaughter. You have omitted to notice that the French army—so slowly was the unwieldy system of the last age relinquished—upon this occasion was still arrayed in order of combat, under the three divisions of VANGUARD, BATTLE, and REARGUARD: with this variation, however, from the usual practice, that instead of having cavalry and infantry intermingled in all, the van was composed wholly of foot, Swiss and Gascon; the battle of the heavy cavalry exclusively, led by d'Enguien himself; and the rear of the Grûyen, Provençal, and Italian infantry, with all the light horse, including the '*archers*' attached to the companies of *gens-d'armes*. But in the fight itself, so formal an array became simplified into two great masses of infantry, and one of heavy horse; and the meagreness and want of tactical combination in this disposition may be judged in the result. The victory had well-nigh been lost by the cowardice of one of these masses of infantry, and was gained essentially by the bravery of the other, aided by the light horse who charged with it: while the battle or main body, composed of the renowned *gens-d'armes* and gallant young noblesse of France, vainly exhausted the fury of their shock against the bristling mass of the Germano-Spanish foot, like the broken billows which recede from a rock of the ocean. On the side of the Imperialists, the arrangements were not less inartificial and unscientific: for all the resource of the Marquis de Guasto consisted in his expectation that his *lanzknechts* would overwhelm the Swiss, and his Germano-Spaniards prove more than a match for the Gascons. The single accident, by which the Grûyens were attacked instead of the Gascons, disconcerted his whole scheme, and sufficed to produce the loss of the battle. The detail of brutal carnage on both sides, exhibits a revolting picture of a system of warfare, in which a ferocity that denied all quarter was substituted for tactical dexterity; and the opposing masses were impelled on each other, upon no other principle than the certainty that the weightiest and the bravest would overwhelm and exterminate the other. At this battle especially, the merciless butchery perpetrated by the Swiss and Gascons upon the Germans, after the phalanx of the latter was broken and powerless, is a remarkable example of the spirit of cruelty which more or less characterized every combat of the age. For here were no

national or religious hatreds to gratify; and the men who remorselessly massacred each other, were on both sides principally mercenaries, without the slightest attachment to the cause of their employers, or the smallest interest in their quarrel. When we afterwards find it computed by Montluc, that from twelve to fifteen thousand of the Imperialists fell in this bloody encounter, and remember, too, that this was out of an army that of horse and foot scarcely numbered twenty thousand in all, we may enlarge upon a remark which I have already made, and be permitted to doubt whether the close encounters of the infantry of the sixteenth century were not far more sanguinary even than those of classical antiquity.

"Though thus altogether, therefore," continued the Chevalier, "this battle of Cerizolles is merely in its tactical features a repetition of that of Ravenna, Montluc's relation is not without some circumstances of distinct and curious interest. The device to which both the commander of the German ~~bataillon~~ and Montluc had recourse in mutual ignorance of each other's purpose—I mean the introduction of a rank of arquebusiers in the phalanx between the first and second ranks of pikes—is remarkable, as among the earliest expedients for combining the advantages of a front of fire and of armes blanches, in the same mass of infantry. So also may be noted, as another attempt to repair the deficiency of the unsupported battle of pikes, the Marquis de Guasto's plan of attaching thereto three hundred arquebusiers as skirmishers: for than this no more was meant by the term of *enfants perdus*—which by the way, my friend, you have rendered but clumsily in calling a forlorn hope. The *enfants perdus* were usually either volunteers or men selected for their activity, who were thrown out from a column as skirmishers, like your modern tirailleurs; and you may observe, that on the occasion before us, the pursuing cavalry were effectually held in check by the fire of the arquebusiers so attached to the retiring mass of pikemen."

"The principal force of the arquebuserie on both sides had been separated however, Chevalier, from the pikes, and seems to have been employed altogether like modern light infantry in the skirmish for the house on the plain which preceded—the general action."

"Yes; and in fact, it was the usual practice to form the arquebusiers and pikemen in distinct order even in the same column. Thus, concerning the order of march of a detachment before the enemy we are told—'Ils mirent toute leur cavalerie devant, et vingt ou vingt-cinq arquebusiers seulement à la teste d'icelle, une grande troupe à la teste de leurs picquiers et le demeurant à la queue, et ainsi commencerent à marcher tabourin battant.' And on another occasion, Montluc observes the same order, placing half the arquebuses at the head, and the other half to close the rear of a column of pikes. But without dwelling farther on these illustrations of the internal array of the foot, the most interesting feature in the battle of Cerizolles is its evidence of the still increasing power of that arm, as compared with the old heavy cavalry. The victory at Ravenna was gained almost exclusively by the French *gens-d'armes*; but here, on the contrary, the efforts of that gallant body proved altogether impotent; and the battle of Cerizolles deserves a peculiar distinction in the history of military science, as the first great conflict, since the classical ages, which was lost and won entirely by the encounter of the infantry."

H. R.

A WINTER MARCH IN CANADA, IN 1813.

THE encouragement given in one of the late Numbers of this Journal to all officers who may have been placed in unusual situations, or in such as may tend to convey any novel intelligence, emboldens me to offer a few observations from my Journal during the march of the 104th Regiment from Fredericton, in New Brunswick, to Quebec, and from thence to Kingston, in Upper Canada. I do not flatter myself that the reader will find anything highly instructive in this relation, but as our regiment was the first British corps that ever performed such a march during the height of a northern winter, a great part of it upon snow-shoes, it may, perhaps, be deemed not unworthy of insertion in this truly national Journal.

It cannot be denied, that at the breaking out of the war with the United States, in the month of June 1812, Sir George Prevost found himself very inadequately provided with troops to defend the extensive line of frontier under his command, being upwards of eleven hundred miles from Quebec to Michilimackinack; assailable at many points, particularly all along the river St. Lawrence from Cornwall up to Kingston, and along the Niagara frontier from Fort George to Fort Erie. His disposable force of regular troops did not much exceed 3000 men to guard all the important points of this very prolonged base; indeed, it was currently reported at the commencement of the war, that the highest authorities of the country were of opinion that Upper Canada would not be maintained with this inadequate force. However, the judicious and firm measures of the gallant Gen. Brock, assisted by the then formidable auxiliary Indian force, which the General well knew how to humour and to wield, saved the Upper Province from being occupied by the enemy in 1812.

The imposing preparations made by the United States for the campaign of 1813, induced Sir George Prevost to run the chance of weakening his force in New Brunswick, which was considered less assailable than Upper Canada. Sir George Prevost, therefore, determined that the 104th Regiment should perform a winter march from New Brunswick to Canada, which was effected as follows. Major-Gen. Smyth, who commanded in New Brunswick, had received private intimation that the regiment was to march for Canada, which he kept secret, though from the frequent drills and marches it performed by companies, or as a corps on snow-shoes, it was evidently being prepared for some movement. On the 5th of Feb. a garrison order announced the intended march. It was hailed by men and officers with enthusiasm, as an effort yet unknown in British warfare, and, therefore, well worthy of British soldiers to accomplish.

It must here be observed, that the regiment was admirably composed for the purpose, having been raised in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, principally in the latter province, from the descendants of the veterans who had served in the former war, a class of loyal settlers, equally attached to the soil and to Old England. There were also a considerable number of Canadians in it, so that these, as well as the New Brunswickers, being, as it were, indigenous to the country, were

thoroughly fitted to endure cold and hardships; good axemen, able to build a log-hut with an axe alone; good boatmen, good marksmen, many of them as expert as Indians in a canoe, and as alert as hunters on snow-shoes. The "*morale*" of the corps was not at all inferior to its "*physique*;" as there is a characteristic cheerfulness in the Canadian soldier, inherited from his French ancestry, which being both lively and good-tempered, tended much towards lightening the labours of a heavy march, or the hardships of a campaign, and accorded perfectly with the more 'dogged and varied characters of the English, Irish, and Scotch, which completed the regiment.

It may appear absurd to describe a snow-shoe to some readers, but as I have felt pleasure in learning what a palanquin is, those whom duty may have called into temperate or tropical zones may be glad to know what vehicle can support the weight of a man on the light and frail surface of his own height of snow, so as to enable him to walk with ease and comfort over it, and where, without such assistance, he would infallibly perish. The snow-shoe is made somewhat like a racket; the frames of my own were just three feet in length by fifteen inches in width, of hickory, (which is tougher and more elastic than ash,) with two cross-bars to connect and render them firm; the network to support the foot is of dressed Cariboo deer, or buffalo hide, strongly interlaced and drawn very tight: that which is perfectly dressed never slackens by moisture, but continues quite elastic, which is of great importance, for if the net of the shoe becomes slackened, the fatigue of the wearer is greatly increased from the want of elasticity in his shoe. At nine inches from the front of it is an aperture, behind the cross-bar, to allow the toes to play in, with a leather strap over it, to secure the toes from slipping, and the foot is firmly secured to this spot by a long bandage of list or cloth crossed over the toes and behind the foot, round the heel, that it may not slip. My shoes cost sixteen shillings the pair, and weighed one pound and a half when dry; they were full half a pound heavier if wet, when the strain caused by lifting them to those who are unaccustomed to snow-shoes, causes an intolerable pain in the tendon Achilles, which the Canadians call "*le mal de raquette*;" in this case, the sufferer must halt for a while to ease his agony, in order to collect fresh resolution to bear it anew, for custom alone enables the muscles to support the exertion, especially if the snow is damp.

The *moccasin*, or slipper, to be worn with the snow-shoe, is also an article of consequence, for if it be not well prepared, it is speedily saturated in wet snow, which, in a long and cold winter's march, is absolute misery: this preparation is anything but agreeable, but as the knowledge of it might be useful to officers or soldiers who may have to perform a winter march in Canada, it is proper to state what experience has proved to be best.

The slippers, or *moccasins*, should fit comfortably over three or even four pair of woollen socks, to keep the foot both warm and soft; it should be made of moose-deer, or ox-hide well tanned, then soaked in strong brine for twenty-four hours, in order to soften the leather and keep it moist; when drained and half-dry, steeped in train-oil for several days, until completely saturated, and afterwards gradually dried at a distance

from the fire: thus prepared, they will last a great while without being penetrated by snow or water; even shooting shoes or boots dressed in this way, are softer and more useful to sportsmen, than all the anti-attrition compositions that I have ever tried.

The officers provided themselves with flannels for clothing from head to foot, besides fur-caps, mits, and collars. The men were also provided with flannels, fur-caps, and fur-mits, but the moccasins that were issued to them were totally unfit for the purpose, being contract articles of hide that had never been properly dressed; moreover, few officers or men then knew how to prepare them.

The next article of importance in a winter march through the forests of America, is the *Tobogin*, or Indian sledge, for conveying baggage or provisions. It is made of a hickory or ash plank, scarcely a quarter of an inch thick, about six feet in length, and a foot in breadth, so as to fit the track of a snow-shoe. The head of the *tobogin* is turned up, like the fingers of a hand half shut, in order to throw off the snow: attached to it on each side are two light sticks, secured by thongs, which form the sides of the vehicle, which, when it is packed, prevent any thing from falling off it. We added a pole behind, in order to assist the man who dragged it in front, by another pushing it on or keeping it back when going down hill. Each *tobogin* was supplied with a large tarpaulin, cut so as to pack in the most snug manner; the men's knapsacks being laid on the bottom of them, and the arms stowed on the sides. The provisions were packed on separate *tobogins*, the daily allowance, a short one it is true, being one large biscuit and three quarters of a pound of pork to each man. The allowance was thus shortened to lighten the draught, as the men had to drag seventeen days' provisions besides the articles already enumerated, and thirty rounds of ball-cartridge per man. A man can drag this carriage with a hundred weight on it easier than he can carry his knapsack.

The light company was also drilled to draw a three-pounder on a kind of sledge, as well as to manœuvre as light troops, but the light-bobs abominated being made dray-horses of, as they called it; indeed, it was very laborious work, though laughable, as the gun would sometimes sink so deep, that in attempting to get it up again, the men also sunk in or fell into the snow; but this gun-drag was finally given up as almost impracticable, except for a short distance.

On one occasion previous to our march, our worthy and indefatigable Governor, Gen. Smyth, who was drilling us, in his anxiety to correct some movement, forgot he was on snow-shoes, and moving too quickly, he tripped, suddenly vanished, buried under three or four feet of snow: several of us ran to the spot where the General lay to offer our assistance; the snow being very light, had instantly covered him, the spot being only marked by an indenture in the snow; it was totally impossible to suppress irresistible laughter, but our determined chief joined in the laugh against himself, and declared he would allow no one to assist him, but would then show us the proper mode of getting up out of deep snow, which he performed very neatly, having been in the country before with the Duke of Kent; after untying one of his shoes, he placed it down firmly in the snow, then laying his elbow on it, in

order to raise his body, he knelt on his shoe, and tied it on anew, then regained the surface. The expertness with which the General performed the operation converted the accident into a lesson.

There had already fallen a greater quantity of snow than had been known during the nine preceding years, and the weather was remarkably cold. On the 4th or 5th of Feb. the thermometer had been as low as 17° below zero.

It had been understood that Indians or natives were to have been sent on to construct wigwams or huts to shelter the men in at every fifteen miles distance, in order to relieve them from the fatigue of hutting themselves at the close of a long day's march, but by some misunderstanding this was not carried into effect.

Every arrangement being completed, and the regiment in good marching order, some detachments having already come a hundred miles up to Fredericton, Colonel Halkett, with the head-quarters and the grenadier company, marched on the 16th Feb. 1813; a battalion company followed on each succeeding day; and the light company, forming the rear-guard, on Sunday the 21st.

It may not be deemed altogether irrelevant to state, that on quitting Fredericton, the whole of the officers felt the deepest regret at parting from a circle of society that had treated them with the greatest kindness and cordiality; where a British uniform, worn with credit and conduct, was a sure passport without a further introduction to the friendly hospitality of the worthy inhabitants of New Brunswick. I shall never forget the morning parade of that Sunday, for although we marched with the best intentions, it was impossible not to feel in a certain degree low spirited as our bugles struck up the merry air, "The Girls we leave behind us," most of our gallant fellows being, as it proved, destined never to revisit their sisters or sweethearts. The company presented a most unmilitary appearance, as it marched without arms or knapsacks, in Indian file, divided into squads, so many to each Tobagin, the rear of it being nearly half-a-mile from the front. It would be needless here to detail our days' marches, as a general outline of them is sufficient.

The first seven days' marches being through tolerably well settled country, we found them comparatively easy, though sometimes the snow might be eight inches or a foot in depth, from the circumstance of the foundation of it being a beaten road, and at the close of each day's march houses or barns to lodge the men in.

On the 26th, while marching in the rear of the company, a person of the name of Wilson overtook me in his sleigh; he had conducted the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald in the winter of 1789, who walked on snow-shoes through the then altogether untracked wilderness from Fredericton to Quebec; he said that Lord Edward had supported the fatigues and hardships of the journey with the greatest cheerfulness and fortitude, and described him as a most amiable young man.

On the 29th we hutted; this operation was most fatiguing and disheartening after a heavy day's march, as it had snowed incessantly, and so heavily that we frequently lost our narrow snow-shoe track, and, if careless, were precipitated into deep snow; and one man get-

ting a fall of this kind caused a halt to all those in his rear for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, until he had scrambled out from his cold bath; but the inconvenience of keeping all the rear at a halt was found so great that it was soon agreed to march on and leave the straggler to regain his place when he could, which was by no means an easy matter, and made officers and men very careful not to fall if they could avoid it, from the fear of having to march some distance in the deep snow.

In order to relieve the men, each officer and man took his turn to break the road, as it was called, by marching as leader for ten or fifteen minutes, then stepping one pace aside and letting the whole company pass him, when he threw off his snow-shoes and marched on a firm hard path in the rear. It must be seen that by this arrangement the first pair of snow-shoes had to break a path in the front, the second pair improved the track of the first, the third and every succeeding rendered it firmer and harder, till the *tobogins* came which travelled on a pretty solid path. We generally marched close along the edge of the river, whenever no rapids intervened to prevent it, and always constructed our huts on the windward side of it in the woods, in order to gain a little shelter. The men's hands were frequently so cold that they could scarcely work; however, as they were divided into squads, the best axemen immediately set to felling young pine trees to form the rafters for the hut, these being trimmed of all but their lateral branches, were cut to about fifteen feet in height; others trimmed branches of pine for thatching it; others felled hard wood and cut into logs for burning; while these were at work, some were clearing away spaces for the areas of the hut, which was done by taking off their snow-shoes and using them as shovels to throw back the snow till they got to the soil destined for the floor, four or five feet deep, the snow that was thrown back formed a high wall round it, which served to shelter us somewhat from the chilling wind; within this area the trimmed branches were placed in a conical or lengthened form and tied at top; they were then covered with pine boughs thickly laid over each: the points of the branches being downwards made it an excellent thatch, quite impervious to the snow, with the exception of a hole at the top, which was left for a chimney. A blazing fire was then lit in the centre of the hut, and all round it we strewed a thick layer of small pine branches, which formed a delicious and fragrant bed: here were no feather-bed soldiers. The next precaution was to close the only aperture in the hut which was intended for a doorway, made just large enough for a man to creep through edgewise, and a blanket, which every one in turn grumbled to give up, served as an inner door to shut out the cold, if possible. But I may well say if possible, as those who have not experienced it cannot figure to themselves the extreme frigidity of a temperature varying from 18° to 27° below zero, that is, from 50° to 59° below freezing. While our feet were burning, which was sometimes literally the case whilst asleep, our heads were in a freezing temperature, as water immediately froze if placed near the inner circumference of the hut. It generally happened that we were as completely enveloped in smoke as an Esquimaux family, but, like them, we found it much more agree-

able than having no smoke at all, as it warmed the hut; moreover, I imagine that sleep without fire in such cold would have proved the sleep of death.

On the first of March we reached the grand falls of the river St. John, 150 miles from Fredericton, where there was a small settlement; we could not judge of its state of forwardness, every spot being covered with a mantle of snow; but the inhabitants appeared to be happy and contented; they said they went down to Fredericton, once or twice a year, to sell or barter their furs for what commodities they required, and added, that their wants were few and simple. After dinner most of the officers went to see the fall; it presented a magnificent spectacle. In summer it is 84 feet high and 900 feet in width, but it was now greatly reduced by the quantity of ice which environed it. The spray, having frozen as it rose, had gradually so condensed itself that it had joined and formed a splendid, irregular, fantastic arch of surprising brilliancy and lightness, in all the rugged and mixed varieties of form which frost gives to falling water, suddenly arrested by congelation. The banks on each side from the same cause were like solid, irregular, glassy buttresses supporting the arch; and the surrounding trees being beautifully fringed with frost, when the sun shone on the ice and displayed the prismatic colours playing on it, the scene called to mind the idea of an enchanted palace of glass, fitter, indeed, for a person to gaze on than to inhabit; which was strictly true, for desolation reigned around—no beast, bird, nor even insect cheered the sight or enlivened the ear, the only sound that disturbed the icy, death-like stillness around was the resistless roaring river, rushing impatiently through its restricted and fringed bed of ice into the gulph beneath, whence surging on it hurried to a considerable distance before the frost had power to conceal it under a bed of ice.

It may be proper to remark here, that at the grand falls was the last military post in the province of New Brunswick, and although I am unable to give a correct description of it from the circumstance of the country being so completely covered with snow, it was nevertheless represented as being from its precipitous situation convertible into a very strong point of defence, the more important as it is the nearest point to the American boundary all along our line of march, and that by which the mail must pass in the winter season to Canada; besides being the only good line of march for troops similarly situated with ourselves, the St. John's and Madawaska rivers, and the Jemisquata lake forming a level road to march on for two hundred miles, a circumstance of vast importance to the moving of troops in winter, as they would otherwise have to march entirely through the brush-woods and forests, which would increase their hardships and retard their progress.

It would be highly desirable that we should gain a little more extent to our boundary in a line from the south bay on the grand lake to Quebec, a little within that followed by Lord Edward Fitzgerald: land in itself unimportant to the Americans, but of consequence to us, as it would prevent the likelihood of their hereafter wishing to gain for a boundary the western bank of the river St. John, which would be fatal to our communication with Canada. Whilst marching

this day, the weather was so cold that several of us got frost-bitten, and one person, an inhabitant of the vicinity of the falls, was frozen to death.

On Wednesday, the 2nd of March, we arrived at *Larouciers*, at the head of the Madawaska settlement; here I began to find the French language of great service to me, as I did through all Lower Canada. The worthy Curé, *Monsieur Rabbi*, was delighted to meet a British officer who could converse with him freely, and accordingly not only invited me to take my billet at his house, but also insisted that one of my brother subs should accompany me, where he treated us with the greatest hospitality.

This insulated settlement is entirely separated from the busy world; a few hundred French are here settled in peaceful retirement: their kind and worthy Pastor assured me that crimes were quite unknown in this peaceful spot, he was their confessor, their adviser, and their judge, and if a difference ever did exist amongst them, it was speedily referred to him, and his decision was final. Their habits and manners were simple and kind, altogether French; like the ant in Lafontaine's fable, they told me they grew enough in summer to supply their wants for the winter, which they passed in mirth and friendly intercourse. From the worthy Curé's description, and the lively and contented air of the people, I should take this to be the only Arcadia now existing in the world. I am not aware that these good people considered us as great intruders, but they certainly did not give us much time to corrupt them, as they mounted the whole of us, officers and men, in sleighs, and drove us through their settlement, twenty-one miles in a day, which by the way was a great treat, and the men vowed it was the pleasantest day's march that they had had.

On the 4th of March the cold was gradually increasing, and an incessant snow-storm filling the track up rapidly, made the dragging of the tobogins exceedingly laborious, especially as we occasionally had to quit the Madawaska river owing to rapids in it which had not frozen, and the thickness of the brush-wood and forest along the edge of it. When we got to the end of our day's march the cold was so intense that the men could scarcely use their fingers to hew down fire-wood, or to build huts, and it was dark before we could commence cooking; if sticking a bit of salt pork on the end of a twig and holding it to the fire could be so termed.

On the morning of the 5th the cold had greatly augmented, and the thermometer once more fell to 27° below zero, together with a gale, a north-wester in our teeth, which scarcely left us power to breathe; indeed, the intensity of the cold is indescribable; the captain of the company anticipated the effects of it, and went on with an officer and a few men to arrange the huts, and to prepare fires for our reception. About mid-day, on turning an angle or corner along the river, I was surprised to find that the head of the company had stopped, which caused the centre and the rear to halt as they came up; knowing the dangerous consequences that might ensue from a prolonged halt in such excessive cold, I hastened in the deep snow to the head of the company, and going along, I observed that almost every man was already more or less frost-bitten, and was occupied in rubbing his

cheeks or nose, or both with snow; in my progress I also was caught by the nose, and when I turned the corner in the river, I really thought I should not have been able to proceed, the cold wind appeared to penetrate through my body in defiance of flannels or furs; I however urged the men on, as soon as we had taken time to lay one poor fellow upon a tobogin whose whole body was frost-bitten, and covered him with blankets. By changing the leading file every four or five minutes we at length got to the huts, having about ninety men out of 105 more or less frost-bitten on that occasion. On arriving at the huts, we found that the company which should have been a day's march a-head of us were still hutted, they had attempted to cross the Temisquata lake in the morning, but the cold wind blowing over it was so exquisitely keen, as to freeze many of his men, that after marching a mile, the captain of it faced about and returned to the huts. It was impossible to get warm that night, one officer literally scorched his moccasins on his feet in his sleep, by being anxious to keep them warm.

The next morning the wind having abated, both companies crossed the lake. The marching this day was very different from any thing that we had yet experienced in our journeys; the sun having begun to have some power on the snow had thawed the surface of it, which froze again in the night, and formed a sheet of thin ice, sufficiently strong to bear a light person, but a heavy man would frequently break through, and sink into the substratum of snow till he was arrested by the firm ice on the lake; this was very troublesome and laborious work, but those who chose to keep their snow-shoes on avoided it, and marched at a great pace over the ice. It was an eighteen mile march, and we were delighted to get to an habitation on the edge of the portage.

We had to leave poor Rogers, who was so severely frost-bitten on the 6th, in charge of a corporal, with the woodsman at the portage, who promised to recover him speedily by means of simples and herbs, though to us his life appeared in danger; he was quite a hideous spectacle, altogether one ulcerated mass, as if scalded all over from boiling water; however, he rejoined us at Kingston in six weeks perfectly recovered.

The next day's march was through a mountainous country, which is called the "Grand Portage;" some parts of the pine forests through which we passed had been burned for clearing, and presented a curious picture. The black and tall grim pine trees, rearing their scathed heads to the sky, seemed like the ghosts, or rather skeletons, of the noble forms they once possessed, and contrasted strangely with the virgin snow on which they appeared to stand. It was altogether a most dreary and laborious day's march, as the snow drift in some places was ten or twelve feet deep, and the constant ascent and descent made it excessively fatiguing for the tobogin men; the descent of the hills was even more dangerous than the ascent, for if a tobogin once got a fair start down hill, it shot to the foot of the hill like a car down a "*montagne russe*" with amazing velocity, excepting where the rider was awkward, and in this way there were several upsets, to the great amusement of all who escaped an accident; thus it was necessary

speedily to put an end to this, as some of the *tobogins* got injured by it, and on this occasion delayed the rear of the company so much, that the head of it had finished its march by ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, whereas the rear-guard did not arrive till half-past five. After our frugal meal of biscuit and pork, we turned, not in, but a usual round the fire on our green bed of pine; but our refreshing sleep was doomed to be broken this night by a novel accident.

The wind being high had so completely dried the top of our pine thatch, that it caught fire, and on waking from a sound slumber, I found myself in a blaze, in a complete "*auto de fe*," for there was no appearance of a door way or outlet, so instantaneous was the blaze; however, a yell of despair from the giant form of an officer of the regiment, who dashed into the hut through the flames, exclaiming, "Holy J——s, my money box!" which he snatched up with the fondness of a father saving his only child from peril, enabled me to dash out after him, dragging my *all* with me, a change of suit, in a hysterical fit of laughter, at the strange lamentation of our brother officer. We were some little time occupied in snow-balling the fire to extinguish the flames, for fear that the men's huts should have also caught fire; but it was a most ludicrous sight as we were floundering in the deep snow, up to our middles or shoulders, not having time to put on our snow-shoes; several of the men and officers got frost-bitten in this adventure.

The next morning we started with joyful countenances, under the impression that it was our last day's march through an uninhabited country, and that the morrow should enable us to march in a region where the axe had mastered the forest, and cultivation, however rude, and in its infancy, announced at least that the hand of man was there; it was so solemn a reflection, that we had been completely left to ourselves for many days, with nothing but snow, the sky, or the interminable silent forest to look upon, that both men and officers were heartily rejoiced when they beheld a worthy gentleman of the commissariat with a horse in a sleigh, who had been sent from Quebec to receive us; and in addition to the Government rum and rations provided for us, he kindly and considerately brought with him an ample supply of fowls, hams, veal and wines, three miles into the portage, which afforded us the best meal we had ever tasted, and gratitude proclaimed our worthy friend ever after, a standing toast amongst us.

After our repast, we moved on in the parish of St. Andrews, to a village from whence we saw spread before us the magnificent St. Lawrence, eighteen miles wide; we obtained comfortable billets for men and officers, and where for the first time in seventeen days we regularly washed and dressed ourselves, in addition to which a well cooked dinner, which more vitiated appetites would have probably called execrable, and good beds, made us forget all our fatigues. Our march from hence to Quebec was along a good-beaten snow road, and marches of eighteen or twenty miles mere exercise for us, so that our last seven days passed away merrily, under the cheering smiles of the worthy Canadians, who welcomed us as a nondescript race that had never been seen in those quiet parts before, being the first regiment that had ever been there, and our merry bugles were quite a novel treat to the Canadian lasses. The country along the river St. Law-

rence up to Quebec was cleared in a belt ; ranging from half a mile to three miles in depth. We passed through several villages almost entirely built of wood, with neat looking churches roofed with tin, so that when the sun shone on them, they presented a brilliant and elegant appearance.

On the 25th, our twenty-fourth day's march, we entered Quebec, greeted by an immense concourse of people, who appeared to consider us quite the lions of the army, after our unexampled march ; the Quebec papers called us in the words of the poet—

“ Fine young fellows, fit to pluck
Bright honour from the pale-faced moon.”

Sir George Prevost, on inspecting our six companies, 550 rank and file, paid us the highest compliments, and to show us that he really thought us in good wind, he ordered the grenadiers and light company to march on the 25th 200 miles for Chambly, to join the light brigade there ; but it appeared as if every general officer who saw or heard of us considered that we were in thorough training, for on getting near Montreal, Colonel Drummond sent me on to Gen. de Rottenburgh to report our speedy arrival, when on my honestly avowing we were in excellent wind, the General said, “ Then he should send us on 200 miles farther to Kingston”—when I reported the circumstance to Colonel Drummond, who was marching at the head of the companies, one of the men exclaimed—“ It's no wonder ; they think we are like the children of Israel, we must march forty years before we halt !” others hoped that as it was the 1st of April, the General merely meant to make April fools of us, and let us off with a fright ; but the 2nd of April undeceived us ; we were off for Kingston.

I do not describe this part of our march from Quebec to Kingston, as many other regiments have performed it, none however in so short a space of time ; it was nevertheless very severe, as the sun had now power to thaw the snow and the ice over the small streams, some of which we were obliged to ford up to our middles, when the water was so intolerably cold, that the sudden shock to our pores, open from perspiration, was not a little trying to the best constitution, and caused excessive pain in the loins.

On the 12th of April we were marching up a gentle ascent, and just as the head files were rising it, there was a general exclamation of “ The sea, the sea—the ships, the ships !” the whole of us spontaneously broke and ran to witness this novel and interesting sight. Some of us had been marching between 800 and 1000 miles in six weeks, with only ten days' halt, during which time we had never lost sight of a forest, when suddenly there lay before our astonished and delighted view the town of Kingston, the magnificent Lake Ontario, and what was far more surprising still, a squadron of ships-of-war frozen on its bosom. It produced a striking and indescribable sensation, as none of us Europeans appeared to have reflected on the circumstance of being sure to find a fleet of men-of-war on a fresh water lake. After having feasted our eyes for a while, the companies resumed their wonted order, and having washed the mud off our legs in a rivulet, that we might appear very clean in getting under the scrutiny of the fair sex,

we made our triumphant entry into Kingston to the sound of our merry bugles.

As my purpose was merely to describe a winter march in Canada, I shall avoid other descriptions ; but as a few general observations may be useful, I may be pardoned for making them.

The comparative repose which necessarily followed our long march, together with good feeding, occasioned disorders amongst the men ; and although we had not lost a single man during the march, many were ill, and a few died from the effects of it ; but it was observed that these were all the hardest drinkers ; indeed, there is no doubt whatever that dram drinking is highly injurious in a very cold country, as the heat that is momentarily conveyed to the body is followed by a re-action, which the cold turns quickly into a numbness, and retarded circulation.

Under the circumstances of a regiment having to perform a similar march, it would appear advisable to use snow-shoes for eight or ten miles daily, for at least a month previous to its march, in order to accustom the men not only to tie on their snow-shoes, and to wear them with ease to themselves, but also to enable them to know how to dress their moccasins properly, and to pack and drag their toboggans.

Indians or natives should be sent on a day's march a-head of the regiment to prepare huts for the officers and men, to cut wood, and to boil water in readiness for their arrival, as I should consider warm tea or warm broth made from portable soup, far more refreshing and restoring than the piece of pork that was allowed to the 104th Regiment.

The men were so fatigued and chilled by the cold on some occasions that they would scarcely exert themselves to cut wood for firing ; and I feel confident, that under similar circumstances, a corps differently composed, might have been placed in a very uncomfortable situation ; but the advantage of having a great number of natives of the country in the corps was manifest.

Brother soldiers will pardon the *esprit de corps* which leads me to say, that during this long march, under considerable privations and hardships, not one single robbery was committed by the men, nor was there a single report made against them by the inhabitants to the commanding officer.

J. L. C. Capt. late 104th Regt.

A RECENT VISIT TO SEVERAL OF THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.*

BY GEORGE BENNETT, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
IN LONDON, &c. &c. *

ISLAND OF ONASEUSE, OR HUNTER'S ISLAND.

DURING our passage from the Island of Erromanga, New Hebrides, to that of Rótuma, adverse winds obliged us to steer far to the southward. On the 17th March (1830), the northernmost of the Fidgi Islands appeared in sight at daylight, bearing E.S.E. about forty miles distant: we were all in expectation, therefore, of seeing the Island of Onaseuse, as we passed within a few miles of its situation as laid down by Capt. Hunter, of the Donna Carmelita, in Horsburgh's Directory; but although the weather was fine and clear at the time, so that land of any height might have been discerned at the distance of thirty miles, we could not perceive it. The schooner Snapper, Capt. Hardy, (being in want of provision,) had also been in search of it in the latitude and longitude laid down in the Directory, but after cruising for two days about the place, and ran forty miles to the westward, could not discover it. On making the Island of Rótuma on the following day, our chronometer was found not four miles out. From these circumstances, this island must be considered more to the eastward.

IFELUE ISLAND, ONE OF THE CAROLINA GROUPE.

On the 26th of May 1830, about eleven A.M. this small island was in sight, bearing north-west about fifteen miles distant. The ship passing within a mile from the shore, enabled us to have an excellent view. It is a small low island, being in circumference, including the sand-banks above water, not more than a mile and a half. It is covered with coco-nut trees in various stages of growth, with other trees and shrubs. Two sheds could be perceived near the beach, but no inhabitants; these were most probably erected either by persons employed in procuring the Bêche de Mer, or by natives occasionally touching from other islands in its vicinity, when passing from one to the other.†

This island may be considered as in the second stage of the formation of a coral island. The industry of the minute zoophytes causes the coral to rise above the surface of the ocean, and to form a barrier capable of effectually resisting the fury of the waves; on this, sand gradually collects, and the reef becomes the resort of aquatic birds: a mould gradually collects from the dung of birds, and the decomposition of vegetables or animals which may by chance be thrown on it. Then a coco-nut, (its rough outer coat protecting the germ, and rendering it impervious to the salt water,) borne by the current from another island, is thrown on the beach, where, exposed to the sea air, it vege-

* Continued from page 482, Part II. for 1831.

† This island is thus described in Horsburgh's Directory:—It is situated in "latitude 15° 31' south, longitude 176° 11' east, by lunar observations, situated to the north-west of the Feejee or Fidjee Islands; is high, of considerable size, and populous, affording hogs, yams, and tropical fruits, when Capt. Hunter, of the Donna Carmelita, saw it in July 1823, and had some intercourse with the natives, who were well armed, and of warlike appearance."

tates and propagates its species: being a monoecious tree, (the male and female flowers on the same tree,) it does not require the proximity of another to enable it to bear fruit; and it is so prolific, that one fruit-bearing tree would soon cover an island. Other seeds also, rendered impervious to the water by their dense coats, are borne by the current, and casual visitors or birds may also add others; thus, in the course of time, a verdant island is produced.

A reef, or sand-bank, runs out from each end of this island from N.E. by N. to E. by N., on part of which a surf breaks. By our observations this island is situated in latitude $8^{\circ} 8'$ north, longitude by chronometer $147^{\circ} 25'$ east. In Norie's Chart for 1825, it is placed in latitude $8^{\circ} 17'$ north, longitude $147^{\circ} 6'$ east.

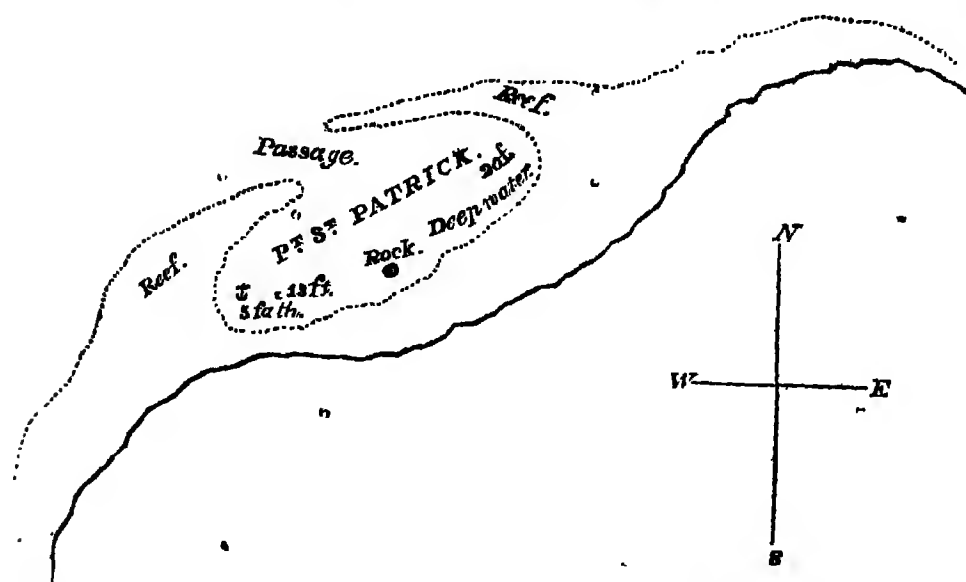
THE ISLAND OF ANNATOM, NEW HEBRIDES GROUPE.

Little information has hitherto been obtained respecting the New Hebrides groupe, but it is to be hoped that the intercourse opened with these interesting and valuable islands, will prevent them from passing from our hands into those of another enterprising nation. In a scientific point of view, a better knowledge of these islands, and an examination of the customs of the natives, will enable us to determine the question whether the Papuan has originated from the African race, as well as to augment our information respecting its botanical productions, &c. In a commercial point of view, these islands are of some importance to the merchants of Great Britain; they are within a short distance of our colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land; they possess sandal wood in abundance, which would prove highly advantageous as a medium of exchange with China. At present our Australasian colonies are greatly impoverished by the amount of specie annually drained from them for the China trade. They would also afford a convenient resort for whalers and other ships when they visit this portion of the Southern Pacific. The northern islands of this groupe were first discovered by Quiros, in 1606, and were considered as part of the southern continent: they were next visited, by M. de Bougainville, in 1768, "who, besides landing on the Isle of Lepers," observes Capt. Cook, "did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades." But Capt. Cook farther observes; "Besides ascertaining the extent and situation of these islands, we added to them several new ones which were not known before, and explored the whole; I think we have obtained a right to name them, and shall in future distinguish them by the name of the New Hebrides."* The island now under observation was only seen from a distance by Capt. Cook, who merely says of it, "Annatom, which is the southernmost island, is situated in the latitude of $20^{\circ} 3'$ south, longitude $170^{\circ} 4'$ east, eleven or twelve leagues from Port Resolution. It is of a good height, with an hilly surface; and more I must not say of it."† It was visited in March 1830, by Capt. Lawler and Lieut. Cole, R.N. in the brig Alpha, to the latter of whom I am indebted for the description of a port discovered by them, and named Port St. Patrick, (having been discovered on St. Patrick's Day,) also of a bay on the south-west side of the island.

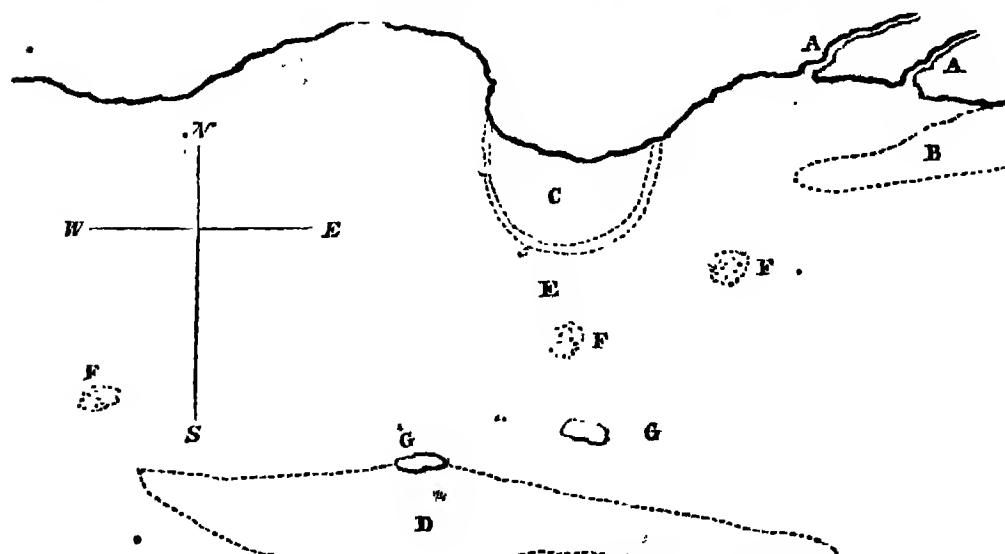
* Cook's Voyages, vol. 2nd. 4to edition, page 96.

† Vol. ii. 4to. edition, page 100.

ROUGH PLAN OF PORT ST. PATRICK ISLAND OF ANNATOM, NEW HEBRIDES.



SKETCH OF SOUTH-WEST BAY ISLAND OF ANNATOM, NEW HEBRIDES.



- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A River. | E Passage deep water. |
| B Reef dry at low water. | F Breakers. |
| C Reef. | G Islands. |
| D A long reef. | |

Port St. Patrick is situated in latitude $20^{\circ} 8'$ south, and on the north part of the island it is of small size, but capable of containing five or six moderate-sized vessels. The directions for a vessel's entering are, to bring a large valley near the centre of the island to bear about S.S.W. which will take her near the entrance, where is a reef that must be rounded as close as possible; and if the wind is far southerly, she must be prepared to luff round and anchor, then warp in between the reefs through the narrow entrance. The bearings when at anchor are as follows:—Island of Tanna, N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Erronan Island, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; West end of Annatom, W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; East end of Annatom, E.S.E.; Entrance, N.E. by N.

About two miles to leeward of Port St. Patrick is another small harbour, having a reef outside: this is considered preferable to the other. On the south-west side of the island there is a fine bay open to the south-west, near two small islands, having a passage with deep water between the islands and the main, with a reef in mid-channel.

This island is mountainous, clothed with verdure, has a very fertile appearance, and is inhabited by a race similar to that of the neighbouring island of Tanna. The part of the island visited by the Alpha brig, was named Kiamu by the natives; and induced many to suppose this to be the name of the whole island, but it proved to be only the name of a particular district. It is correctly observed in a recent work on the Polynesian Islands, that "it not unfrequently occurs, that transient visitors mistake the name of the bay in which their ships anchor, or the opposite district, for that of the whole island." Capt. Lawler and Lieut. Cole landed, and were received in a friendly manner by the natives, who accompanied them readily up the country, and provision of yams, breadfruit, coco-nuts, fowls, &c. were brought off to the ship for sale. The sandal wood-tree (*santalum*) was found growing in great abundance, and they succeeded (by aid of some natives of Rótuma and Tahiti, that were on board the vessel,) in cutting some quantity of this valuable scented wood, in which they were also readily assisted by the natives of the island, for which service presents were made to them. The friendly disposition of the natives manifested itself for several days, and a profitable speculation in sandal wood was anticipated by the parties engaged, but from some cause (supposed to have originated in a Rótuma native belonging to the gang taking some sugar cane from a plantation,) during the time the gang of natives of Rótuma and Tahiti were one morning at breakfast, they were attacked by the natives with showers of spears, which wounded several, and two in so severe a manner as to occasion their deaths soon after; some of the wounded were seen waving to the vessel, and the Captain, who was not previously aware of the treacherous attack of the natives, sent the boats which succeeded in bringing those who were disabled on board; several of these soon after came under my charge. The vessel finding her commercial object frustrated by this treacherous conduct of the natives, soon after quitted the island. The natives of this island differ somewhat in language, although in general characteristics they resemble those of Tanna; they twist their hair in the same manner by separating it into small locks, and winding round each the rind of a plant or a filament of the bark of a tree, to within an inch of the extremity, the winding being continued as the hair increases in length, gives to the entire head a very singular appearance. The women wear the hair cropped close. The men are naked excepting a wrapper, and the women wear around the waist strips of the plantain leaf, dried, and neatly fringed at the edges, reaching to about the knees.

The following few specimens of the language will suffice for the present to convey some idea of its general character, the orthography of the whole being in this instance according to the English pronunciation. In numerals they only extend as far as five, thus:

One, Tee.	Two, Rou.	Three, Esheg.	Four, Ouon.	Five, Egman.
Beads, Aichae.	Go, Bana-ack.	Sun, Ngnar-Singar.		
Arm, Negmack.	Come, Narhes.	Rope, Jowlar.		
Hair, Ne, chenec.	Axe, Bash.			

The mode of burial among these people is conducted in the following manner. The corpse is carried on a mat by four men, before it another man walks, supposed to be the priest, carrying in his hand a Taro plant (*Arum esculentum*;) they proceed thus to the sea-side, and enter the water until out of their depth, where they deposit the corpse, leave it and return with the mat; the man who precedes the corpse throws the Taro plant into the water, and the ceremony is concluded.

Vegetation is here very luxuriant, and vessels might obtain an abundant supply of yams, (which attain a large size, and will keep for a long time at sea,) bread-fruit, coco-nuts, sugar-cane, and plantains, with fowls, but few pigs; the European breed of pigs would be a valuable acquisition to the natives of this groupe, those they have being of small size, with very short legs.

ISLAND OF IMMER, NEW HEBRIDES GROUPE.

The Island of Immer is situated to the northward of Port Resolution, Island of Tanna, and, according to Captain Cook, "lies in the direction of N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. four leagues from Port Resolution in Tanna; and the Island of Erronan, or Footoona East, in the same direction, distant eleven leagues."* On the 25th of April (1830) we had a good view of this island, bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by compass about eight miles distant; it appeared of a moderate height, flattened at the summit, and very woody, with here and there cliffs apparently of sand-stone. Lieut. Cole anchored nearly at the centre of the island with the brig Alpha and schooners Minerva and Snapper, in latitude $19^{\circ} 14'$ south, in thirteen fathoms, rocky bottom, about three cables' lengths off shore. "It was necessary to look for a clear space," he observed, "as to the N. W. of us were patches of coral rock, with only four fathoms water on them." This island is about six miles from north to south, with an arm from the northward stretching to the eastward. Mr. Kerr, midshipman of the ship Sophia, who was for a short time on board the schooner Snapper, landed on the island, and he gave me the following account of his reception. He went on shore in one of the native canoes and landed on the beach, where he found assembled a concourse of natives belonging to different tribes, all armed; those who had accompanied him in the canoe conducted him to the tribe to which they belonged, who led him to their district, they often made signs to him if he desired to have a coco-nut, and if he expressed a wish for one as a refreshment it was immediately brought to him. During the journey they passed other tribes, among whom he threw some beads; at first they manifested symptoms of fear and ran away, but soon returned, picked up the beads, and gave a shout of joy when they perceived what they were. The women displayed great terror and disappeared on his approach. His liberality in distributing beads among the tribes they passed gave offence to that with whom he was in company, who, perhaps, conceiving it was done to gain the friendship of the other tribes, gave him to understand by friendly signs, that if any other tribe

* Cook's Voyages, vol. ii. 4to. edition, page 100.

attempted to take him away or molest him they would fight them. On arriving at the district of this party, which he supposes to be about five or six miles distant from the place at which he landed, he accompanied them into one of their huts, (these habitations were of a miserable construction, being mere sheds) they caused him to sit down, and first bringing him some cooked yams, &c. the chief presented him with a young pig, and each individual who had accompanied him brought a present—some of yams, others of coco-nuts, plantains, &c. After remaining with them about an hour, he made signs of his desire to return; the same party accompanied him, each carrying his own present. They were armed both going and returning, but on entering their huts the weapons were laid aside. Their weapons were principally long spears, but few bows and arrows were seen amongst them. Having arrived at the beach where he first landed, the canoe in which he came from the vessel was hauled up on the beach; they made signs for him to enter, and then placing in it all the presents, they launched it into the water and conveyed him on board the schooner. He made presents of knives, beads, &c. to those who came off in the canoe with him, at which they expressed much satisfaction. They seemed highly to value, as at other islands of the group, tortoiseshell and whale's teeth.

The land is of but moderate elevation, densely wooded, abounding in coco-nut trees, and numerous others of large growth; the natives were tardy in bringing off provisions to the ships, they would bring off but one or two yams at a time, endeavouring to get a high price for each, and were "hard bargainers;" they would only offer one yam at a time, concealing the other in the bottom of the canoe until the first was sold. Pigs seemed to be highly prized; none were brought off for sale; the small ones which were procured were presented by the chiefs to those who went on shore. The pieces of iron hoop which had been procured from the vessels were seen hung round the necks of the natives by a string through a hole bored at one end, the other being sharpened like a chisel. Three other Europeans, who afterwards went on shore from the schooner, were also treated very kindly. These were, probably, the first that ever landed on this island; and the estimation in which the natives held them as a superior race may account, in some degree, for the kind treatment they experienced; but due caution is at all times necessary, for when they become accustomed to the sight of Europeans their savage character develops itself, in which treachery will be found to predominate; an instance of this kind was experienced by a party (as I have before mentioned) at the Island of Annatom. Frequent attacks have been suddenly made on Europeans, and their vessels cut off, when the natives but a short time previously had expressed the most friendly intentions. Capt. Cook named that groupe of islands the Friendly, where the natives had planned the capture of his vessel, and would have carried it into execution but for some disagreements among the chiefs respecting the mode of attack and the division of the plunder; his unexpected departure, ignorant of their *friendly* intentions, frustrated their plans. Sometimes the cause can be traced to the injudicious conduct of strangers, but more often in the temptations to plunder. Europeans, therefore, cannot be too guarded in their intercourse with the natives of these islands.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MAURITIUS.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

I WILL endeavour to give you some little account of this "Ebony Isle." It is of an oval shape and about 148 miles in circumference, with many beautiful mountains and some very fine rivers. The principal town is Port Louis, which has a good harbour, where I have seen from 80 to 100 ships lying at a time, there being a very great trade carried on in consequence of a population of 100,000 souls and the vast quantity of sugar made. The last crop of the latter produced 80,000,000 pounds weight, and as the consumption here is computed only at about 7,331,919, there was exported 72,668,081, the greatest part of which went to England, and therefore poured in an immense revenue to the mother country, as well as giving employment to numerous ships, which, however, are just now badly paid, the freights being very low. The price of sugar here is not more than 20s. per cwt. for the best quality, which does not now remunerate the planter, as his expenses are becoming every day more heavy in consequence of their slaves diminishing and the necessity of employing mules, which are brought here from part of South America, Buenos Ayres, and France, and which cost from 80*l.* to 100*l.* each. The want of slaves induced many of the planters to send for Chinese free labourers, and several hundreds were imported at a great expense; but unfortunately they did not answer, and were obliged to be reshipped for their native country again at the charge of those who sent for them. Bullocks are also used for bringing the canes from the plantation: they are mostly brought from Madagascar, which lies about 450 miles east of this little spot, to which island we have eight or nine ships constantly trading for those animals, which are bought there for about 2*l.* and sold here for 12*l.* or 14*l.* but on landing they are generally thin and require to be fattened, when they fetch 20*l.* or 25*l.*; at best, our beef is very bad, and although at tenpence per pound, it is always disposed of in the Bazaar, where every thing is sold early in the morning, fish, flesh, fowls, vegetables, &c. &c. and unless you go there betimes, your dinner will suffer, as by nine o'clock nothing is left, the heat being so great sometimes that even, in this case, it becomes disagreeable. Our horses we get from the Cape of Good Hope, and also from Timor; those from the former place sell here from 60*l.* to 100*l.*—from the latter place (they being ponies) sell from 5*l.* to 20*l.* as they are generally in most dreadful condition on reaching this island: the plan is to land and sell them by auction immediately, as frequently numbers die soon after, and it is said the average number of deaths among horses and mules is four per diem throughout the island.

The town of Port Louis is very extensive, and there are many fine streets with abundance of shops—the people who keep them calculate on retiring with a fortune in five years—therefore you will fancy what must be their prices and also their profits. The former are scarcely ever stationary, as it entirely depends upon the supplies: for instance, rice (which all comes from India) is at 18*s.* a bag, which a few months ago was 13*s.*; gram, with which the horses are fed (a kind of grain like small beans, which also comes from India) is now 1*l.* 4*s.* which *was* 12*s.* the bag, owing to the short supply. All articles of consumption in like

manner. The present prices are, for a fowl 3s.; turkey 16s. to 24s.; all fresh meat 10d. per pound; fish 10d. per pound; butter, which comes from the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d.; cheese 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per pound; hams, which all come from Europe, 3s. per pound; eggs 2d. to 3d. each; vegetables very dear, as every inch of ground that will produce sugar-cane is planted with it, and the former fine gardens to some of the habitations are now no more. Wearing apparel is also very expensive here; a coat costs from 8l. to 9l.; a pair of trousers 3l. to 4l.; a hat 2l. 8s. to 3l.; boots 1l. 12s. per pair, which owing to the badness of the leather last but a short time.

Port Louis is divided into three parts, as it were, it being situated in an amphitheatre; the centre is inhabited by all the respectable people, and comprises many most excellent houses and buildings, the Catholic chapel and the English church amongst the number. The suburb to the west is the part occupied by about 3000 Malabars, and called *Malabar Town*. They are dressed mostly in white, with turbans, ear-rings, &c. and the females with ornaments in their noses and on their toes, as they generally go barefoot. Once a year they have what is called a *Yamsée*, or a festival in honour of Mahomet, which lasts for about a fortnight, during which time they seem to get no sleep; the continual beating of tom-toms, jingling of bells, carrying pagodas, (which are made of various-coloured paper and most richly ornamented) followed by all the population of their caste with their faces daubed with red, white, &c. have a most ludicrous appearance. The suburbs to the south are called *Black Camp*, the houses being very small and poor, and inhabited by all the free blacks as well as many mulattoes; also a *certain class of females of the population of colour*, who are visited immediately on the arrival of a ship, the crews soon inquiring the way to the “camp.” Notwithstanding the great number of inhabitants the town is remarkably quiet, and after the firing of the gun, which takes place at eight o'clock at night from the 30th of April to the 1st of October, and at nine o'clock the following six months, scarcely a person is seen in the streets, and it is very rare indeed to hear of any robbery or depredation whatever.

The following is the last census of the population, which was taken the 1st of January 1827:—

Districts.	Whites.		Free.		Slaves.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Port Louis . . .	1029	1458	3347	4161	9421	6290	14697	11918
Pamplemousses . .	500	500	508	715	6348	3746	7455	4901
Riviere du reimpant .	304	245	705	752	5121	7035	6130	4032
Flacq . . .	534	487	717	759	5868	3529	7110	4775
Grandporte . . .	476	392	674	716	4237	2530	5387	3644
Savanne . . .	123	92	209	207	2361	1660	2003	1660
Riviere Noire . . .	174	150	272	293	3305	2002	3841	2445
Plaines Wilhems . .	228	185	367	474	4083	2594	4678	3253
Moka . . .	171	151	216	259	1787	1057	2174	1470
Total . . .	4448	3063	7105	8339	42621	26455	51171	38457

N.B. The military, of the number of 1580; convicts and apprentices, the latter to the number of 1486 males and 559 females, are not included.

This census was made by order of Sir Lowry Cole, late Governor of the island, rendering slave-dealing in it impossible.

In 1827 the cultivation was principally sugar, as I before stated, and it is said there were about 35,000 acres in canes; 14,000 in grain; 16,000 in manive, a root with which the blacks are fed; 766 of cotton; 82 acres indigo; 1200 ditto of cloves; 1100 ditto coffee; 15,000 ditto in various cultivation; 117,361 ditto in wood, and 107,000 in savanna, making about 307,509 acres of land. Since the above date a great quantity of wood has been cleared and the ground planted with cane, and the other productions much diminished: scarcely any cloves or coffee are now grown. I should think the number of sugar-mills to be about 200, which are furnished plentifully with water by the rivers: latterly a good many steam-engines have been imported, and found to answer extremely well, and, I should think, there are already 50 erected. The season is just coming in for the commencement of sugar-making, which generally ends about Christmas, therefore this is a busy time for the planters, who have to leave Port Louis notwithstanding it is the gay time.

The races took place last month; we had some very good sport. The Turf-club cup and the Erin-go-bragh cap were won by Major Frazer, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor. The horses are from the Cape and England. The course, on the Champ de Mars, is a very fair one, of about a mile round. The three days of the races, viz. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, the 12th, 14th and 17th of July, were very fine, and there were at least 200 vehicles, and from 2000 to 3000 well-dressed people, which is saying a good deal for this small place. On Thursday, during the race week, a subscription ball took place, 450 present, with a very superb supper. Lady Colville gave some *soirées*, and a ball, in honour of His Majesty's birth-day, is announced for the 12th instant, to which all the respectable inhabitants are invited.

The theatre is a very good one, but has been closed for several months past, and the actors and actresses are gone to Bourbon, in consequence of the promulgation of the act "causing all free people of the population of colour to have the same laws and the same privileges as the whites;" and fearing *they* might come to the theatre, which they had hitherto been forbidden, and thereby cause disturbances (as the French whites detest them and would not sit in the same box) it was considered best to shut up the theatre, which is a great loss to the place, it being the chief public amusement, and indeed the only one we have here.

There is no bank at present; the business is mostly carried on by bills at six months, made negociable and bearing 12 per cent. interest, and those men who have ready cash frequently make 18 per cent. by discounting, &c. and in five years the capital is doubled. Money is scarce, and nearly every one of the planters have heavy mortgages on their estates and are obliged to pay this immense interest, which keeps them poor, and will, I fear, ultimately ruin them. Our medium of circulation is, Spanish dollars at 4s. 4d.; Sicca rupees at 2s. 1d.; 100 dollar, or 20l. sterling Treasury notes; English silver and copper money; also doubloons, half and quarter ditto, with a small copper coin called Marquées, value three farthings.

There is a good circulating library in Port Louis, but mostly French works; also a garrison library, which is now beginning to show itself, patronized by all the *military*, and we have lately got several hundred pounds' worth of books. We have as yet no periodical publications. Our Gazette, which you have seen, is the only one, and you will agree that it is not very amusing.

There is a college here, with professors for each branch of education, where boys get on most rapidly; there are a certain number admitted *gratis* by the recommendation of the Governor; the remainder, to the number of about 300, pay so much per month, and have the opportunity of attending all the classes.*

The established religion, of course, is Catholic: the Rev. Dr. Slater, Bishop of Ruspa, who is an Englishman, is at its head; he has several priests to assist him and obey his mandates. The English Church is now out of repair, and a temporary place is used. The civil and military officers and their families are the chief attendants. The Rev. Mr. Denny is the Civil Chaplain, and Mr. Jones the Military one, who has been here for the last seventeen years. The time he can spare from his regular duties he devotes to the instruction of the slaves; he is a proficient in their language, which is a complete jargon. His Creole sermons are capital, and it is a pity he will not publish them: they would be a great curiosity. He is obliged to come to this post (Mahebourg, which is 30 miles from Port Louis) once during the month to perform divine service, there being always a regiment stationed here, where the 99th regiment arrived on the 9th of last June, to remain till about that time next year, it being the usual period of changing quarters: we relieved the 29th regiment, who with the 82nd regiment are at Port Louis; the latter relieves us next year, the former gives the detachments at present to the posts of Grand River, South East, Black River, Flacq, Cannonier Point, and Poudre d'Or.

Height of the principal Mountains in the Mauritius, and their names.

	Feet.
Montagne Longue	570
Montagne du Piton	858
La plus Orientale des Fayanees	1050
Montagne du Diable	339
Montagne de la Découverte du Port Louis	1063
Montagne des Creoles	1204
Piton des Fayances	1429
Piton du Grand Port	1595
Piton du Canot	1755
Piton de Fonge	1768
Morne Brabant*	1813
Piton du Milieu de l'Isle	1935
Montagne de la Porte	1980
Montagne des Bambous	2063
La plus haute des trois Mamelles	2191
Montagne de la Savanne	2274
Montagne du Corps de Garde	2364
Montagne de la Rivière du Rempart	2537

* Per month—boarders 4*l.*; half ditto 2*l.* 12*s.*, who breakfast and dine at the college; day scholars pay 1*l.* 4*s.* per month; two brothers 4*l.*

Montagne du Pouce	2665
Montagne de Petrebooth	2691
Montagne de la Rivière Noire	2717

The island is divided into nine quarters or districts, which are generally named in the following order.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Port Louis. | 6 Savanne. |
| 2 Pamplemousses. | 7 Rivière Noire. |
| 3 Rivière du Rempart, | 8 Plaine Wilhems. |
| 4 Flacq. | 9 Moka. |
| 5 Grand Port. | |

Each of these districts is subdivided into cantons or arrondissements for the greater facility of communication.

To maintain order, there is at Port Louis a police-office, directed by John Finniss, Esq. formerly Paymaster 56th Regiment, who is styled the "Commissaire en Chef de Police," and who directs all the others of the different districts before named; each of which have, what they call, a "Commandant du Quartier" and a deputy, chosen amongst the natives, and generally the most respectable men, who receive no salary. They have under their orders some "Gendarmerie," to execute the instructions of their "Commandant," to enforce the laws and orders of Government, &c. &c. There is also a "Commissaire Civil" and a deputy for each "Quartier," who is charged with the general police, to register all civil cases, to receive all levies, all declarations of deaths, births, marriages, &c. &c.; to give affidavits and attend to all complaints that may be laid before them. The people all look up to the last-named individuals, and they are supposed to keep order and to regulate every thing in their respective commands, reporting the least irregularity or disturbance that may happen to take place to the "Head" of the Police in Port Louis.

At Mahébourg there is a nice little barrack for the men, but no quarters for officers, with the exception of three or four; therefore, we have to line them, and to pay at the lowest two pounds per month, which is so much out of pocket, the Government considering that the colonial allowance covers every thing. This place is called generally Grand Port, as close by was the first establishment of the Dutch, but it is now nothing more than a village, with a few *chasse mares** of 25 tons employed in carrying round the sugar, wood, &c. to Port Louis, and bringing back rice, &c. for the inhabitants of this side the isle. Off this port was the famous action of Capt. Willoughby, in which we got the worst of it. I have frequently visited the Isle of Passe, as we have a serjeant's guard there, merely to take care of the quarters on it. The once fine battery is all gone to ruin, and the guns dismantled and grown up with grass: this is the case with all the immense fortifications round the island, with the exception of Fort Blanc and Isle Tonneliers, at the entrance of Port Louis Harbour, which are undergoing repair. The French Government must have spent millions of money on this colony; we have neglected to do any thing, putting confidence in our wooden walls; besides there is a natural barrier quite round the island formed of a coral reef, and the only good entrances are at Port Louis and at Grand Port (or Mahébourg).

* Little schooners.

His Excellency has a very nice country-house, about seven miles from Port Louis, named "Reduit," where he principally resides, it being much cooler. He comes into town every Wednesday, when there is a council held, composed of himself, the Chief Judge, the Secretary to Government, and the Deputy-Adjutant-General, who have all the title of Honourable. After the council is over, all civil and military men who may have any business with the Governor attend and are received.

There are a good many public offices here, and the people are appointed to them by the head of the Colonial Department in England: they are all well paid. A junior clerk (for instance) the moment he lands, has 300*l.* per annum, and it increases to 500*l.* How much better they are provided for than the unfortunate "red coats," who, in this command, (except with the senior ranks,) can scarcely make both ends meet. The principal public offices are as follows:—the Chief Secretary to Government, Audit, Branch attached to Audit, Treasury, Interior Revenue, Custom-house, Post-office, Civil Engineer, Slaves Registration, Archives, Matriculi, Civil Storekeepers, &c. &c. Courts of Justice:—Cour d'Appel, Tribunal de Première Instance, Tribunal Terrier, Special Court of Admiralty, Instance Court of ditto, Curatelle aux Biens vacant, &c. &c.

The inhabitants both in town and in the country are most hospitable, and you have only to call on them, and are sure to be most graciously received. They live in the French manner; always the *déjeuné à la fourchette* with wine, and the dinner such as would please even a gourmand, as they have generally most excellent cooks, selected from the most intelligent of their slaves, who are instructed in the culinary art. They are famous for their soup, *fricandeaux*, and curries: the latter with rice is the principal repast of the Creoles (or natives), with a plentiful supply of hot pickles.

Our wine is drunk very freely; for the mess, madeira is imported expressly, and we drink it at about 2*s.* 4*d.* per bottle. Claret we buy here at from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* per dozen. The former we always have on the table; the latter only on particular occasions, such as stranger days, (which, however, come very frequently,) and when we always produce champagne which we drink at 5*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

The inhabitants drink *their* wine generally bottled by themselves from the cask, and it stands them in not more than 8*d.* or 10*d.* per bottle, and is really of very good quality. All the beer comes from England, and the usual price is a rupee for a bottle, or 1*l.* 4*s.* per dozen. It is a beverage that is much prized, and a person who gives a party, and produces good beer and a fine ham, is considered a good fellow. At the suppers given at the balls, I have been amused to see with what avidity the nice young girls call out for the *Jambor*, and I have often been a volunteer to cut up one for the pleasure of helping them. Speaking of the females of this island, they certainly are very pretty and very accomplished; not a house in which a piano-forte or guitar is not sounding, and they are passionately fond of dancing and waltzing, and during the months of July, August, and September, there is a continual succession of these amusements, which are the only opportunities given to see the ladies, who are certainly then seen to very great advantage, as their toilette is beyond my description. Owing to the climate they seldom

leave their houses to walk, and unless you become a visitor by calling in the evening, (which is the time for visiting,) you, perhaps, do not meet but once a year, that is during the *Gaillé*. The young men of the island are now beginning to be well-behaved and respectable, but, unfortunately, their parents, who have the means, do not insist on their sons learning some profession, and consequently they are merely idlers, and, of course, frequently turn out *mauvais sujets*.

I am very happy amongst the natives, and am known by most of them, as I act according to the old proverb, *When you are at Rome, to do as Rome does*. From April to October we dine at six; remain at table till near eight; and when in Port Louis, those disposed go and take coffee with some one to whom they wish to pay a visit of ceremony. From October to April we dine at four; our horses are at the door to mount at six; ride for an hour, and then, if disposed, commence making calls. Your friends are generally found sitting outside their houses under a verandah, where you are offered a chair: soon after a glass of beer or a cup of coffee is presented to you; and after chatting some time, you take leave, and frequently make four or five visits of this sort during the evening.

In the country it is particularly dull; at Mahébourg our only amusement is our drill, boating, riding, and shooting; the latter is a very laborious one. The usual method is to rise at daylight, go about two miles with fifteen or twenty dogs, and five or six black fellows, which are sent into the sugar-cane, which is laid out in patches of twelve, sixteen, and twenty acres, with alleys cut for the purpose of carts bringing the crops off the ground. If the party is numerous, you are placed accordingly, and the dogs and blacks commence the search, and as soon as they "give tongue," you must be on the alert, and start for the place where you think the hare is likely to pass, and by chance may get a shot. There are also some partridges, but unless a good pointer is out, they are difficult to find. There is also deer shooting in the woods, but that I have not yet assisted in. The heat is too great to remain later than half-past eight or nine o'clock in the morning, by which time each sportsman is tired enough.

In some of my excursions I have visited the plantations, where at daybreak the ringing of a large bell, which continues for a quarter of an hour, summons the slaves to appear from their camp, which consists of 300 or 400 straw huts, where they have mats to sleep on.* They then answer to their names, and fall into their respective bands, and march off to their work under their respective commanders, of whom there is one for every squad of twenty negroes; a whip or stick is generally carried by each of them, not exactly for punishment, but as a sign of authority, and to be used only when discipline requires it, and under the eye of the *White Overseer*, who is always moving about from band to band to see that the work is done. About half-past seven, the bell again summons them to breakfast; at half-past eight, their meal of manives,† &c. being finished, the ringing commences, and

* From the climate, cold, hunger, and want of bed-clothes, &c. are scarcely known here. The natives and inhabitants during the very hot weather, to a certain extent, sleep upon a mat spread on cane-bottomed sofas, placed in open verandahs.

† Sometimes Indian corn, yams, sweet potatoes, with salt-beef, and beef occasionally, and on some estates, rice.

they return to their respective duties, and remain till mid-day. They are then recalled by the bell to dine, and repose about two hours, when they are again summoned to labour, which they continue till sunset. If the weather is very bad, they are employed under cover, making shingles to cover houses, manufacturing sugar-mats, and splitting the dried leaves of the screw pine (commonly called the vakoa), and polishing them by friction with a small stone. The females and their children work these into mats for drying the sugar upon, and also manufacture them into sacks for exporting sugar from Mauritius.

The most healthy, intelligent, and strong, are selected for the sugar-making, and during that time they frequently work all night, and for their extra hours get paid by the planters; and if the mill is good and hands sufficient, they will have from nine to twelve boilings in the day, according to the quality of the cane juice; each boiling produces from 4 to 500cwt. and when cooled, it is put in the sun to dry, then beat with large sticks, and put into the sacks, and is ready for exportation; the conveyance, wharfage, &c. &c. makes each 100cwt. 1*l.* 4*s.* which ought to be the price at the sugar-house to pay the planter for his crops.

These are the most interesting particulars I have been able to collect, but I must claim indulgence for the rough and hasty style in which they are imparted.

Mahébourg, Mauritius, 10th Aug. 1830.

E. L.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

BY MISS PARDOE.

It was not in holy ground,
 Bless'd by white-rob'd priest, they laid him:
 But on the field,
 While the cannon peal'd,
 A hasty grave they made him,
 With the brave around.

It was not in costly shroud,
 Sewn by cherish'd hands, they wound him;
 But on the plain,
 Soil'd by many a stain,
 They wrapped his cloak around him,
 While the strife was loud.

It was not by the tolling bell,
 That to his grave they bore him;
 By the iron note
 Of the cannon's throat,
 They cast the cold sods o'er him,
 Where he bravely fell!

It was not by a sculptur'd stone,
 That in after-years they found him:
 They knew full well,
 Where he fought and fell,
 With the bold and the brave around him,
 Ere the fight was done!

NAUTICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE
ADMIRAL SIR J. S. YORKE.

Few who have served with the late Sir Joseph Yorke, or who have known him in private society, can reflect upon his untimely death, without a more than ordinary degree of sorrow, or can recall his character and nature to the mind, without pride and satisfaction.

A man, however, must have a seaman's feelings fully to appreciate the peculiar characteristics of this officer, and he must have a knowledge of the "old school;" for in the navy, as in civil life, the advance of refinement has had its invariable effect of approximating manners and assimilating conduct, and even dispositions to one uniform pattern, or standard. And yet it was difficult to be in the company of Sir Joseph Yorke, without being instantly struck with his appearance, and impressed with a feeling that you were talking to one "not of common mould." Sir Joseph, in allusion to his legs, used humorously to say, that, "take him half-way up a hatchway, he was a passable fellow." There was something modest even in this "half-way," for few men possessed more the *ensemble* of a fine figure. His height, and full and capacious chest, his heroic head and a profusion of black curling hair; an eye remarkably large, penetrating and brilliant, although unsteadily rapid or transitory in its expression, made this officer, when I first served under him, "one of the finest *young* captains in the navy." The eye and forehead, to common observers, are the features of expression; but artists read the passions and character in the chin and strong lines of the muscles about the mouth, and in this instance they were full and energetic beyond what I ever witnessed, except in Lord Byron.

My esteemed commander was well read as a gentleman and as a man of business; that is to say, he was well acquainted with modern history, with all works of taste and amusement, and with whatever publications related to the current business of life in its profoundest sense; but I do not suppose that he had ever troubled "black letter" much, and yet I was often startled at the manner in which he would pour forth, *ore rotundo*, some of the racy humour and quaint drollery of our old authors, which so irresistibly stamp the character and nature of old English, before it was Latinised, Gallicised, Italianised, and every thing else but Anglicised. To hear Sir Joseph address a ship's company was a rich treat. He identified himself with the prejudices, interests and feelings, and even failings of the foremast-men, adopted even their slang, and whilst under a voluble torrent of rich, broad, and full humour, he insidiously poured forth such stimulants to a love of the service, to a sense of discipline, and to a zeal for Old England, that one of his harangues had as fine a moral effect upon a ship's company, as the songs of Dibdin. I recollect very many instances of this.

Sir Joseph took the command of the C——a in 1801, from an Irish captain, whose officers, petty and quarter-deck, were all Irish; and who had succeeded to an officer of all men in the service the most known for keeping a ship's company in a state of "the most admired disorder." I recollect when this Anglo predecessor of this Anglo-Irish captain would not permit a pretty large body of French prisoners to be confined in the hold or placed under a sentry. One day, after a

long chase of a French line-of-battle ship, during which the prisoners were allowed to look out of the port-holes, and even from the chains, at the chase, the drum beat to quarters. On clearing the ship for action it was found, that every breeching of the main-deck guns was cut through, and several of the lanyards of the main and mizzen shrouds were cut even to a few yarns with sharp knives. To this anti-disciplinarian succeeded a captain of a real Irish character, such a one as Miss Edgeworth herself would have liked to have drawn; and many of the old jokes told about "Tommy Pakenham's boys," "the flogging of the pigs" *on the quarter-deck*, "the starboard-watch *bating* the larboard," and the captain "*bating* both with a big shillalah"—until, like Newfoundland dogs, they became dangerous to their master, were realized among this wild crew.

Sir Joseph did not make himself popular by bringing with him myself and other officers, who were "mere English." Probably, no other man in the service could have reduced such a ship's company to so perfect a state of discipline, and in so short a period, albeit the "means and appliances" savoured of the old-school. The vices to be cured were drunkenness, riots and fighting, a most lubberly performance of every duty, an insolence to the quarter-deck, and, lastly, a vile habit in relation to the hammocks, or to avoiding the trouble of visiting the head at night. These offences were never spared, but punishment was accompanied by such salutary addresses to the ship's company, that they contained not only the *code raisonné*; which must ever govern such a community, but it was illustrated and rationalized to the men in a manner so admirably adapted to a sailor's habits and notions, that the effect was incredible. A sort of nautical patriotism was infused into the crew, and for this object no means were spared. When desertion became even alarming, Sir Joseph, (no chaplain being on board,) performed the sabbath-church service, and taking his text—"Shall such a man as I flee"—he gave a practical sermon, full of sound common sense, upon the vice of desertion and on the duty of serving the country—"and fools that came to laugh, remained to pray."

It is extremely useful, not only to the service, but to nature and life in all their duties and relations, to show the horrible effects produced by adopting a principle that bodily pain or corporal punishment are the sole means of coercing human beings to proper conduct. This product of the "wisdom of our ancestors" was the very essence of all things, the *primum mobile* of all good and in all things, when Yorke was brought up in the Rodney school, or in "the good old times." Let us be warned by its effects upon one of the finest spirits and most excellent hearts that nature ever made.

When I entered the service, the discipline was truly horrible, and the individual instances of severity are, in modern times, appalling to reflect upon.

Whenever the hands were turned up, as a matter of course, the shrill pipe was immediately heard, a boatswain's mate flew to each ladder, armed with his stick or bull's —, and with which he slashed the ascending crew indiscriminately, often with a fiendish malice, or a yet more fiendish wantonness. The plea was "to punish the last lubber," as if in a multitude, a last was not an abstract necessity independent of slowness or quickness. Not only was every boatswain's-mate intrusted with the discretion of this horrible punishment; but

every midshipman or mate of a watch had the privilege of "starting" men. Of the withering influence in the service of such a system, I have been the frequent witness, but it is unnecessary to picture forth details of practices now happily extinct in the profession.

Yorke was always beloved by his crew. His men saw in him the ready skilful sailor, the daring intrepid officer, his broad humour delighted them, and the kindness of his heart was inexhaustible. He possessed the mastery of mind which excites awe, respect and love. His crew, in the *Stag*, joined the mutiny of 1797. Yorke addressed them with great spirit. The men declared their devotion to him as an officer, and even intreated that he would continue in command of the ship, but a *sine quâ non* with the crew was, that the — lieutenant should be sent on shore as a tyrant. Yorke would listen to no compromise unbecoming his rank as a commander, and the result was, that the obnoxious lieutenant was dismissed by the crew, and Yorke voluntarily left them, amidst their expressions of love and esteem.

At a subsequent period, in the — line-of-battle ship, a very alarming disposition prevailed among a great part of the ship's company, and the old mutineer's toast of "a dark night, a sharp knife, and a bloody blanket," had been revived among the men.

About six bells of the first watch, the lieutenant flew into the cabin and announced to Yorke, that the men had formed two lines on the main-deck, that some of them were even brandishing their knives as ready for action. Yorke, with the natural intrepidity of his character, flew to the scene of danger, and I never shall forget his large figure boldly and rapidly advancing, and seen only dimly by the two or three lanterns that were burning. Coming totally unarmed to the head of this double line of ruffians, he uttered, with his sonorous full voice, a few of his usually imperative and almost wild sentences, and instantly knocked two men down on the right and left with his doubled fists. Seizing the two next, (men of very large stature,) he drove their, as he called them, "lubberly heads" together with a force that rolled them stunned and stupified on the deck. He then collared two others, and passed them aft to the officers, who by this time were assembling with side-arms, and having thus secured about a dozen, he walked fearlessly through the long line of the remainder, abusing them with every epithet, and ending his abuse by exclaiming—"Have you the impudence to suppose that I would hang such a lubberly set of — as you are? No, by — I will flog every ringleader like —, and not put the fleet to the disgrace of a Court Martial to try such a set of —" The men were awed by the mastery of his manner, and in two or three cases, where one "the bravest of the brave," showed a desire to impede his steps, he knocked him down, and in one or two instances kicked him soundly as he lay on the deck. Thus did he pass forward between the line of sanguinary lawless ruffians, and by dint of his physical powers, his presence of mind and dauntless intrepidity, he quelled, at the expense of a few dozen at the gangway, a mutiny which might have occasioned many executions and floggings round the fleet. The mutiny existed only among a large body of Irish pressed men; and several of the old seamen, when they saw the success of suppressing it, enjoyed most heartily the humorous heroism of the Captain. This humour, of which no idea could be conveyed, except by a knowledge of the individual, never forsook him.

One evening, in the *Prince George*, as the ship was rolling very much in the swell, I was standing by the Captain at the break of the quarter-deck, as the two servants of the cabin and ward-room were passing aft from the galley, each with a large clothes-basket on his head, filled with the crockery of the respective messes. The ship gave a sudden lurch, and the whole basket was pitched from the head of the ward-room servant down the main hatchway. The clatter of the profusion of falling plates and dishes, with the terror and amazement upon the simple countenance of the lad, was irresistibly ludicrous, and Yorke enjoyed the scene to the full. In the midst of a laugh, strong enough to dissipate the bile from any frame, it was announced that the servants by mistake had taken up each other's baskets, and that the crockery projected from the head of the ward-room officer belonged to the Captain, whilst that which was safe was really the property of the ward-room. I shall never forget the sudden transition from rich, broad, and healthy laughter to violent rage; the epithets of "lubber," with reasons multitudinous why and how the accident should have been avoided, were poured forth in profusion. The *meum* and the *tuum* were illustrated humorously, and the result was, a loan of plates and dishes from the ward-room to the cabin for the remainder of the cruise.

In a very long blockade of Brest, the Captain's stock became short, and an awkward dilemma arose. Three officers dined with the Captain on week days, whilst he dined with the Lieutenants only on Sunday, and the balance of hospitality was eighteen to one against the Captain. His object was to find some excuse for not dining with the officers on Sunday, and they of course out of delicacy or pride would refuse his week-day invitations. This was effected with some humour. He came unexpectedly to sup in the ward-room, and showed to the officers two fine water-colour marine paintings he had recently finished. Some of the officers praised the works out of common-place politeness, others out of servility to the Captain, and others from a real love of the arts; but the First Lieutenant, an honest matter-of-fact man, whom Yorke highly esteemed, "damned with faint praise," and found fault that "the ships were represented too close to the rocks." "Rocks!" cried Yorke, starting up in an admirably acted fit of rage, "rocks, indeed! they are fog-banks, as clear as the sun at noon, and never will I again be a guest where such a Goth, a Vandal, a Bæotian, hurts my feelings by mistaking my fog-banks for rocks." Saying this, he rushed out of the cabin, leaving the poor astonished First Lieutenant to bear the reproaches of the whole mess for having affronted the Captain. The invitations for the remainder of the cruise were mutually avoided, but all parties from the next day were as cordial as ever, and when the joke was seen through, it occasioned a great deal of good-humoured laughter on all sides.

I much doubt if there be any officer living, who, with equal opportunities, has done more acts of individual kindness and benevolence than Sir Joseph Yorke, or any person to whom so many are indebted for their commissions. His ear was open to every tale of distress, his eye was always vigilant to discover indigent or unfriended merit, and his exertions to relieve misery and to reward desert, exceeded any thing I ever witnessed. I have reason to believe that his relations

and *party* had often occasion to point out the impolicy of his so constantly exerting his interests in favour of persons who had no electioneering or political claims upon him or his family. His heart was impervious to all such suggestions; and I personally know very many Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Navy, officers of Marines, and gentlemen in the naval yards and Government offices, whose respectable, and, in some cases, affluent condition, is entirely derived from his spontaneous and disinterested benevolence. Several men of merit he raised from before the mast, as well as the sons of indigent petty officers. His coxswain in the *Jason* became a post-captain. The master of the *Stag*, on his death-bed, implored Yorke to befriend his destitute orphan; he adopted the child and patronised him through the service till he left him a post-captain of a frigate. A poor fisherman of Southampton was knocked overboard by the boom of his fishing smack, in a gale of wind, when his little child, not more than ten years of age, seized the helm, and steering through the Needles, brought the vessel safe into Southampton. Yorke took the boy into the *Jason*, educated him, and made him a lieutenant. The son of a working ship-carpenter at Plymouth yard, exhibited superior talents and conduct in a very humble station on board a ship; Yorke gave the boy a clear stage to show his good qualities, patronised him through different grades, till he left him a Commissioner of a public board, with a large income. Such cases are extremely numerous. The last instance of his spirited, disinterested benevolence that I am personally acquainted with, was rather extraordinary. A Commissioner of a public Board had clandestinely drawn up a report to the Treasury against an unfriended individual. The report was full of false figures and false statements, and to prevent detection, the register was kept under lock and key, so that the victim could have no means of defence or exposure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and two Lords of the Treasury Board were made acquainted with the fraud, but in vain. Yorke's political position in the House of Commons at that time rendered it extremely painful that he should either ask a favour or demand an act of justice of the Treasury. Impressed with the very scandalous chicanery and cruelty of the transaction, his exertions at the Treasury were spirited and strenuous, and although they were unavailing, they reflected the highest honour upon his benevolence and upon his instinctive abhorrence of oppression. One of the evil doers, moreover, was his friend, and the brother of an old shipmate, a member of the peerage; but neither rank nor friendship could prevail against a sense of right. The only instance I know of Yorke's doing no service whatever, for an old friend who needed it, and whom he valued as an officer and esteemed as a man above all other persons, was in the case of a gentleman, who was highly qualified by very long services to judge of his qualities, and who bore the following tribute to his memory. "*As a naval Captain, I consider Sir Joseph had much skill, energy, and judgment, a ready decision, and a firm spirit in emergencies. Just, affable, humane, forgiving, and, in a high degree conciliating, he was always beloved by his officers and popular with his seamen, whose attachment he uniformly won and retained, from a confidence felt in the mild justice of his rule, and in his thorough knowledge of the seaman's duty and character. His cheerful courtoisness of the high-born gentleman, wholly devoid of pride, and ever animated*

with an eager zeal for the glory and interest of his country, made him highly esteemed by all who had the happiness to serve under his command or to know him personally."

Sir Joseph was every inch a sailor. The master, attendant, shipwright, and head officers of — yard, were once discussing naval qualifications. I was then a boy, but I was struck, that amidst their conflicting opinions, they were all agreed, that Capt. Yorke understood scientifically and practically more of naval architecture, and of the theory and practice of all that related to building and fitting a ship, than almost any man they had seen.

He was an excellent helmsman and pilot. On one occasion, anxious to prevent the escape of the enemy from Cherbourg, he beat the Jason through the Needles, at night, with a hard gale almost in her teeth.

In a chase, I have seen him at the wheel for four hours in the roughest weather, and his coxswain was the only man in the ship (the Jason) to whom he would resign his post. So intuitive and nice were his perceptions in all that related to "the shipman's art," that I recollect his sending for the officer of the watch, on an extremely fierce night, after he had turned in for an hour, exhausted by his long station at the wheel, in a very anxious chase of six and thirty hours. "Who is at the wheel, Mr. —?" was the first question.—"Askew, the coxswain," was the reply. "That's impossible—Askew never steered the ship in this manner—it is some lubberly quarter-master,"—and this was the fact, for the coxswain had left the wheel, and Yorke, when he woke in his cot, perceived the inferiority of the steering by the motion of the ship.

It is a pity that his admirable method of training his men at the guns, was not followed, or the subject thought of in the service, till our war with America taught us that "gunnery was nine points of a battle."

Of this able officer's benevolent exertions to establish the Naval School; of his science, energy and business tact, displayed in the construction of Waterloo Bridge; of his very useful services at the Admiralty Board, and of his Parliamentary duties, the world are too well aware, to render it necessary that I should even allude to the subject. Nor has it been necessary for me to refer to the activity of his services when afloat; or to that, perhaps, excessive courage which induced him to attack the Dutch squadron and decide the fight, yard-arm-and-yard-arm, rather than wait for his friends astern. Yorke was Rodney's aide-de-camp in the battle of 1782, a battle in which infinitely more was taught than the breaking of an enemy's line. The practice of interminable manœuvres, which ended in nothing but vapouring and a waste of powder, was broken through, and the English way of gaining a victory by close quarters revived. Sir Joseph Yorke imbibed the lesson—it was congenial to his nature.

W.

MEMOIR OF THE SERVICES OF THE LATE GEN. LOFTUS.

GEN. WILLIAM LOFTUS, late Lieutenant of the Tower and Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, was lineally descended from Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was the male representative of a family that has been thrice raised to the peerage, and frequently knighted, previously to the creation of the baronetcy by King James.

He entered the army on the 2nd of June, 1770, as a Cornet in the 9th Light Dragoons; in the September following he exchanged into the 17th Light Dragoons, and in the year 1775 embarked with that regiment for America. During the action at Bunker's Hill he volunteered with a dismounted detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons as a reinforcement to the troops engaged, which was much wanted, and the following day the Commander-in-Chief directed, in public orders, that Cornet Loftus should have the rank of lieutenant in America.

In May 1776, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in his regiment, and upon the evacuation of Boston proceeded with it to Halifax, and was employed at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, as an assistant engineer in erecting forts and works at that place.

In August 1776, he landed with the army on Long Island, and was with the advance on the night previous to the battle of Bedford, and the next day was particularly engaged with a squadron of the 17th Light Dragoons, whose conduct was so conspicuous as to entitle them to the personal thanks of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir William Erskine, and after the action he had the honour to be selected by Sir William to get intelligence of the enemy's situation, when with two light dragoons he passed the different outposts of the enemy, and succeeded in gaining much valuable information, for which he received Sir William Erskine's thanks.

Lieut. Loftus was with the detachment of the army under Sir William Erskine when, with the 17th Light Dragoons and 71st regiment, he defeated Gen. Udell's corps of cavalry and infantry and took that General prisoner.

He was in the action of Pelham's Manor, at a particular period of which he was sent to Lord Cornwallis to act as his aide-de-camp, and his services on that day were acknowledged by Lord Cornwallis in the most flattering manner.

At the battle of the White Plains he was sent by the Commander-in-Chief, with a detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons, to lead the Hessian grenadiers across the river Brunk, on which occasion he was wounded and had a horse shot under him. He was with Lord Percy's brigade at the attack and taking of Fort Washington.

On the 28th of November 1776, he was appointed to a company in the 44th, having no hopes of promotion in his own regiment.

On the 18th of January 1777, he was ordered by Gen. Knyphausen, with 100 men, to defend a pass at Kingsbridge, upon New York Island, when he was again wounded, but defended the pass to the expressed satisfaction of the General.

In March he was with Colonel Bird's expedition up the Hudson's river, when the whole of the enemy's stores at Peck's Hill were de-

stroyed and their magazines blown up. He was actively employed with the army in its various actions and movements in the Jerseys during the campaign of 1777, until appointed to the 3rd Foot Guards, when he returned to England, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the staff of Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and subsequently to that of the Duke of Portland, whose friendship he experienced during the remainder of his Grace's life.

In 1784 he purchased his company in the 3rd Guards, and in 1794 raised the 24th Light Dragoons, and in October was appointed Colonel of the regiment.

In May 1796, he became Major-General, and was placed upon the English staff, eastern district, and in 1797, at the particular request of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was removed to the Irish staff, and appointed to a command at Cork, and received the freedom of that city for services rendered it, and where, by his vigilance in that disturbed period, he awed the disaffected and gave spirit to the loyal.

In 1798 he commanded the camp at Loughlingstown, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was removed into the county of Wexford. He commanded a brigade at Vinegar Hill. The attack of the north side of the hill was allotted to him: here the rebels had a strong line of works, but having left a small hill unoccupied, which allowed them to be flanked, some guns were with much difficulty put into position upon it, and a destructive fire opened, under cover of which, with the Dumbarton Fencibles, he ascended the hill on the north side, while Gen. Lake, on the south side, ascended with the light troops, both driving the rebels before them, and the two generals shook hands in the midst of the enemy's guns and ammunition left behind in their flight. Upon the landing of the French in that country he was ordered over with a brigade of English militia.

In 1800 he was removed to eastern district, England. In 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant-General and removed from the staff. In September 1807 he was appointed Governor of Dumbarton, and on the 7th of September, 1810, to the Lieutenancy of the Tower. In 1809 he was again on the staff in command of the eastern district.

He was twenty-three years in Parliament, giving a steady support to that Government which so gloriously supported our Constitution in Church and State.

He was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of Maceauel King, Esq. of Lisson Grove, County of Dublin; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of George first Marquis Townshend.

The whole tenor of his private life was most exemplary—an excellent husband, the best of fathers, and a sincere friend. He left a numerous family to deplore his loss.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL CHURCH.

THE connexion of Gen. Sir Richard Church with the cause of Greek Independence, is to be dated from a period long previous to that of the revolution. He was appointed by Gen. Oswald, in 1812, to receive the submission of the French garrison of Zante, and while our troops occupied that island, he was ordered to form a regiment of Greeks, under the name of the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry. Of that regiment he had the command as Major, and when, after its being completely organized, Lieut.-Colonel Oswald was appointed its superior officer, Major Church, feeling the injustice of a step which deprived him of the fruits of arduous exertion, made an application to the Horse-Guards, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, on condition of his forming a second regiment, of which he was to have the chief command. In spite of the obstacles opposed to him, Church succeeded in his object. At that period he visited the court of Ali Pashà at Joannina, in the uniform of a naval-officer, but his person had been so accurately described in proclamations issued to prevent the accomplishment of his views, that one of these printed papers was placed in his hands by the Pasha, and his dress alone hindered him from being recognized and detained. From Albania, Church proceeded through Thessaly to Constantinople, and returned through the Morea to Zante, having induced a sufficient number of Greeks to enlist under his command. With these troops Church received the submission of Ithaca, and led the forlorn-hope at Santa Maura, where he was severely wounded in the left arm. They subsequently were removed to Malta and Messina; at the latter place they were disbanded in 1814, receiving, 'instead of half-pay, eighteen months' full-pay above their arrears. In those two regiments were enlisted almost all the military chiefs of the Morea, and several of the Rumeliots. Colocotroni, Nikitas, Anagrostaxas, Crysospathis, Petimezzas, Calogeros, Vlachopoulos, and several others, whose names have figured in the revolutionary war, served in them, and frequently mention in the warmest terms the cordial feeling and zealous efforts of their old commander. Among the documents preserved at the Colonial Office, there will, no doubt, be found a communication addressed by Colonel Church to Government, anticipating a rising in Greece, and dated either in 1812 or 13.

Soon after the revolution had broken out, an address was forwarded from the above-named officers to the General, who then held the distinguished post of Alter-Ego, and Lieut.-General of six provinces of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, inviting him to join the cause, and it is certain he was only prevented from then doing so, by the disturbances which had arisen in Naples, and his subsequent engagements both there and in England. At the commencement of 1826, he began to treat with the Greek Deputies on the subject, but they, unprovided with orders from home, and being, indeed, kept ignorant as to the real state of Greece, and farther discouraged by divisions among themselves, and by the disastrous condition of their affairs both at home and in this country, could enter into no positive engagements. It was then that the General determined on listening only to the impulse of his own feelings. Quitting the English service, he went to Naples, in order to settle his affairs in that country, and then to embark for Greece. There he received a renewed invitation from all the military chiefs, and this was accompanied by a request from the Provisional Government, to at once place himself at the head of their armies. On his arrival in March 1827, he found the country in the most serious danger; Missolonghi had fallen, Athens was besieged by the Rumeli-Valessi, and was in want of everything; and at the same time Colocotroni and his party had formed a congress at Hermione, in opposition to that of the Government at Egina. The advice of Commodore Hamilton had little influence upon those of Hermione, as he was considered

partial to Mavrocordato and Zaïmis the heads of the opposite faction, and certainly the best men of Greece. The efforts of Church, aided by those of Lord Cochrane, who arrived a short time after him, were successful in uniting the two parties in one assembly at Troezen, and thus Greece was saved at that period from a civil war, which would at once have annihilated every hope of her regeneration. There was a total want of funds to form a military chest, and even for provisions for the army the General was forced to have recourse to the agents of the French Greek Committee. Lord Cochrane placed at his disposal 12,000 dollars from a sum furnished him by the same body, and with that small amount Church commenced his military operations, by sending troops, and hastening himself to support Gen. Karaïskaki, who then was attempting, after various successes in Eastern Greece, to relieve Athens. Previous to that officer's arrival in the vicinity, Colonel Fabvier had, at the request of the Government, thrown himself into the fortress with 600 regulars, each carrying a certain quantity of ammunition, of which the garrison stood much in need; but when he attempted to again leave the fortress, as he had previously planned, the Greek officers prevented him, by threatening to withdraw themselves with him, and thus placing it on his responsibility if the Turks became masters of the citadel. I mention this circumstance, as the Greeks accuse the Colonel, (whether rightly or wrongly, I do not intend here to discuss,) of being urged to quit the fortress sooner than he should have done from pique towards themselves, and from jealousy of Church and Cochrane. The expedition in relief of Athens ended most disastrously. The fatal 6th of May 1827 will not easily be forgotten in Greece, as the flower of her troops fell on that day. That misfortune has been attributed to various causes; several reasons may be assigned, and all may be combated. Some say that Lord Cochrane, not knowing the character of the Greek soldiery, and how little they are capable of the *coups d'éclat*, which appear simple to a man of his high talents and desperate courage, urged the General into the affair against his own judgment. Be this as it may, it is certain that even the plan as previously organized, was not carried into effect. Instead of marching directly to the walls of the town, the troops divided themselves into small bodies, and lost time by encamping in the plain, where, without artillery, and protected only by the *tambours* (small intrenchments) hastily thrown up, they were no match for the excellent cavalry of the enemy—nor were they sufficiently advanced to be under the protection of the cannon of the citadel—add to this, that Gen. Zavellas did not make his attack on the olive-grove which lay between the Greek encampments on the Phalerum and the citadel, and which was occupied by the Turks; nor did Fabvier, as was previously agreed, make a sortie from the fortress. The forces of the enemy, which would thus have been divided into three parts, were all concentrated against the corps in the plain. The following letter, addressed by Lord Cochrane to Gen. Church, about an hour before the entire rout of the Greeks, will not be read without interest.

“Dear Sir Richard,—I was delighted this morning to see your operations. More has been done last night to save Greece than since the commencement of the war, because the old system of proceeding by besieging *tambours* is at an end. I hope you will effect the deliverance of the wretched women and children this night. The Turks seem stupified, and their cavalry stand still in amazement! Cannot some operation take place to join your divisions after dark? The navy is at your disposal.

“Believe me, yours most sincerely,
“COCHRANE.”

“6th May.

The Greek army being sensibly diminished by this defeat, and by the constant desertions which followed it, the patience of Gen. Church was put to the severest test in keeping the remaining troops in their positions, till he had concerted plans to cut off the enemy's resources. Those only who were,

in subordinate degrees, participators in the anxiety and trials he had to submit to, can appreciate the perseverance with which he, for three weeks, combated the desire of the soldiery, urged on by their officers, to withdraw from the heights of the Phalerum. Finding at last that it was useless to resist, he consented, and the embarkation took place without the loss of a man, and in a manner which would have done credit to the most regular army. The Turks were surprised at break of day to find that the Greek positions had been vacated, without the least appearance of any movement, and that not even a gun was left in the entrenchments.

Gen. Church then removed his head-quarters to Egina, and took immediate measures for returning to cut off the provisions of the besieging army, as he had, by a messenger dispatched purposely into the citadel, informed the garrison he intended to do. But this step was rendered unnecessary by the unexpected surrender of the fortress, although the chiefs who held it had a few days previously rejected, in a spirited manner, the proposals made them by the Seraskier, and which Church had authorised them to accept, if they knew they could not hold out. It is to be remarked that Admiral de Rigny came, at the request of Fabvier, purposely from Smyrna, to be the organ of the propositions of the Pasha. The Greek chiefs, immediately on their arrival at Egina, accused Fabvier of treason, he retorted the charge, but these recriminations offered no satisfaction to those who felt that the loss of Athens was a serious and almost overwhelming blow to the liberties of Greece.

Among those who had fallen at Athens was Notari, the chief of the fortress of Corinth; and the Suliots, desirous of getting a footing in the Morea, had been chiefly instrumental in breaking up the encampment on the Phalerum, that they might hasten to seize that citadel. The Moreots of Colocotroni's party had also united to dispossess Grivas who held the Palamide at Napoli, and they, on that account, were equally anxious to remove their troops from before Athens. The Suliots found no opposition, as they agreed to pay the garrison the amount of arrears due to them, and the General, well knowing the character of the men he had under his orders, wisely confirmed them in the command of the fortress, of which they had managed to gain possession. Colocotroni failed in his attempt on the Palamide, and a civil strife was once more kindled. It seemed as if the chiefs, despairing of the fate of their country, were only intent on obtaining these temporary commands, which would either enable them to oppress the citizens for their own advantage, or raise themselves to some momentary authority. The government, against the advice of the General, determined to remove to Napoli, thus placing themselves under the very guns of a fortress held by a turbulent and refractory soldier; and the General having settled the affair of Corinth, and made stipulations with the Suliots, by which they bound themselves to hold the Acrocorinth under his orders, hired vessels from the Ipsariots, and prepared to attack Negropont. He removed his head-quarters to Salamis, and his troops were embarked for a descent on that island, which he was prevented from effecting by a want of provisions and ammunition. He applied to the commission charged with the distribution of provisions sent from France, but Colonel Heidrele, perhaps to prevent the General's attempting an enterprize in which he had himself failed, and perhaps still more to show the power which the means placed at his disposal gave him, refused to support the General, and he was therefore forced to remove to the Isthmus of Corinth, and to wait there until he could procure means of effecting what he had in view for the advantage of Greece. It was while he was encamped at Cenchræ on the Isthmus, that the General received orders from the Government to march upon Napoli, which had become the theatre of a civil contention between Grivas, who held the Palamide, and Fobomaras who held the lower fortress. He went there much against his will, passed a month in endeavouring to reconcile the two chiefs, but he found each of them (the Government now siding with the one, then with the

other) only anxious to secure his approbation for himself and his condemnation of his antagonist. In the meantime, the treaty of July 6th became known in Greece, and the General was desirous of obtaining successes which might give the Greeks a title to better conditions from the Allies, and seeing that nothing was to be gained from interfering in their party quarrels, he withdrew once more to the Isthmus, having first addressed to the Legislative Body a protest against the conduct of the three Governors, which was soon after echoed by the Admirals of the Allied Powers.

From the commencement of the Revolution, the season for the gathering in of the currants had been the period for party strifes, every one desiring to appropriate to himself a portion of the rich harvest. This year those fatal contentions were avoided by the patience of the General; he spent many days in discussing, with the various persons concerned, the proper rates of partition, and he had once more an arduous duty to prevent the recurrence of those disorders, which would at so momentous a time have occasioned serious injury to the country.

The entry of the Greek vessels into the gulf of Lepanto, and a decided advantage gained by their two officers, Thomas and Hastings, at Salona, encouraged the Greeks; and Gen. Church having concerted measures with Lord Cochrane, marched as far as Vostitza, in order to proceed to Cape Papa, where he intended to embark for western Greece, but orders sent by Admiral Codrington, and delivered by Lord Ingestrie, forced him to delay that enterprise. Had he had sufficient men and means, he would have turned the battle of Navarin to advantage, but being deprived of all support, he was reduced to the necessity of waiting for the arrival of Count Capodistrias, who, it was expected, would assist his military operations. In November 1827, the General embarked with about 800 men for Dragamestro, on board the Greek steam-vessel, commanded by Capt. Hastings. He gained some advantages there, and the Turks abandoned the country in the neighbourhood of the Aspro-potamos. With the trifling means placed at his disposal, he continued to gain slight successes in the environs of Dragamestro, Macbala, &c.; and in May 1828, he made an attack by sea on Anatolico, the difficulties of which enterprise can only be conceived by those who know the localities. The soldiery were obliged to wade up to the middle in water and mud to procure their rations of bread. That attack failed from the blowing up of a boat containing the rockets, and Capt. Hastings, after a display of the most brilliant conduct, being wounded, it was found necessary to retreat.

On fixing his head-quarters at Ágio Sôrti, the General experienced so much annoyance from three commissaries appointed by Capodistrias, and who seemed to have orders to oppose him, that he addressed a letter, from which the following is an extract, to the Count. The answer, from which I also add an extract, will best bear testimony to the services of the General.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SIR RICHARD CHURCH TO COUNT CAPODISTRIAS, FROM AGIO SORTI, 7TH MAY 1828.

“ Au reste il paraît que la Commission a des pouvoirs supérieurs à ceux du Général-en-chef—que c’est à lui à dire ce qui est nécessaire, et ce qui ne l’est pas pour l’armée, et qu’elle n’est en rien subordonnée au Général. Enfin je vois qu’il est de mon devoir de vous prier d’envoyer quelqu’un à commander les troupes à ma place, car je ne me reconnais plus comme Général-en-chef, et il y a d’autres qui font d’observations semblables, d’abord en voyant les ordres à la commission adressés à l’armée sous les ordres du Général Church. Enfin j’avais pour quelque temps l’intention de demander s’il y avait quelque changement à mon égard, mais j’en vois à présent l’inutilité, et s’il vous plaît d’envoyer mon successeur je lui remettrai le commandement immédiatement, car je dois quelque chose à moi-même, et je pourrai tout souffrir hormis humiliation non-méritée, mais en même temps je vous déclare que ce n’est que quand je ne peux plus, quand j’ai bu jusqu’à la dernière goutte la coupe amère de pénibles services en Grèce que je cède mon poste à qui

vous voudrez envoyer le prendre, et je rendrai bien vite compte de mon administration et commandement."

EXTRACT FROM THE ANSWER OF COUNT CAPODISTRIAS TO GEN. CHURCH.

"Je me résigne sans découragement à toutes les difficultés nouvelles dont m'environne la perte qu' Ibrahim Pacha nous envoie de son camp. Je me résignerai de même aux résolutions que voudront prendre les étrangers distingués au service de la Grèce. Mais vous, mon cher Général, vous ne serez pas de ce nombre, et je compte sur vous comme sur moi-même. Les intrigants, (et ce pays n'en manque pas) s'efforceront de vous faire envisager tout ce qui a été fait jusqu'ici par le Gouvernement à l'égard des armées comme n'ayant pour but que de vous faire retirer de votre commandement. J'en appelle à la loyauté de votre noble caractère. Auriez-vous une si pauvre opinion de moi pour me supposer capable d'un pareil dessein? Je vous le repète, je me respecte, et je vous respecte trop, pour descendre à ce sujet dans des détails qui auroient l'air d'une apologie. * * * J'ai besoin de votre bras, de vos lumières, et de tous les sentiments que vous avez voués à une nation qui s'honore de vous avoir confié la conduite de ses braves."

Had these words of the Count been followed up by a line of conduct corresponding with them, the General would have had no reason to complain—but he was constantly thwarted; the commissaries were withdrawn to make room for one who wedded with them in his opposition to the General's measures, and whilst the Count urged him to push forward his operations as the "*acte de possession*" would greatly influence those who had to fix the limits, he withheld the contingency of troops which he had promised, and without which nothing could be undertaken of an important nature. The inhabitants joined the army, but orders were given to the commissaries to refuse rations to the new troops, although they wished for nothing besides. In fact, as it is not intended here to discuss the President's conduct, but only to point out the difficulties which Sir Richard Church had to contend with, I will account for them by saying, that the Count, even whilst writing the above lines, confessed to a friend, that he had no intention of leaving the army under the command of Gen Church; and that this plan, which he follows on all occasions, as in those of Fabvier and Ipsilanti, is rather to force his officers to withdraw themselves, by exposing them to all manner of annoyances, than to openly deprive them of their authority. Bassano, who had served during the French war as a privateer, and had subsequently been the prisoner of Ali Pacha, but the vigour of whose youth had yielded to age and misfortune, was chosen to command the flotilla which was to co-operate with the General in the attack on Prevesa. The incapacity of that officer rendered the success less important than it might have been, but the small vessels commanded by Hydriot officers penetrated into the gulf of Arta, in spite of the fire from the batteries. Of the few troops which the General had under his orders, Gen. Dentzel, the chief of Sir Richard's staff, instigated by the hope held out to him of succeeding to the chief command, withdrew a large portion, but in spite of all opposition, the General, with surprising patience and perseverance, by sharing willingly in the many privations which his officers and soldiers had to submit to, and still more by the affability and kindness which particularly distinguish him in his intercourse even with the lowest man of the army, contrived to induce them to march against Vonitza—he himself was the first man who entered the town, in spite of the fire from the fortress, and the inhabitants and soldiery having capitulated, were safely conducted to Prevesa. At Coronisi he withstood the attack led on by the Seraskier in person, and before May 1829, he found himself in possession of all the southern line of the Gulf of Arta, and having encamped at Mairmoros, he fortified those difficult passes, rendering it impossible for the Turks at Lepanto, Missolonghi, and Anatolico, to procure any supplies or assistance from Joannina. Whilst he held those positions, he had frequent invitations from the Turks of Arta to come and receive the surrender of that fortress and town, but they added that, to keep up appear-

ances, the number of troops he had to lead there should exceed their own. Indeed, many Turkish proprietors began to sell their land, houses and gardens; but the General in vain applied for means to allow him to take advantage of this favourable circumstance. Count Agostino Capodistrias was sent by his brother the President to receive the submission of Lepanto and Missolonghi, when the measures taken by Gen. Church had reduced them to the last extremity. This was so glaring an injustice to the army of Western Greece, that the General, seeing at the same time that he had accomplished the great aim of establishing a reasonable frontier, determined to proceed to Ægina for the purpose of personally representing to the President the wants of the army, and the necessity of doing justice to their arduous exertions. No compliments were wanting on the part of the Count; but business was put off under different pretexts; and when at last an audience was obtained, the observations of the General were listened to with a coolness amounting to perfect indifference, and the interview ended by Sir Richard's reproaching the Count with duplicity and disloyalty, and announcing to him his intention of laying before the National Assembly, from which they had both received their respective authorities, an account of his actions, and of his motives for abandoning the command of the armies of Greece. Packed and composed as that corrupt body was, it could not be expected that they would listen to a frank and loyal address, having for its object to impugn the conduct of the Provisional head of the Government. The address was referred to a committee, which pronounced it inadmissible, yet it was in part read, and then thrown out by the clamours of men, who were either blinded by personal interest, or terrified by the lustre of the bayonets which glittered on all sides of this National Congress. The address has already been at full length before the public; it stated the services of the military, and demanded rewards for them—gave a brief and modest comparison of the state of Greece at the time the General accepted the command, and when he divested himself of it; and it ended by the General's giving in his resignation, and accounting for that step by the impossibility of his uniting to forward, or tacitly harmonizing in the plans of the Provisional Government. His resignation was accepted, for Count Capodistrias completely ruled the measures of that assembly, and he retired to await at Ægina a change in the affairs of Greece.

The circumscribed limits assigned to the new state, once more called upon him to show that attachment to the liberties of a country, for which he had suffered so much and so long, and from which the indignities which the Government had offered him, could not force him to withdraw himself, until he saw the object for which he had made so many sacrifices, her independence, securely established. The candid and soldier-like feelings exhibited in the few observations which he has drawn up relative to the boundaries of the new State, evince a knowledge of all that belongs to the subject, and sentiments of the most noble nature. He exulted in the appointment of Prince Leopold to the new throne, because he knew, in common with all those who are really acquainted with the state of the country, how advantageous the change would be to Greece, how honourable to the Prince himself, and he has shared in the disappointment which the Prince's resignation excited among all ranks of persons in that country.

Gen. Church still remains in Greece, despising the petty annoyances which he occasionally meets with, and only awaiting a new order of things, either to again enlist in her service, or to return to a home from which his long absence best shows his devotion to the cause he has espoused.

I shall conclude by remarking, that Gen. Church's exertions have had no remuneration for their object. His rank in Europe had already been superior to that which he filled in Greece—his services have been unpaid—and the large advances which he has made have not been as yet returned to him.

G. L.

GEN. KELLERMAN'S CHARGE OF CAVALRY AT MARENGO.

IN those eventful pages which record the military deeds of Buonaparte, there is hardly any name more frequently occurring than that of Kellerman. A child of the Republic, he rapidly fought his way to advancement, and his early reputation as a cavalry officer, placed him almost from the commencement of the campaigns in Italy, at the head of a brigade. In this command it was that he earned his never-fading laurels of Marengo, by the charge which decided the fate of that long and bloody conflict. From that time until the battle of Waterloo, we scarcely find a single action of importance without mention of Kellerman at the head of either a brigade or a division of heavy cavalry. That so many of his contemporaries and even several of his juniors should have risen to the rank of Marshal during the wars of the empire, while he, though always employed, was never suffered to rise beyond the rank of a general of division, must seem strange to those unacquainted with the true cause. His talents in the field are sufficiently attested by his many gallant and successful exploits. Though a cavalry general, corps of infantry were often placed under his orders, and his being appointed one of the commissioners in such a transaction as the celebrated Convention of Cintra, shows the confidence placed by his comrades in arms in his abilities of negotiation. Still Kellerman was not allowed to rise, and although the following narrative will go far towards accounting for the reasons, it may be well to observe, that Buonaparte's personal dislike to him was notorious among the higher ranks of the French army, and was supposed to originate not more in an original jealousy upon the particular point in question, than in resentment at the temerity of Kellerman, who made no scruple at all times of attributing his want of favour to his own determined refusal to part with any of his first credit, and to his resolutely maintaining his claim to a large share of the success of Marengo. But as if this distinguished officer had not endured enough injustice at the hands of Napoleon, an artful attempt has been made by Gen. Savary (Duc de Rovigo) in his published Memoirs, not only to refuse the merit of the famous charge of Marengo to Gen. Kellerman, but to arrogate it to himself by the assertion, that he, who was then the First Consul's Aide-de-Camp, had recommended the charge, happening to be at the time with the cavalry. Indignant at so base an endeavour to hand down the invidious distinctions of Napoleon even to posterity, Gen. Kellerman published a short, clear, and spirited narrative of his personal share in the victory of Marengo, and it is from that pamphlet, farther illustrated by several explanatory observations since made by the General, that the following account has been drawn out.

It may be well to recall to the recollection of the reader the movements which immediately preceded the battle of Marengo. Gen. Melas, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, had, after the operations which ended in the surrender of Genoa, retired upon Turin, where he stationed his head-quarters, in the anticipation that Buonaparte, who was at Ivrea, would either advance upon Turin, or attempt to prevent the fall of Genoa. But he was deceived in his suppositions; for the

object of Buonaparte being to get possession of Milan, and there to meet a detachment of 20,000 men on their march from Gen. Moreau's army in Germany to join him, he broke up from Ivrea, and making a feint of attempting to pass the Po at Chivasso, by which he confirmed Melas in his error, he crossed the Sesia and Tesino, although slightly opposed at the passage of the latter by a detachment of Austrian cavalry, and effected his entry into Milan without farther obstacle. Having accomplished this, he turned his thoughts anxiously to the relief of Genoa, and with this view, putting his columns again in motion and forcing his passage across the Po, he attacked the village of Montebello, which was occupied by the Austrian corps of Gen. Ott, who was returning from the capture of Genoa, to form a junction with Melas in the direction of Alexandria.

The battle of Montebello added fresh laurels to the French arms, and it was from the prisoners of Gen. Ott's defeated army, that Buonaparte first learned the surrender of Genoa; and fixing his headquarters for three days at Stradella, immediately dispatched orders to Suchet to effect the passage of the Col di Cadibona, and so place himself in the rear of Melas's army, in hopes that the latter would advance and give him battle in his present position, in order to force his way to Mantua. Melas moved his head-quarters to Alexandria, as had been expected, but advanced no farther; and the First Consul, becoming uneasy lest he should altogether escape him by marching off to his left, and opening his communications with Austria by the seizure of Milan, or by moving to his right, and attacking and overwhelming the very unequal force under Suchet, advanced on the 12th to Voghera, and next day to St. Julian, a village situated in the great plain of Marengo, about half-way between Alexandria and Tortona. Discovering no signs of the Austrians, the advanced guard pushed forward to the village of Marengo, and there found only a small post of the enemy, who immediately retired upon Alexandria with very little opposition. This confirmed the apprehensions of the First Consul as to Melas endeavouring to evade an action with him; and judging, from various circumstances, that he was probably moving off to overwhelm Suchet, he detached Desaix to the assistance of the latter, and also to observe the communication with Genoa. It was owing to this circumstance that Desaix, though messengers were sent to recall him in all haste as soon as the truth became known, was only able by great exertions to bring his troops into action after the battle of Marengo had lasted several hours, being full half a day's march to the southward at the time he received orders to retrace his steps.

Buonaparte had been entirely mistaken in supposing that Gen. Melas was desirous of avoiding a general action; on the contrary, he had resolved, after taking the opinions of a council of war, on attacking the French upon the plains of Marengo, where the nature of the ground gave him every reason to expect great advantages from the excellence and numerical strength of his cavalry. He actively employed the evening of the 13th of June in assembling his army under the walls of Alexandria, where they passed the night, separated from the intended field of battle by the little river Bormida, over which they threw three military bridges before daybreak, by which to debouch upon the plain and commence their attack. Buonaparte, on the other hand, was

not idle, and aware of the great superiority of the Austrians in point of numbers, made every possible disposition, as soon as he discovered Melas's real designs, for preventing the Austrians, as long as possible, from crossing the river into the plain, in hopes that he should by this means give time for the return of Desaix, which would enable him to cope with his experienced adversary upon less unequal terms.

At six o'clock in the morning of June 14th, 1800, Gen. Melas's intentions of a general attack upon the army of the French Republic were announced by the cannon of Alexandria. The corps of Lieut.-Gen. Victor was in position in front of Marengo; that of Gen. Lannes on his right. These two corps together amounted to about 18,000 men, which, with the Consular Guard, were all the force which Napoleon had at his disposal on the spot where so important a crisis was approaching. Desaix was near Novi, several miles south of Marengo, at the time he received his recall. At the commencement of the cannonade, Gen. Kellerman, with his brigade of cavalry, was directed to act under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Victor, who, by well-concerted and extraordinary efforts, was preventing the enemy from effecting his object of debouching and deploying on the plain. He contrived, notwithstanding vast inferiority of numbers, to keep them in check during the whole morning, and by the imposing attitude which he maintained, and by means of several charges of cavalry, led by Generals Champaux and Kellerman, he repeatedly succeeded in driving back the Austrians upon the marshes of the Bormida. Towards eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the fire of the Austrians slackened; they ceased their attempts at advancing, and the action seemed at a stand. This state of inactivity caused some astonishment in the French army: it was occasioned (as afterwards appeared) by a general movement of the Austrians towards their centre, in order to the concentration of their whole force, preparatory to a vigorous effort for debouching into the plain. The French cavalry took advantage of this temporary cessation of hostilities to relieve their tired horses by dismounting.

At one o'clock the Austrians resumed the offensive, and a large body of their cavalry was seen emerging from the woods of the Bormida. Gen. Kellerman quickly ordered his brigade to remount, and perceiving the enemy taking the direction of the village of Marengo, he also moved towards it. On arriving at the village, he found Gen. Gardanne, whose brigade was there posted, and warning him of the impending attack, recommended his making instant preparation for repelling it, but received in reply the discouraging information that the whole of the ammunition, both of the infantry and artillery under Gen. Gardanne's command, was expended. Under these difficult circumstances, without the means of arresting the progress of the enemy, or even of checking the advance of his cavalry, it was deemed unavoidable to commence a retreat, in order, if possible, to place the infantry under cover of some vines a short distance in the rear. Whilst Gen. Gardanne proceeded to effect this movement, the enemy's cavalry, watching their opportunity, made a sudden and furious charge, which threw the 8th Dragoons, employed in covering the retreat, into complete disorder. Gen. Kellerman, who was with his second line formed in reserve, instantly charged the enemy's successful squadrons in his turn, and with such effect, that they were forced to seek protection

behind the fire of their infantry by a precipitate flight. This momentary advantage gave more time to Gen. Gardanne to withdraw his troops, a movement which was becoming every instant more critical.

The Austrian infantry, in heavy and formidable masses, which had been collecting towards the centre, was now pressing on, while the greater part of their cavalry was drawing off to a considerable distance on the right towards Novi, in order, as was supposed, to leave the ground clear for the advance of the attacking columns. Nothing could be more ill-advised than this movement on the part of the Austrian cavalry, and, in fact, it proved the eventual cause of their losing all the advantages which their infantry had hitherto gained. Their numbers, which amounted to nearly 10,000 men, appeared almost sufficient, as they spread their numerous squadrons across the plain, to have swept the whole of the French army before them. It must be confessed that the Austrian infantry were advancing in the full tide of success, and that their meeting with a reverse seemed at the time most improbable; but for the cavalry to move off to so great a distance from a rash confidence in the promising aspect of affairs, was an error of judgment for which it is hardly possible to find an excuse.

Gen. Kellerman, with the harassed remnant of his brigade, which having been almost constantly engaged since daybreak, had suffered severely, maintained his post in front of Marengo as long as possible, in order to cover Gen. Gardanne's retreat, and to gain time. At length he was compelled by the enemy's advancing fire of cannon and musketry to fall back, and followed only by the Austrian infantry, their cavalry having so unadvisedly quitted this part of the field, succeeded in crossing the plain to the rear without the least disorder, though with no more encouraging circumstance than the distant sight of the French battalions behind him in full retreat, and part of Gen. Mounier's division, which still seemed resolved, though now abandoned by the rest of the army, to keep its ground at Castel Ceriolo, a post on the right of the original position of the French.

It was near five o'clock in the evening before the French cavalry obtained a short respite from their fatigues by gaining the village of St. Julian, two leagues in rear of the original field of battle; they there found Gen. Boudet's division of infantry (part of Gen. Desaix's corps) formed in line near the village, and on the south side of the Tortona road, having been hastily recalled, as before stated, from Novi to support the retreating troops. It was at St. Julian that Colonel Savary came to Gen. Kellerman, and delivered to him from the First Consul, whose aide-de-camp he then was, an order to march on the right flank of Gen. Desaix's corps, and to support him in the fresh conflict that was about to take place. This was the only communication that Gen. Kellerman received from the aide-de-camp Savary that day, who returned to the First Consul immediately he had delivered his message.*

The whole of the French infantry now about to reassume the offensive did not amount to more than 4000 men, being by no means

* This fact is particularly dwelt upon in refutation of the illiberal attempt of Gen. Savary, in his Memoirs, to claim for himself the merit of having advised the change in question while communicating the orders of the First Consul to Gen. Kellerman at this moment.

the whole of Gen. Desaix's corps, but only Boudet's division, at the head of which Desaix had placed himself; almost all the remainder of the army had been so scattered by the desperate fighting, which had continued with little cessation since daybreak, that it was impossible to say what had become of most of the troops. In some accounts published of the action, it was asserted that there was a change of front about this period of the day, but this was altogether erroneous, for from the dispersed state of the army there was no longer the material for executing such a manœuvre. Desaix's corps was, in fact, become the last resource of the French army, exclusive of about 500 cavalry collected from three or four broken regiments.

It was at the head of this small force that the brave Desaix, by order of Napoleon, was to advance against a victorious army of full 20,000 infantry, coming on flushed with success over an extensive plain with no obstacle to impede their march. With dauntless resolution he placed himself in front of his men and commenced his advance from St. Julian: the enemy's leading skirmishers were soon driven back on the village of Cassino-Grosso. As the French column moved along the main road, Gen. Kellerman led his cavalry forward through some vineyards on the right, being partly concealed by open groves of mulberry trees; at the same time he kept a watchful eye towards the road, and waited in anxious expectation for the approaching collision of Desaix's main body with the enemy's column.

At Cassino-Grosso the Austrian skirmishers had fallen in upon their supports, and here it was that the small but determined band of Desaix came full upon the Hungarian Grenadiers, who led the advance of the Austrians. The 9th light infantry, deploying into line upon the march, sustained the first shock of the onset, and overwhelmed by the weight of the opposing mass, wavered for a few instants under the tremendous fire of their opponents, and then falling into disorder suddenly gave way and retired in confusion, sweeping away with it the rest of the line. It was at this moment (as it is supposed) that Desaix was killed by a musket shot through the head in attempting to rally his troops.* The Hungarian Grenadiers, carried away by the impulse of success, and rushing forward without pausing to reload their muskets, heedlessly followed their flying enemy, leaving altogether unperceived and unnoticed upon their flank the cavalry of Gen. Kellerman, which, as we have before explained, was partially concealed by a sort of open orchard of mulberry trees. Instantly Kellerman saw his advantage; the moments were too precious to be lost in the usual preparations for attack: to wheel by divisions to the left, and penetrating with his narrow column through the trees, to fall like lightning upon the flank of the Hungarian column, dividing it in two and scattering it in confusion over the plain, was the work of less time than has been taken in describing this extraordinary exploit.

* A flourishing dying speech, about not having done enough for the page of history, was, by some subsequent accounts published of this battle, put into the mouth of Desaix after he had received his death wound. It is for those who have been actors in such scenes to judge whether a true soldier like him was most likely to die, in so very critical a moment, with a fine oratorical address upon his lips, or with some short and decisive commands tending to repair the desperate state of disorder of those around him.

The grenadiers, thus taken by surprise by an unseen enemy, whose numbers were magnified in their eyes by the fury of the assault, did not even attempt to rally, and their overthrow was rendered irretrievable by the want of all command, the Lieutenant of the leading division of the dragoons having, in the moment of onset, singled out Gen. Zach, the Austrian commandant, seized him by the waist, and thrown himself with him to the ground. No less than 6000 men, under the influence of sudden consternation, threw down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war, and the panic being rapidly spread to the rear, the whole Austrian army gave way and retired in confusion. It happened fortunately for the French, that Gen. Melas, the Commander-in-chief of the Austrians, an excellent and experienced old officer, but worn out with age and long service, after putting his heavy columns in motion, and having seen them advance without, as it then seemed, the remotest probability of their being even partially checked in their victorious career, had considered the battle as gained, and had gone back to Alexandria, leaving directions for following up that victory, which he so confidently anticipated, to Gen. Zach, the chief of his staff, and in fact the leading person at head quarters. This officer having been seized and captured, as we have before seen, at the moment of the overthrow of the Hungarian column, the Austrian army were absolutely left without any one to circulate the necessary directions for restoring order, and rallying them on some position in their rear. Nearly an hour elapsed before Gen. Kellerman could collect about two battalions and a very small body of horse, including the Consular Guard, with which to follow the Austrians at a sufficient distance to keep up their disorder, without discovering to them the weakness of his own pursuing force. All succeeded to the fullest extent of his wishes, and the enemy fell back upon Alexandria in a condition of the most absolute defeat.

Such is the relation of the circumstances attending the celebrated charge of Gen. Kellerman; but will it be believed, that the First Consul, who was by that brilliant action saved from a reverse which never could have been recovered, (because the Austrians were actually nearer the French frontier than his own army,) will it be believed that, from a feeling of jealousy, he received Gen. Kellerman at his head-quarters in the evening with coldness and reserve, and paid him no farther compliment than—“*Vous avez fait une assez bonne charge?*”

Of the real value of this *assez bonne charge* can there be greater proof than the known facts, that on the day after the battle the French army could only muster 6000 men of all arms, that Gen. Melas, little knowing the weakness of this wreck of his opponents, immediately entered into a capitulation, and that in the course of a few days nearly 60,000 Austrians, under the provisions of that capitulation, were escorted by detachments through the French lines to take up their prescribed boundary behind the river Mincio.

It must not be supposed from the narration, of which we now draw to the close, that Gen. Kellerman ever attempted to detract from the merit of his companion in arms, the gallant Desaix; on the contrary, Kellerman has ever been the foremost to declare, that his prompt arrival, his bold advance against the victorious enemy, and his dauntless efforts to stem the overwhelming rush of their attack, in which attempt he met his glorious death, fully deserved the grateful tears of

his country and the honour and respect with which every true Frenchman must ever dwell on the memory of the brave Desaix. On the other hand, if ever there was a man who would have done the like justice to the efforts of Gen. Kellerman it was this same Desaix; but it better suited the views of the First Consul to share the glory of his success at Marengo with the dead than with the living warrior. The services of Kellerman, though constantly afterwards required and employed in above sixty battles and in negotiations of no small importance (witness that of Cintra) were kept in the shade, while the name of Desaix was set up as the idol of the military enthusiasm of France.

SERVICE AFLOAT DURING THE LATE WAR.*

BEING THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

LIFE on board ship has been defined by Dr. Johnson as no better than "imprisonment with the chance of drowning;" but, however this may apply to particular cases, a little practical experience, or, as Jack would say, a short spell on board a man-of-war to finish his education, would have shown the numerous exceptions to this rule, and obliged the cynical moralist to qualify his sweeping assertion by admissions less derogatory to nautical existence. With all its désagrémens, there is not only much that is agreeable, but for the young and enterprising it possesses charms of a nature that those only who have essayed them can appreciate. Who that has ranged the trackless paths of ocean in some crack cruising frigate, the mind bent on actions of high emprise, cracking on in pursuit of an enemy, or with the objects or conclusion of a cruise or voyage before him, but has felt—

"The exulting sense, the pulse's maddening play?"

And who but has found there an enviable home, in which the restraints of even a Spartan discipline are tempered by moderation and reasonable indulgence, and with messmates among whom a fraternal unanimity prevails? To all but the imbecile, habit soon renders tolerable the most trying of those physical inconveniences incident to the struggle with the elements; and in the ever renewed excitement of its vicissitudes and endless novelties, the elasticity of youth forgets, or defies its perils and hardships.

Besides which, as the old song has it,

"If we've perils at sea boys we've pleasure on shore."

- What class of men cling more pertinaciously to their profession than the hardy sailor, whose whole life at sea is a continued struggle with danger and privation? On the other hand, looking only to its exceptions,—as in the case of many an unfortunate wight, without

* Continued from page 823, Part II. for 1830.

patron or borough interest, toiling hopelessly on to the end of the chapter,—it is doubtlessly an uphill, an iron service; still more it is so when some vain man—

“Clothed with a little brief authority,
Plays his fantastic tricks before high Heaven,”

and makes not only “the angels weep,” but all under him groan beneath his tyrannous sway. It is then the similitude of “hell afloat” conveys but an imperfect idea of “life at sea.” When discord prevails among a ship’s company, or among the individuals of a mess, it is much the same. Our *mauvais sujet*—like the diseased animal of a flock contaminating the whole—will set the little community in confusion. In such a state of things adieu to peace or comfort; it is then we become truly sensible of the miseries of shipboard, and become sick of the sea, a malady as little to be endured as that scourge of lubbers the sea sickness. In vain would we avoid the hated objects of our aversion: there are no back ways, no means of seclusion to afford a respite to the irritated feelings, hourly fed and reanimated by collision—no time to compose or heal the wounded spirit. In the army, where feuds are engendered, and discord prevails amongst individuals, this opportunity may always more or less be found. Amid the amusements of a garrison or town the angry feelings subside; time is allowed for the heated and morbid fancy to cool, and the interval, however short, is capable of allaying the mental storm and bringing back union and peace. But in a ship it is not so—as, unluckily, our new vessel sufficiently proved.

There are beings in the world who exist but in the storm; whose “breath is agitation;” to whom harmony is discord, and discord music, whose turbulent spirits require constant excitement. Such was P——, one of my new messmates. Like those noxious animals of the reptile genus, the brilliant hues of whose variegated skins indicate nought of the venom that lurks beneath, an agreeable exterior and pleasing address conceal the most dangerous qualities. A temper naturally irascible and violent, was totally unredeemed by any virtue of disposition, and a mind uncultivated by education, afforded neither the will nor the power to control the hereditary vices of his nature. This was so apparent that among even his friends his wilfulness, his dissolute habits and licentious conversation, had acquired for him the *sobriquet* of Billy Hell Flames—a distinction which, with corresponding consistency, he used to boast of. He was illiterate in the extreme, and deficient in all those superior branches of professional knowledge necessary for an officer—(for he would have found some difficulty in solving the most simple problem in navigation,)—but, being an active bustling young man, with a good stock of modest assurance, backed by a redundancy of those flowers of rhetoric so much in vogue in the purlieus of the Seven Dials, he contrived to pass for a tolerably smart executive officer.

Our Captain, T—— was one of these fortunate youths who are born “with a silver spoon in their mouths,” or, as Jack says, “come in at the cabin-windows instead of the hawse holes.” He was a weak though not naturally a badly disposed man; and whether

from a similarity in certain points of character, or from the ready access which at all times he had to the cabin, P—— contrived to obtain so complete an ascendancy over the Captain, that, in fact, he might be said to possess the real rule on board, the other having the nominal rule only. That this influence should not be weakened or divided by too good an understanding between the former and his officers, every opportunity was taken of poisoning his ear by sinister reports and complaints; for P—— was not the bold and magnanimous enemy who, scorning to take an undue advantage, generously gives note of preparation for the stroke, but the insidious worker of mischief, whose blows, aimed in the dark, are difficult to parry. In this manner the harmony, which makes obedience a pleasure as well as a duty, and which for the prompt and effectual execution of the service essential in a King's ship should always subsist between superiors and subordinates, was soon suspended, and finally gave way to so complete an estrangement, that all communication, except on service, formally ceased between the gun-room and cabin. Not long after getting to sea the officers came to the resolution, in consequence of their unworthy treatment, to decline dining in the latter, and which was successively carried into effect the same day. This schism led to a more hostile bearing and to aggressions more open and avowed. P—— in particular, having long since been *cut* by the vote of the mess, with all the energy of a vindictive spirit thirsting for revenge, and uncontrolled by any law save that of expediency, availed himself of the thousand and one means which the routine of duty presents for annoyance, and when this led to a remonstrance from the persecuted party, it was answered by an arrest. In the army, the public eye, and the facilities of appeal against oppression, operate as a wholesome check to that undue inclination to the abuse of authority to which humanity is more or less prone. But in cruising, isolated ships on remote stations, the rare opportunities for this, and the very nature of the service, present but too many tempting occasions to transgress the bounds of moderation.

The following are instances:—An officer of the mess, who was suspended from duty for some trifling cause, whilst in the capstan-house in the dock-yard at English Harbour, having left his cabin to join the mess dinner-table at the usual hour, P—— ordered the sentry instantly to run him through with his bayonet; and when the poor fellow hesitated to strike, the order was repeated, with heavy threats of punishment if he refused to obey. That the officer was indebted solely to the forbearance of this good-hearted marine, was proved not long after, when P—— with his own hand inflicted so severe a wound with a similar weapon on one of the crew for not moving with sufficient celerity when ordered on some duty, that for a considerable time his recovery was doubtful. On another occasion, while lying within hail of the watering-place at St. L——, the commissioned officer in charge of the party on shore having delayed to send the boat off as soon as desired, a musket was discharged among the party, the ball of which striking the ground at the feet of the officer, was picked up and brought on board; and when he remonstrated against such an outrage, he was suspended from duty.

But, it will be asked, is there no redress for these outrages? I have already shown that this was uncertain; moreover, it was well understood that an appeal to the judgment of a court-martial, under any circumstances against a superior, besides the result being doubtful, is no recommendation to the powers that be, and as we were all acting officers, it was thought more prudent to

“Bear with those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of.”

It might have been imagined that propensities so sanguinary might have found full scope for indulgence in the ordinary course of service against the enemies of his country; but those know very little of human nature who suppose that courage has any place among the qualities of a mind so constructed.

Extensive alterations, which were essential to our equipment as a British man-of-war, (French vessels differing widely, particularly in their interior arrangements from our own,) detained us two or three months in English Harbour. When at length these were completed, we were very glad to exchange the stagnant vapours of this insalubrious place for the pure and healthy ocean breeze. This, indeed, had now become absolutely necessary, as disease had already crept in among the crew; three or four men having already been carried off by fever.

On the 19th of January, the problem so interesting in a new ship on a first cruise, her sailing qualities, was solved to our satisfaction, in the chase and capture of the fast-sailing French privateer, *La Surveillant*: this vessel was perfectly new, and what might seem an odd coincidence, was also making her first essay, having quitted the port of Point Petre in which she was built, for the first and last time, but a few hours previous to our falling in with her.

During the same month another satisfactory trial, in the chase and capture of the French lugger, *La Bonne Mere*, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, tended still farther to confirm this favourable token of our new vessel's fleetness; while her admirable qualities as an efficient sea-going craft, fully bore out the claim to superiority of French naval architecture, at least in the mould and construction of vessels of this class. Although measuring between eighty and ninety tons less than our own largest class of brig sloops, with a greater height between decks, we stowed with ease fifteen tons more water than these, besides a proportionately greater quantity of provisions, stores, &c.

Our station lay between Saba and St. Kitt's. On the 8th of February, with the *K—*, a small ten-gun brig in company, while cruising off the latter island, that and the high land of Mount Misery being just perceptible to the northward, about 3 p.m. a large ship was reported in the north-east, standing under all sail before the wind to the westward. The two vessels having made sail, nearly close hauled on the starboard tack in pursuit, before sunset had approached her sufficiently to ascertain her to be an enemy's first-class frigate; and as the *Junon*, the only ship of this description in these seas, blockaded in Basse Terre Roads by the *Latona*, had, we knew, been long waiting a favourable opportunity to slip

out, we readily conjectured this was her. Between seven and eight P.M. the stranger having rounded Saba, hauled to the northward, so that our respective lines of course, (hitherto forming nearly a right angle,) had now brought us within five or six miles of her, and in her wake; and by ten o'clock the *Superieur*, from having thrown the greater part of her guns overboard in a gale, a few days previous, which gave her the advantage in sailing, had reached within gun-shot. Although this was our relative situation during the remainder of the night, the latter brig sometimes even nearer, and from time to time throwing up rockets, and making night signals to draw the attention of any of our cruisers that might be in the vicinity, the enemy's ship, intent only on making the best of her way, took no notice of the annoyance. A little after daybreak, however, the following morning, seeing the coast clear, she once or twice rounded to, and fired an ineffectual broadside. From this time, either by the sea-breeze freshening, or by the trimming and pressing on of sail of the chase, we found ourselves dropping astern; but our consort was still able to retain her position and distance. About noon, a strange ship was descried from the mast-head in the south-east quarter under a press of sail. This turned out to be, as we had conjectured, the *Latona*, which during a momentary suspension of her surveillance, had missed her charge from Basse Terre Roads, and was now in search of the fugitive. Having tacked and communicated by signal the route of the latter, we once more joined in the chase to the northward. By this time, about one P.M. on the 9th, the enemy's frigate, many leagues distant to the northward, had cleared the *Sombrero Passage*, and was once more in the open sea, with every chance of escape. This advantage she retained until the 10th, the little *K*— sticking close to her heels, and dogging her with a pertinacity highly creditable to her commander. About noon, however, on this day, her course was intercepted by the *Horatio* frigate, one of the *Halifax* cruisers, and the *Driver* sloop-of-war. Thus beset on all sides, as there was now no avoiding an action, the enemy in gallant style closed with the former, and in a sharply contested action,—in which he evinced a skill and determination worthy a more fortunate issue,—by directing his fire, according to the French tactic, at the rigging and masts of his opponents, he soon effectually succeeded in disabling the *Horatio*. But the other vessels were now at hand, and about three P.M. the *Latona* having ranged alongside, she struck. Never did vessel, against such overwhelming odds, support more nobly the honour of her national flag; and it was not until she had no longer a mast standing, and one hundred and thirty of her crew were killed and wounded, that this was reluctantly lowered. The *Horatio*, which bore the brunt of the action, and on board of which the slaughter was proportionately great, as well as the *Latona*, which suffered but little, also did their duty. The same zeal was not so conspicuous in the *Driver*, which did not apparently close with the alacrity which might have been expected. The prize which, from being laden with coffee was a valuable one, having undergone a refit at *Halifax*, was subsequently recommissioned as a British man-of-war; and what was somewhat singular, not long after, having fallen in with

an enemy's squadron, she sustained a similar encounter against the same odds, which ended with the same effusion of blood, and the resumption of those colours which she had recently so unwillingly resigned.

In the month of May following, in company with the *Heureux* sloop-of-war, our station having been exchanged for the coast of Guadeloupe, the different bays and harbours which sheltered the enemy's coasting and other trade became the principal object of our attention and enterprizes. At the beginning of the month, off the north-west point of Grande Terre, perceiving a vessel at anchor near the little town of Port Louis, situated near the apex of the angle formed by the western shore of Grande Terre and the north end of Guadeloupe, an attack was determined on. At daylight the following morning, the two vessels having stood in for the anchorage, and taken a position within pistol-shot of the town, opposite a battery which had opposed a galling fire to our advance, a cannonade was commenced, which soon reduced it to silence. The boats were then manned to take possession of the vessel, and to dismantle the battery; but before this could be effected, the former, which turned out to be only a small coaster, was in flames. Our landing was, however, made good without any opposition; the enemy having evacuated the fort which we took possession of, and very soon placed on the peace establishment. On this occasion I had the command of a boat from our vessel, and having taken upon myself the office of engineer, retaining only one man, while the remainder, with their officers, took shelter in some houses adjacent to the battery, I commenced my operations for giving the *coup-de-grace*, in the final destruction of such of the works by the aid of gunpowder as our limited time permitted. With this view, I had carried a train of loose powder from the platform of the fort to the magazine. This standing a considerable distance in the rear of the former, and contiguous to some trees, thickets, and houses, offered a tempting opportunity to an enterprising enemy of securely and advantageously assailing us, isolated as we frequently were, while thus busied. Having sent my two assistants out of the way, I proceeded to apply the match; but what was my astonishment at the very instant of ignition, and when not a soul was visible, at finding myself assailed, in the midst of the dense smoke from the train, by a volley of what seemed grape-shot, apparently discharged at my very elbow, and which were whizzing past and brushing about me in all directions! Before I had time to look about me or recover from the surprise of this unexpected salute, the magazine, to which my train had communicated with a rapidity not at all calculated on, blew up with a tremendous explosion, affording me scarcely a moment to consult my own safety. In this dilemma, seeing I could not gain the shelter of the nearest houses, I instinctively rushed through an embrasure of the battery facing the sea, and under the lee of the parapet and the small rocky eminence on which it was situated, up to my neck in water, I awaited the coming storm. In a few seconds, the materials of the building projected an immense height in the air, and descended in a vast shower on all sides; huge blocks of stone falling and dashing up the water into a perfect foam within a few feet in all

directions around me. So completely had I contrived to place myself in the very focus of mischief, that it was really surprising how I escaped unscathed.

The cause of my surprise, (which might well have been taken for an attack of an insidious enemy,) I now recollected was occasioned by a large quantity of rockets, which I had found in the magazine, and which, for the purpose of service or amusement, I had intended to take on board. These having been inadvertently deposited on the platform of the battery too near the train, caught fire, and produced the effect above stated.

A few days after, the J—— being in company, on reconnoitring the coast west of Bay Mahaut, we observed two large schooners apparently ready for sea, at anchor close in with the shore, and under the protection of a battery, which was formidable from its position. An attack was immediately projected; but as the intricacy of the navigation among the shoals and islets forming the anchorage precluded the possibility, without a risk greatly disproportioned to the object in view, of getting near them with the three vessels, it was necessary the attempt should be made with the boats, and that too in open day—such was the formidable nature of the local obstacles to such an undertaking. With this view, the ships having anchored among the islands about two leagues north of the scene of operations, the boats were hoisted out, manned and armed, under the chief command of the Captain of the ——, myself having the charge of a cutter from our vessel. At ten A.M. we shoved off in excellent style, and advanced rapidly, in spite of the round and grape, which from the moment we arrived within range of their guns were playing among us. On approaching the scene of action, the battery, situated on a craggy precipitous point of considerable height appearing unassailable in front, it was proposed to land about half a mile to the east, where the ground seemed more favourable, and to attack it in the rear. But here we were again foiled. Being still within musket-shot distance, the oars stirring up the mud advertised us of the shallowness of the water, and the impracticability of reaching the shore in the face of the enemy, who, anticipating our intention, had assembled in considerable force, and had brought down one or two field-pieces to oppose our landing. In this dilemma it was necessary to pause, and during the few seconds of hesitation and deliberation, between the motives which urged to, and those which seemed to render it imperative to forego the attempt, the round and grape were dancing among the boats, splashing the water into our faces, and performing ducks and drakes in very pretty style. Already one poor marine in our boat had his brains knocked out by a grape-shot striking him in the forehead, and one or two others were wounded, when the commanding officer measuring the value of the object by the price to be paid for it, prudently determined on a retreat; which, under the same murderous salute, was effected without further loss.

(To be continued.)

UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

STEAM navigation is becoming of greater importance to this country every day, not only from the additional impulse given to trade and commerce by the increased facilities which it affords, but especially with reference to a future war, (which to England must ever be a naval one,) and from the general application of steam to the purposes of navigation, will render its character essentially different from that of any preceding conflict. The fleets of the enemy could be no longer cooped up and blockaded within their harbours, nor, in the event of their escape, would the same means be afforded to our fleets of judging of the best course to steer in chase of them, the movements of steam vessels being independent of the wind, and therefore would a naval war assume a rambling and predatory character, both upon the part of the enemy and our own. Instead of large fleets and cumbrous ships, would be substituted flying squadrons of frigates, fitted to sail or steam as occasion might require,—our extensive trade would in consequence be more exposed than hitherto, and of course less profitable to the country in general, as the different fleets of our merchantmen would require a larger convoy to assure them a safe conduct to their destination, and the expenses of freight and insurance would proportionally increase. It therefore becomes doubly necessary at this time, when other nations are making such rapid advances in the science of steam navigation, for us also to consider the subject as one of great national importance, with a view to the improvement of the steam marine of this country; for it is obvious that the general adoption of steam navigation for the purposes of war, would render the invasion of England less difficult to an enemy than it has ever yet been, our commerce more uncertain and expensive, and our colonies less secure. These are important considerations, and it is with a view to anticipate consequences and provide a remedy for them, that I have ventured upon these remarks.

Let us, in the first place, consider how the invasion of England would be rendered less difficult by the adoption of steam navigation, and what would be the best means to repel such an attempt.

However lightly the subject may have been treated hitherto, there can be no doubt whatever, should England ever again be engaged in a war with the Continental powers, that advantage would be eagerly embraced of any practical opening to land an hostile army upon the shores of Britain,—not, indeed, with a view of conquest, but contribution; for the capture of the capital would for a time paralyze the energies of the nation, and strike at the spring head of that stream of wealth, which is as essential to the support of war, as the life blood is to the vitality of the human frame. Incalculable loss and misery would be inflicted upon the inhabitants, and a corresponding advantage gained by the enemy.

The invasion of England by France, (I select that country as the quarter from which invasion is most to be apprehended,) has ever been considered by all parties an enterprise of great hazard and difficulty. From the numerous army it would be necessary to assemble and support upon the northern shores of that country,—from the immense naval force which would be required for their transport and convoy,—the uncertainty of the winds and weather in the British Channel,—the inexpertness of French seamen, and the consequent difficulty of effecting combined and simultaneous movements in their flotilla; these obstacles, joined to the vigilance, courage, and conduct of the English fleet, have hitherto averted from this country the great evils of invasion.

The vigilance, courage, and conduct of British seamen, will, I trust, remain unabated for ever; but I strongly suspect that the application of steam navigation to the purposes of war will considerably lessen, or remove

altogether, the other obstacles which an enemy would have to encounter in attempting to plant his standard upon the shores of England.

The difficulty of supporting a sufficient body of troops collected upon the French shore for the invasion of this country, would be in a great measure removed—1st, because it would be unnecessary to detain the armament for calms or light adverse winds, and should a gale or other cause of detention arise, provisions could be carried along shore by steamers with greater facility than by land carriage, to the different divisions of the army; a lesser number of steam vessels than of any other kind would be necessary for their conveyance; fewer seamen would be required to man them, and the movements of a steam flotilla could be conducted with almost as much precision as the evolutions of an army. They would also be enabled to take advantage of every opening to put to sea; nor would it be necessary for the steam transports to haul into the fair way of a harbour, nor be exposed to all that confusion to which a fleet of sailing transports is so liable; and from the short time such a flotilla would require to cross the Channel, the troops would be fresh and ready for action upon their landing. In addition to these advantages ought to be considered the precision and rapidity with which a disembarkation might be effected from steam-vessels as compared to others. If we suppose the enemy to possess, (which they easily might,) one hundred steamers, each capable of containing a battalion of men, and carrying twenty sixty-eight-pound carronades, from which shell, hot shot, or carcasses might be projected, built with a flat bottom and slanting bows like a gabard, and fitted with large gang-boards of sufficient breadth to admit ten file to issue upon the shore abreast, troops would be enabled to debouche from such vessels, and either form in column or deploy into line, as might be necessary, in a quarter of an hour.

It is evident that the adoption of steam navigation would afford all the facilities above-mentioned to an enemy in such an attempt, and it is also manifest that such advantages would be of the last importance to him.

I do not mean to say here that all this could be effected by an enemy without interruption from the British fleet; but I do say, in order to preserve our relative superiority, and to render the invasion of England as difficult as ever, it will be necessary for the government of this country to pay the utmost attention to the improvement of her war steam-vessels, to ponder deeply upon the altered character which a naval war would now assume, and be prepared to counteract these results.

After calling attention to this subject, it may be expected that I should be prepared to make some suggestions, or propose some mode of defending our shores adequate to those advantages upon the part of the enemy.

I have two plans to suggest, which appear to me would render the invasion of this country at least as arduous, (notwithstanding the use of steam navigation by the enemy,) as it has ever yet been, but which, I submit with great deference to the judgment of those who may be more competent to form a just opinion upon the subject. First, it is proposed that a coast or channel flotilla be established, (on the breaking out of a war,) composed of large double-bottomed steam-vessels, having the paddle-wheel in the centre, and carrying large latteen sails set upon their masts, each leg of which to step upon the keel of its respective hull; by this arrangement, such a vessel could carry without prejudice to her steam, *more* sail than any other of her tonnage; and without using her machinery, she would sail faster, and work off a lee-shore *better*, than any description of vessel whatsoever, possessing all the advantages below of a vessel more than five times her own length, while her quarters would be equal to those of a vessel whose beam is one-third of her length; and, when necessary to steam, by brailing up the sails and letting go the tacks, the long latteen yards would come down and lie fore and aft in their crutches, and there would remain nothing of any consequence above the deck to impede the progress of the vessel to windward. I would recommend these vessels being armed with two long

32-pounders and two 68-pounder carronades, mounted amid-ships upon Commander Marshall's circular carriages, with a moveable breast-work, thick enough to turn grape-shot; and I would farther suggest, that upon the regular bulwarks be fitted carriages for a tier of Congreve's rockets, and each vessel provided with the means of projecting hot shot. And in order to render it almost impracticable to sink them, I would propose having their holds fitted with strong transverse partitions, water-tight, upon the principle of the well-heads of fishing-vessels, so that a leak could extend no farther than the space included between any two of them, and which, with powerful pumps, worked by the engine, would effectually prevent their "going down." It would require fifty sail of such vessels, backed by twenty sail of the line as a channel fleet, to prevent effectually the invasion of this country by France in steam-vessels. A flotilla of such vessels would be most formidable, and from their being enabled to project shells and rockets, would carry destruction and dismay into any invading armament.

The second plan, and which forms a part of the preceding, although of a novel description, would, nevertheless, be most effectual in strengthening the line of coast, and frustrating any attempt at invasion. I propose having constructed a certain number of triangular rafts, fitted upon the sides which form the salient angle with platforms for guns, protected by shot-proof ramparts, which might be easily formed of sand-bags and fascines, horse-hair, wool-packs, or other substances, having a small redoubt in the centre of the work to repel any attempt to carry it by boarding, and constructed with flanks, so as to take in reverse any vessels which by accident might pass the line. These marine fortifications to be moored along such parts of the coast as might be supposed threatened with invasion, forming a strong chain of redoubts, which, covered by the flotilla, and protected by the Channel fleet, would oppose an effectual resistance to any attempts at invasion, should an enemy conceive such a project. Nor would these floating batteries be exposed to such risk or damage from gales of wind as might be supposed; for, in the first place, the height of the ramparts would not be more than seven feet from the water's edge; and from the moorings entering a considerable distance within the angle, and the raft having but little hold of the water below, it would ride lightly over every wave. The chain mooring being laid at right angles with the line of coast, would allow the rafts to swing freely with the wind; but I would propose their being provided with the means of springing the faces of these ravelines in any direction that might be required.

I now proceed to consider the power which the use of steam-vessels would confer upon an enemy to annoy and interrupt our trade, and offer a few suggestions as to what appears the most effectual means to preserve our merchantmen from such attacks. And here it appears very necessary that some mode should be devised to enable a certain class of men-of-war to steam as well as sail, as being peculiarly necessary for convoy; for in the event of another war, no doubt every privateer would be a steam-vessel, and lying to in the track of our fleets of merchantmen, would not use their steam except in chase; their expenditure of fuel being in consequence comparatively trifling, they would be enabled to keep the sea for a considerable time without requiring a fresh supply. The description of force I would recommend for the convoy of our fleets of merchantmen is, that the usual number of men-of-war be accompanied by a proportional number of stout, well-rigged steam-vessels, carrying a few long 32-pounders, and these attended by fast-sailing transports laden with coals, and for safety kept in tow of the men-of-war. I admit that this arrangement would be expensive; but it would be absolutely necessary, at all hazards, to secure our trade; nor would it be so expensive to individuals nor so injurious to the country as the interruption of our commerce and the capture of our merchant-ships by the enemy. As one of the principal sources of that expense would be the great consumption of fuel, it appears highly

desirable that every plan calculated to economize that expensive article should be carefully and impartially examined, and if found available for such purpose, adopted without delay. The danger attendant upon the use of the ordinary high-pressure steam-engine, together with the weight of the cast-iron boiler, and other objections, preclude its application to steam-vessels of any considerable size; nevertheless, if highly elastic steam could be obtained without these objections, it would be infinitely preferable to the complicated, bulky, and expensive condensing engines which are at present used for nautical purposes. I am led into these remarks by witnessing a short time since a most ingenious contrivance for effecting this great desideratum—a mode of producing steam of immense power without any danger whatever being incurred. It appears, that by using a number of tubes, instead of a boiler of the common shape, that strong steam could at all times be more readily generated; but there existed a grand objection to all such plans, which was, that no collection of tubes could be found to stand for any time the action of the fire, because the impurities contained in the water being deposited in the interior of the tubes, intercepts the heat in its passage to the water, and occasions the tubes to be speedily burnt.

Now, this hitherto insurmountable difficulty has been happily overcome, by the inventors of this very ingenious though very simple contrivance, which is effected by placing a long worm volute, of about an inch diameter, filled with water, in a vessel of boiling naphtha, which indicating a greater degree of heat when it boils than the water, of course subjects the fluid in the worm to a degree of heat greater than that required for its vaporization, and causes it to flash out in the form of highly elastic steam, which might be conducted into a common cylinder and used with the utmost safety and advantage. It is evident, that the heat being applied through such a medium to the worm whence the steam is generated, instead of the flame coming into actual contact with it, all chance of the tube being burnt is obviated, even though water should not be injected into the worm, and all danger of explosion is removed from the vessel which contains the spirit, it being fitted with an upright tube open at the top, whereby the communication is kept up between the fluid and the atmospheric air. This most ingenious method of producing high-pressure steam with safety, is the invention of a Messrs. Beale and Porter, civil engineers, and is, in my opinion, well worthy of a trial for nautical purposes. For it is manifest that this or some such mode of economising fuel must be adopted in the event of a protracted naval war, as the collieries of the country would be inadequate to meet the great and increasing demands upon them.

It now remains to show in what manner the adoption of steam navigation by an enemy would render our colonies more exposed to invasion and less secure than in former wars.

As mentioned in the preceding part of this essay, the fleets of an enemy could be no longer blockaded with the same effect as they have hitherto been, steam-vessels being better able to evade a blockading squadron even of steam-vessels, than if both the fleets were vessels of the ordinary kind. But, although an enemy might with comparative facility send a squadron of steamers against some of our colonies, yet it would be a far more difficult and expensive undertaking for this country to maintain blockading squadrons of steam-vessels over their sea-ports; therefore would an enemy have a greater range of the sea than hitherto, which would render any future naval war a more arduous and expensive contest than any we have been yet engaged in. Another advantage which would be possessed by an enemy is, that the navigation of steam-vessels would require less knowledge of practical seamanship, and less experience, than the conduct of sailing vessels, and therefore an enemy could fit out a fleet with greater facility than before. From all which it is manifest, that the colonies of England would be more exposed to unexpected attacks than they have yet been from the general use of steam-vessels by an enemy. It is, therefore, worthy of

consideration what would be the best line of conduct for this country to adopt, in order to secure these valuable appendages, whereby we are enabled to draw wealth and sustenance from many nations and climates, and to diffuse our manufactures even to the ends of the earth.

Seeing that any future war must be attended with far greater expense than any former one, I would propose enfilading all practical landing places by the floating redoubts before-mentioned, and establishing a colonial steam flotilla, the expenses of which I conceive ought to be borne by the inhabitants of those colonies who enjoy the benefit of the protection and trade of this country, and which, together with the assistance of the garrisons of the island and the fleet upon the station, would render the capture of our colonies as difficult as ever.

I have thus endeavoured to point out some of the advantages which an enemy would derive from the use of steam navigation, and have suggested such means to counteract them as appear to me calculated to do so.

I do not mean to say, that the projects here proposed are the best that could be devised for these purposes, my object principally is to direct attention to the subject, as one which must ultimately exercise a powerful influence upon the destinies of the British empire.

R. W.

CONSIDERATIONS ON GRATUITOUS MILITARY EDUCATION, AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

BY A FIELD OFFICER.

(*A Dialogue between the Prussian General Gneisenau and a British Officer.*)

English Officer.—THAT handsome and extended pile of buildings you mention to have observed near Sandhurst is the Military College of England. It was founded during the great struggle with republican France, and is capable of lodging a body of students sufficiently numerous to supply the demands of the largest army the country is ever likely to possess.

Parliament granted the money expended in its erection; and during the war annually voted large sums for the pay of officers to maintain the discipline, and for the salaries of professors and masters in every branch of military study, to advance the instruction of the cadets, who were excited to emulation and good conduct by the personal attention and encouragement of the most distinguished officers in the army.

Gen. G.—But during peace does Parliament continue to vote the large sums necessary for the maintenance of this splendid national military seminary?

English Officer.—No: every year, since the termination of hostilities, the independent members of Parliament have objected to the grant for this military establishment; and the government, apprehensive that the benefits of the institution might be altogether lost to the army, have reduced the number of students from 400 to 200, and have formed an arrangement by which the sons of general and flag officers being made to pay the full cost, and the sons of civilians far more than the actual cost of their education, the surplus enables the college to maintain and educate the sons of regimental and naval officers under those ranks, and orphans in pecuniary distress, on a graduated descending scale of charge, of very moderate amount to the latter, and that with little aid from the public purse.

Gen. G.—This college is another proof of the liberal views and sound discretion of your statesmen. It must have rendered knowledge general throughout your army, and have produced many officers of superior science, who, by the application of their talents and attainments to professional objects, will have repaid tenfold the expenditure on the institution.

English Officer.—Sandhurst College has assuredly been of much service to the army, as during a period when military education was utterly neglected, it served to supply the regiments with numerous youths well instructed in all the elementary details of their profession. But from some defect in the course of studies (never satisfactorily explained), it is not deemed capable of imparting much scientific or mathematical knowledge to the students!

Gen. G.—On what grounds do you hazard this reproach?

English Officer.—On the assertions of the members of the Government, repeated in every session of Parliament, and never opposed by any one—that, in order to have the means of imparting mathematical instruction to the few students required to fill the casualties which occur in the ordnance corps, they find it absolutely necessary that the public should maintain a second military college at a greater cost even than that of the principal military college.

Gen. G.—Ordnance corps!—pray explain that term.

English Officer.—It means the regiment of artillery and corps of engineers. Ours is a mixed government, or rather a government of departments, from which some good and much needless expense ensues. By this peculiarity in our military constitution, the artillery and engineers form a distinct branch of the military service, under the independent command and control of the Master General of the Ordnance, and have institutions and establishments exclusively their own; so much so as to form, during war, an *imperium in imperio*, and cause the country to defray the cost of duplicate establishments of every nature.

Gen. G.—An education for these distinguished corps, under such fostering care, must be an object of general solicitude, and is, of course, very highly paid for by the favoured individuals?

English Officer.—On the contrary, the students are lodged, fed, clothed, and instructed at the public expense throughout the whole course of their education.

Gen. G.—Then the students pay much higher for their commissions than the rest of the army?

English Officer.—Again wrong: their first commission is given to them, as is every succeeding commission; indeed gratuitous promotion is assured to them, by regular succession, from the rank of second lieutenant to the highest rank in the military profession, merely provided they commit no breach of the Articles-of-War to subject themselves to dismissal.

Gen. G.—Impossible that the public should be obliged to clothe, lodge, feed, and instruct from boyhood, those to whom they give commissions, and assure unconditionally, gratuitous promotion to the highest rank in the army, in a country where military employment is so highly prized, that parents and guardians, after expending large sums in educating youths at expensive classical schools, may be found daily craving with earnestness the favour of being allowed to pay from five to seven hundred pounds for an ensigncy or second lieutenancy; and in a country where it is notorious the same youths will subsequently expend from five to nine thousand pounds to raise themselves to the rank of a lieutenant-colonel—all of which is lost to their families, should they have the honour to fall in their country's battles, or sink under disease in her pestilential colonies.

I cannot understand this; it is contrary to every principle that actuates rational creatures. You must demand particular qualities of mind and body, or a rare degree of talent, in the youths selected to be thus educated and provided for by the public?

English Officer.—Again wrong: the height of four feet eight inches in a boy of fourteen years' old, and certain acquirements usually attained by lads of ordinary capacities at twelve or thirteen years of age, is every thing demanded.

Gen. G.—Now I divine the mystery. These favoured youths are all the orphans of officers who have fallen in battle, or by the effect of climate;

or the sons of officers and other public functionaries of undisputed merits and services, or who have undeniable claims on the Government; so that the state saves in malt what it pays in meal?

English Officer.—Again wrong: by a return made last sessions to an order of the House of Commons, it appeared that of 130 youths receiving gratuitous education at Woolwich only twenty were the sons of officers; and that the majority of those twenty had parents capable of paying for their education, and had obtained admittance into the Ordnance Academy merely through personal or private interest, of various natures, with the Master-General.

Gen. G.—Do relieve me from this puzzle. Your course of education must include something of extremely difficult attainment, or be enforced with a strictness and rigour that disqualifies boys of ordinary capacities from entering the academy?

English Officer.—Again wrong: the course of studies is far less perfect, and less extensive, than that of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, and of other continental military colleges; and further, the ordnance academy at Woolwich, being generally regarded in the light of a charitable institution, and as a certain and assured provision for a youth who has friends to get his name inserted on the list of candidates, the interest of the parent is always opposed to and usually prevails over that of the public.

When a boy is examined for admission into the academy, the inquiry is not, does he possess superior abilities or attainments? but, is he able to answer in such a manner as to admit of his being conscientiously reported qualified according to the printed regulations?

On his probationary examination the same feeling predominates. The board of officers, mostly parents, and having, or hoping to have, sons and nephews cadets, merely ask themselves if they can reconcile it to their consciences to report that the student has sufficient talent to be recommended to remain at the academy. Again, on his final examination, the inquiry is limited to ascertaining that he can answer sufficiently well to admit of his being reported fit for a commission. In fact, throughout the whole course of studies, the object of parent, teacher, and cadet, is attained, if the latter imbibes such a degree of information as shall prevent his being discharged from the institution.

Gen. G.—Do you mean that the public bear the expense of the education of youth merely to ensure their attaining the minimum of acquirement necessary for the engineer and artillery service?

English Officer.—Such undoubtedly is the general effect of gratuitous education. Happily, however, in the Ordnance Academy it has always been tempered by the zeal of the professors and masters, and a spirit of emulation and ambition which they have been able to excite and maintain amongst the clever lads who are accidentally admitted as cadets. These clever lads, who generally become well versed in the mathematical sciences, have fed the artillery and engineers with a succession of valuable officers, whose merits have served to keep out of view the mediocrity of talent and acquirements of a large proportion of the students who enter the corps, denominated, *par excellence*, scientific.

Indeed, the very constitution of the college forces a large portion of mediocrity into the artillery service. It is universally admitted by teachers that any number of youths being brought together without selection, the probabilities are that not one in four will have any particular aptitude or talent for attaining mathematical knowledge: and, consequently, in a seminary where every student is admitted for the express purpose of being made a superior mathematician, it becomes almost a certainty that more than one half will fall short of the object, and rest at different degrees of mediocrity. Apply the principle to an exclusive college for forming a select body of superior musicians or painters, and the ridicule of the attempt becomes strikingly apparent.

Gen. G.—But to counterbalance this defect, you of course take care to ascertain that the young men have some peculiar aptitude or inclination, or general fitness, for the ordnance service, before they are promoted to officers?

English Officer.—In all other professions inclination and aptitude are considered essential to success; but not so in the artillery and engineer profession. The opportunity of a gratuitous education, and gratuitous promotion for a child, is too tempting a bait for a parent to hesitate about such considerations; and the youths themselves are too young to have any opinion on the subject. Indeed, very many join the academy in utter ignorance of the nature of their destination beyond the names of the two ordnance corps; and when the public has educated them, and has given or is about to give them commissions, it is too late to inquire into their matured inclinations or dislikes—their good or bad nerves—their greater or less energy of disposition. As you caught them so you must keep them to the end of their lives.

Gen. G.—The cost to the public of this confined education, or rather minimum of attainment, is of course very low?

English Officer.—The expense of a cadet's education varies according to the greater or less demand for officers. In the estimates hitherto submitted to Parliament it is very difficult, not to say impracticable, to trace the amount; the charges for the academy being various, and brought forward under a variety of heads which appear to have no connexion with education. For instance, last year, under the vote for the regiment of artillery, the pay of 130 or 140 cadets, at 2s. 6d. a day, or about 6000*l.* a year, is covered, and the amount shifted from the academy to the regiment. Then there are the military and civil contingencies, which cover other large sums; the retired pensions to professors, and masters, and others; the cost of dwellings, and the payment for rates, taxes, coals, candles, stationary, books, instruments, and a variety of other disbursements, such as repairs to buildings, furniture, &c. &c.: but the gross annual outlay at the present moment on account of the Ordnance Academy may be stated in round numbers at 15,000*l.*

The annual peace demand on the institution for officers, supposing the ordnance corps complete at their present establishment, is calculated at seventeen. Unfortunately, however, there are no means, in an exclusive and gratuitous institution, of regulating the supply to meet the demand. Thus, during the late war, the demand for officers was so great that the course of instruction was necessarily limited to the very rudiments of education, and a lad was passed through in a few months; whereas, in the six years from 1819 to 1824, inclusive, although there were 150 cadets maintained at Woolwich, at an annual expense of 20,000*l.*, there were only twenty-five vacancies altogether in the ordnance corps filled up during those years; and consequently the education of each officer at the latter period cost the public as many thousand pounds as it did hundreds at the former period.

Again, there being no check in a gratuitous institution on the entry and continuance of the students, arising from motives of individual prudence and economy, and every feeling of the patron inclining him to keep the academy as full as possible, it occurred, in 1823, that the number of qualified students became so great that it was deemed expedient, for the purpose of maintaining some spirit of emulation in the institution, that the public should allow thirty or forty cadets, who had long finished their education, the means of subsistence till they could seek out a profession; and it is almost too ridiculous to add, that two years subsequently, on an urgent demand for officers of engineers, most of these gratuitously educated young men had disappeared and qualified candidates could by no possibility be obtained.

Gen. G.—Under the circumstances you have just mentioned, of such a very long residence at the academy, the students must have become very accomplished and have made great advances in general learning?

English Officer.—Here again gratuitous education is fatal. The government paying the cost of the professors and masters, and undervaluing every

branch of instruction, except mathematics and fortification, grudgingly provides or pays for other instruction. Indeed, from this cause, the professors and masters are indifferently rewarded, and are too few to be able to do the justice they desire to the number of cadets under their superintendence.

Professors or lecturers on history, classics, modern languages, the belles lettres, geography, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, (and even chemistry, till last year,) were excluded from the institution, and the youths left the academy with minds rather contracted than expanded by lengthened years of study.

Gen. G.—More and more unintelligible. Well, if gratuitous instruction have a bad effect on the studies of the cadets, and a bad effect in apportioning the supply to the demand, at least it must be beneficial in keeping the corps full of select individuals.

English Officer.—It has been shown that gratuitous education necessarily produces a majority of officers of minimum attainments; and the same cause without doubt acts injuriously in fixing the standard of morals and conduct; and it has the further bad effect of causing the retention in the service of very many, who, from dislike, indolence, or declining capacity, become unfit for its duties.

Every effort to get rid of an undeserving individual is met with the objection—"He has been educated at the public expense, and it would be throwing away the whole cost of his education to allow him to retire from the service." And every effort to get rid of an incapable and useless, but otherwise worthy man, is met with the still stronger objection—"What, after having been at the cost of his education, grant him half pay merely because he turns out inefficient?" And this feeling has carried many an undeserving and many an useless individual from the lowest to the highest rank in the service.

Gen. G.—I have heard it stated in your Parliament and admitted without an observation, that it is necessary the public should bear the expense of the education of the artillery and engineer officers, because those officers are not allowed to quit those services.

English Officer.—The reverse of the assertion is the fact. The master-general feels it necessary to confine the officers of artillery and engineers to their particular branches of the military profession, because the country is at the expense of their education. Otherwise the army would be filled with officers thus gratuitously educated, and the eyes of the public being opened as to the unreasonableness of such patronage, the very existence of an Ordnance Academy would be endangered.

This gratuitous education is a curse on the artillery service, and on its officers from youth to old age—operating equally to the prejudice of their feelings, their employment, and their promotion.

At the academy it prevents the discharge of numerous dull youths, as such a proceeding would act more as a punishment on the parent than on the cadet. From the same feeling it pushes hundreds of youths of inferior abilities into the artillery. It is a hindrance to weeding and purifying the junior branches of the service, and is always made an excuse for restriction and injustice to every rank and class of officers.

It even prohibits those who may possess peculiar military talent or enterprise from benefiting themselves and the public by embracing a wider and more congenial field of action; because in youth the artillery officer having been gratuitously educated by the ordnance, the ordnance claim all the energies of his future life, whether their service does or does not offer a proper field for his useful employment.

How many highly accomplished and highly talented men might be named, who, on this senseless claim, have been debarred from rendering valuable services to the state, and been condemned to vegetate through life in inaction, obscurity, and disgust,—victims to gratuitous education and departmental patronage.

Gen. G.—Pray explain this. Is there any thing peculiar and exclusive in the promotion of the artillery?

English Officer.—Yes: the radical error of entering youths into the Ordnance Academy with the professed intention of making them all officers of artillery or engineers, provided they use common diligence to qualify themselves, is refined upon in the ordnance corps; in which all cadets nominated to second lieutenancies are assured of equally becoming field and general officers in regular gradation, whether they do or do not use common diligence to qualify themselves for those high ranks.

This graduated and exclusive system of assured promotion is necessarily without any brilliant prizes to dazzle and gloss over its general slowness and deformity, and has rendered the ordnance service so decidedly inferior to the army service generally, that the clerk of the ordnance, in his evidence before the Finance Committee, in 1828, mistaking the effect for the cause, unhesitatingly gave as a reason why the country must necessarily bear the expense of two military colleges, that the ordnance-cadets could not mix on equal terms with the cadets destined for the cavalry and line!!*

Gen. G.—Can it be, that, in your army, there is neither education in common, nor interchange between the officers of the artillery, engineers, and line? How do your generals then contrive to learn the proper use and employment of those arms?

English Officer.—Unhappily so. Thanks to gratuitous education and exclusive patronage, our generals are doomed to complete ignorance on those subjects; and dearly did England pay for it in every campaign, and in almost every operation of the late war.

Gen. G.—This leads me to mention an argument in favour of gratuitous and exclusive education frequently advanced in the House of Commons, which is, that certain acquirements are essential to the due performance of the professional duties of the artillery and engineer officers, and to them only.

English Officer.—This argument is more plausible than just.

The education of all military men should be the same to a certain point; and that point is where theoretic studies should cease. Thenceforward the practical details of one or other of the several branches of the military profession require a more exclusive and undivided attention, as the student may be destined for the cavalry, infantry, artillery, or engineer service.

These exclusive details are taught to the engineers after quitting the academy, and were also taught to the artillery officers after receiving their commissions, till 1823; when, on the overflow of qualified candidates, it became necessary to create occupation for those who had finished their theoretical studies, and were still fed, lodged, and clothed at the public cost. Then, for the first time, the practical duties of the officers of artillery were taught to them as cadets; adding other six months to the duration of their gratuitous education.

Many argue that this arrangement must be made permanent: but surely it is a gross libel on the character of the artillery, to assume their discipline to be so feeble, or the spirit of our young officers so bad, that means cannot be devised to induce them to study the details of their own profession after the honour of receiving a commission shall have given them a little freedom of thought and action.

No: it is impossible it can be so. The artillery officer, if put to the test, will be found to learn his peculiar duties with the same zeal and success as

* The promotion of the artillery has at length settled down to that degree of stagnation (many of the subalterns being forty years of age,) as will oblige some stimulus or remedy to be applied whenever war breaks out.

Surely it would be better for the country, and only justice to a most meritorious body of officers, to apply that relief immediately. Were an inquiry instituted, it might readily be made apparent, that the expenditure now wasted on a vicious and unnecessarily costly organization would suffice, if skilfully applied, to give due promotion and spread energy and happiness throughout every rank of officers.

the engineer, cavalry and infantry officer; and then nothing need be taught to the ordnance candidate which is not useful and desirable to be known by every well-educated soldier.

Gen. G.—You astonish me more and more. How is it that England maintains two military academies, when one would answer every purpose, and gratuitously bestows education to the injury of those corps she proposes to foster and encourage? Do enlighten me.

English Officer.—This is a difficult and delicate task you impose on me.

It must be attributed partly to our departmental form of government, partly to the jealousy of patronage between men of the highest influence in the state, and partly to overpowering claims of Parliamentary electors.

When the Ordnance Academy at Woolwich was first established, it was intended as much for the instruction of the sergeants and corporals as of the cadets; indeed, at that period, the artillery service was in such low estimation, that qualified candidates for commissions could not be obtained without the bribe of previous gratuitous education, and the officers were most frequently raised from the ranks.

The expense of the academy was then very moderate, and it was filled with orphans and the sons of officers. As the artillery service, however, became better organized, better officered, and better paid, commissions in it became more in request, till at length they rose to be an object of general solicitation; from which period the academy sunk gradually into an instrument of private patronage and parliamentary influence, till at length the late master-general did not hesitate to rebuke and reprehend any professional officer who ventured to urge the claims of his own public services in furtherance of his child's obtaining admittance into the Ordnance Academy, as being an unbecoming attempt to interfere with his lordship's private patronage.*

Gen. G.—You do not mean to say, that a gentleman, paying largely to the taxes levied for the support of this institution, or a naval or military officer of long and faithful services, having a son of decided inclination and superior talents for the ordnance service, would not, on public grounds, readily obtain permission for the lad to compete for a commission in the artillery or engineers.

English Officer.—I mean to say, that neither the national interest nor the public service has any thing to do with an admittance into the Ordnance Academy. Were the master-general Patriotism personified, the very nature of the institution would forbid it. In a limited school, for a very limited service, where every boy admitted is to have a commission, provided he can be made to comprehend, in four years, that degree of science which a clever lad readily masters in two years, how can there possibly be any extended competition of talent or any general participation in the advantages of the institution?

Gen. G.—If I comprehend your statement, it would appear that, since the commencement of the late war, above one million sterling, and since the peace, above one fourth of that amount of the public money of the state has been expended for the exclusive military education of a very small branch of your army, and that to its positive detriment.

Surely amongst a rich, free, and high spirited people this ought not to be. Were the public allowed freely to participate in the benefits of the ordnance service, why should an education for the artillery and engineers cost the state more than for the legal, clerical, or diplomatic professions?

* It is but justice, however, to Lord Beresford, to state, that notwithstanding this feeling, he greatly improved the discipline and the course of studies of the cadets, and did all in his power (though vainly), by means of probationary examinations and the appointment of a public examiner, to counteract the radical defect of the academy viz. that of being a gratuitous, limited, and exclusive institution.

Further, his lordship, on quitting office, handed to his successor a list of ninety-seven young men to be educated by the public; which list contained the names of the sons of many meritorious officers previously rejected by him.

Did you not tell me that, at Sandhurst College, civilians willingly pay much more than the actual cost of the education of their sons, merely to obtain for them the benefit of moderately good military instruction?

Does not this afford convincing proof that a very perfect military education would be sought for with avidity by all classes of the public who have children destined for the army, under the greater advantages of only paying the price the education actually costs; and more particularly if the bonus were added of an equal competition for a gratuitous commission in the engineers and artillery corps?

English Officer.—This idea appears good: one college in common for the several branches of the army has been found to answer in America; but how could it possibly be arranged in our government of departments?

Gen. G.—Let your military seminary, like your universities, be open to all classes of Englishmen who choose to conform to the laws and regulations established for its good government, on the fair and equal principle of all paying alike for the education of their children. Let that education be sufficiently general to fit the student for all the pursuits of active life, and be the very best possible for the military profession. Let it at the same time be at the lowest possible cost, compatible with defraying the entire expense of the institution.* Let every student, in conformity with established rules, be free to join, to remain, and to quit the institution, as his friends may find it convenient, he being subject, however, whilst on the books, to expulsion or dismissal, or such other punishment as may be attached to a breach of the laws and regulations of the institution.

Let the college be divided into many classes, each class rising above the other in general education and mathematics, till the students gradually arrive at and master all those branches of study which complete a good general and military education.

Beyond this, let such students as choose to remain and enter the upper classes be pushed forward to the utmost desirable attainments in the higher branches of the mathematics, the intricate and scientific details of fortification, and all other depths of knowledge necessary for the engineer's service.

Let the youths join the seminary without any promise or expectation of advantage beyond that of obtaining the very best military and general education at the cheapest possible rate; but, as the boon and prize for attracting talent, and inducing its exertion, let every commission which may become vacant in the artillery and engineers be awarded gratuitously at the end of every year, or other fixed period, to those cadets, who, on a public examination of the upper classes, shall be judged most worthy of them, from superiority of conduct, of talents, and of attainments.

As a secondary boon and prize for the further attraction of talent to the college, and for an additional inducement for clever youths to remain and study in the upper classes, let ten, fifteen, or twenty commissions in the infantry or cavalry be gratuitously awarded, after each yearly examination of the upper classes, to the cadets judged next best qualified to those selected for the artillery and engineers.

Let this be done, and the youth of the finest talents and most industrious habits will flock to the college, and the vacancies in the corps of engineers and artillery be filled altogether with the most industrious, most talented, and best educated young men in England—and that without costing the country one penny for their instruction. Then all restriction might be taken away from the artillery and engineer services. Those officers might freely pass into the line or staff, and participate in the general advantages of the army, and the army participate in the still greater advantages of their professional knowledge and talents; and both, but above all the country, benefit by the interchange.

* This is calculated at 80*l.* a year for each student, if the number be limited to 400, and 70*l.* a year if the number be extended to 500, and in a similar proportion less for a greater number of students.

English Officer.—But, my friend, you have forgotten the orphan and the soldier's child. •

Gen. G.—No: theirs is a national claim, and should be openly canvassed and provided for. Let Parliament sanction the number to be educated, and vote the cost of each, at the same rate as the parents of the other cadets pay for their sons.

A slight calculation will show that a very small annual sum would extend the benefit of gratuitous education to a far greater number of orphans, and the sons of officers, than now obtain admittance into the Ordnance Academy, as made known by the recent return presented to Parliament.

English Officer.—Good: one condition, however, I must, in common fairness, stipulate for the country—which is, that the cadets thus gratuitously educated should not, as at present, have assurance of commissions in the artillery and engineers, on contriving to get through a prescribed course of studies, whether they be deemed young men of superior talent or otherwise; but that the calibre of their talents, and the quantum of their acquirements, shall be measured in general comparison with those of the other cadets; if found of inferior worth, the gratuitous cadet may be provided for in the line, but no one should be admitted into the artillery and engineers unless he gave undoubted proofs of possessing superior talents, as well as superior scientific and general attainments.

Gen. G.—Then you assent to the generally received opinion, that every artillery officer should be a good mathematician?

English Officer.—On the contrary, I consider it a popular error, which ought to be dissipated.

A few good mathematicians, to remain at Woolwich, are perhaps desirable for the advancement of the theory of gunnery; but no artillery officer, in the performance of his practical duties, can ever require the aid of the higher branches of the mathematics beyond the use of established formulæ for given calculations.

General science, however, is of infinite value to every artillery officer, and more particularly to every engineer officer. These, serving in all parts of the world, and constantly thrown on their own resources, require its daily aid:—of geology and mineralogy, that they may know where to seek for, and how to use and appreciate the productions of the surface and the bowels of the earth:—of astronomy, that they may accurately fix the latitude and longitude of places, and form correct maps and charts:—of chemistry, that they may preserve their stores and equipments; or, if they fail, manufacture and substitute the productions of the country:—of languages, that they may read foreign authors on their profession, and converse with the natives of the countries where they serve, and take advantage of their local knowledge:—and so of the other general sciences and acquirements—all of which, in the Ordnance Academy, are sacrificed to mathematics. •

Gen. G.—Hold, hold, my friend, or you will make me think that common sense is banished from England.

I admit the justice of your reasoning, that the attempt to make every lad who enters the Ordnance Academy a good mathematician, must, from the various constitutions of the human mind and intellect, necessarily fail to a very great degree; but when you tell me that, in the obstinate pursuit of this moral impracticability, all other branches of knowledge are neglected, or made altogether secondary, it startles my belief; for what is it but to declare that England annually expends from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds* in keeping up a second and exclusive military academy, merely to insure the majority of the officers of her scientific corps being neither good mathematicians nor good general scholars! •

* If there were only one military seminary on the system proposed by Gen. G. the expense of Sandhurst would be equally saved with the expense of Woolwich; and that saving must be intended to be included in the amount here specified.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT GNEISENAU.

IF the peace and independence of Europe were rescued from impending destruction by the overthrow of its herald on the field of Waterloo, surely that man is entitled to a record in our pages, by whose skill the antecedent conflict at Ligny was stripped of its most disastrous consequences, and a discomfited host led back to redeem their claim to the admiration and gratitude of the millions, whose cause their temerity had endangered. Under recollections like these, which will be cherished by so many of our military readers, we can feel no hesitation in devoting a brief space to the memory of the late Field-Marshal *Gneisenau*.

AUGUSTUS, COUNT NEIDHARD of GNEISENAU, the son of a captain in the Austrian service, was born at Schilda, between Troppau and Leipzig in Saxony, on the 28th of October 1760; his father's regiment having halted in that town whilst engaged in shifting its quarters. The early decease of his parents consigned him to the care of his grandfather, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Austrian artillery, and resided at Würzburg; whence young Gneisenau, after acquiring the first rudiments of education under his roof, was removed to the University of Erfurth. His academical career at that school was such as to gain him high commendation from those who directed it; upon its completion, he entered into the service of the Margrave of Anspach Baireuth, and in the year 1782, by which time he had risen to a lieutenantcy, he was sent to America with four hundred recruits to join the German auxiliaries in the pay of the British crown. From this bootless expedition, for peace was established between the contending parties soon after he had landed at Halifax, he returned the following year to Europe. In 1785, the succession to the Margraviate falling to the share of Prussia, he accepted a lieutenant's commission in the service of the latter power, and from that time until the decease of Frederick the Second, did duty with the household-troops in the garrison of Potsdam, ardently devoting his hours of relaxation to such pursuits as were calculated to bring him better acquainted with the duties of his profession. In fact, he was acknowledged by his brethren in arms to be the best informed man in his regiment, whether as an officer or a private individual. He had entered the Silesian Fusileers; he was promoted to a captaincy in that corps in the year 1789; and took part in the Polish campaign in 1793 and 1794. In November 1806, a major's commission was conferred upon him, as the reward of his distinguished services; he was next employed to form a reserve brigade in Lithuania; was then dispatched to Dantzic, and, in the following year, was selected to supersede Gen. Lucadon in the command of the fortress of Colberg, then invested by the French. His talent and bravery here baffled the repeated assaults of the besiegers, though assisted by the inefficient state of its defences, and he maintained it for the Prussian crown until the peace of Tilsit in 1807. This occasion established him in the favour of his Sovereign, who immediately posted him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, made him a member of the board for remodelling the army, and, shortly afterwards, gave him the command of the corps of engineers, and appointed him inspector of the Prussian fortresses. It was at this time, and after he had been called

as a privy-counsellor to enter upon civil duties, that he laid down his commission, on pretence of being dissatisfied with the service, and came to England, where he continued to reside, being, *de facto*, the accredited secret envoy of the court of Prussia at our own, until the year 1810, when he returned home, and, continuing to act in a diplomatic capacity, was occupied in successive missions of an equally delicate nature to the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and London. In 1813, he again, as it were, re-entered upon military duty, but no longer in a subordinate station, for he rejoined the army both as Major-General and Quarter-master-General of the Prussian forces, and, as such, was called upon to conduct the celebrated retreat of the Allied armies from the disastrous field of Lützen to Breslau, in the course of which he repeatedly arrested the pursuit of his antagonists, and carried off forty of their cannon, without losing a single gun of his own. During the armistice which ensued, he was actively engaged in organizing the Prussian Landwehr, or militia, and succeeded Scharnhorst, as chief of the staff to the gallant Blücher. The suspension of hostilities being at an end, Gneisenau's talents were brought into full play; it was to his masterly skill in strategies, that Europe was mainly indebted for the annihilation of Macdonald's corps on the Katzbach, the successful passage across the Elbe, effected at Wittenberg, and the glorious result of the "conflict of nations," under the walls of Leipzig, on the 16th of Oct. 1813. He had nobly earned the lieutenant-generalship to which he was now advanced: fresh laurels awaited him at the sieges of Brienne and Paris, and he took a leading part in the battle of Montmirail, as well as in advising and conducting the masterly advance upon the French capital in 1814. Upon the conclusion of this arduous campaign, his sovereign attested his sense of Gneisenau's distinguished services, by naming him a full general of infantry, raising him to the rank of a Count, and bidding him make choice of a royal domain of ten thousand dollars annual value.

In 1815, Napoleon's re-appearance at the head of affairs in France, placed him once more as chief of Blücher's staff; the Prussians took post at Ligny and were signally routed; but such was Gneisenau's skilful promptitude, that within six-and-thirty hours, they were completely re-organized, brought up to the succour of our gallant countrymen, and sealed the fortunes of the immortal day of Waterloo. One, who had so efficiently contributed to reduce Napoleon's second reign to a term of one hundred days, was fitly charged with lending his aid to complete the work of overthrow, by acting as a negotiator in the second treaty of Paris. We next find him at Blücher's side in London, from which he departed to assume the government of the Rhenish provinces. To this appointment, the king of Prussia added the ribbon of the Black Eagle and its other insignia, as found in Napoleon's carriage after the battle of Waterloo. His ill state of health having induced him, however, to resign his governorship in June 1816, he withdrew to his estates in Silesia, from which he was called in 1818 to the governorship of Berlin. This post his infirmities subsequently compelled him to relinquish, for the seclusion of a life of rural tranquillity; but the critical situation into which Prussia was thrown at the close of last year by the breaking out of the Polish insurrection, rendered it necessary for her to protect her eastern frontiers by a for-

midable display of force. Gneisenau was therefore summoned to take the command of four corps of the army assembled for that purpose, and fixed his head-quarters at Posen in the beginning of March last. In that town the veteran hero was carried off by an inflammation of the lungs on the night of the 27th of August, and in the seventy-first year of a life, full of honour, and rich in valuable services to the land of his adoption.

We need not dwell upon the military endowments of this illustrious captain; they stand recorded by the proud elevation to which no adventitious or artificial influence raised him; and their remembrance will survive so long as the glories of the Kutzbach, the Elster, and the field of Waterloo, shall not be blotted out from the nobler recollections of "the things that were." But we owe it to his memory to add, that in private life, he was equally esteemed for his modesty and affability, as for his kind-hearted bearing and social cheerfulness. No wonder, that a three days' mourning throughout the Prussian army should have been ordered, as a tribute of veneration to such a soldier as Gneisenau.

S.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

SIR EDWARD SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE.—Since the days of De Foe there has not appeared so interesting and clever a fiction of its class as the Narrative of Sir Edward Seaward. The only work of a similar character, published within our remembrance, namely, "THE JOURNAL OF PENROSE, A SAILOR," though ingenious and entertaining, was a production of inferior merit to the pseudo-memoirs of the New Crusoe. Though, to the critical eye, the fictitious nature of this Narrative be palpable throughout, it is conducted to the close with so much simplicity and *vraisemblance*, historic traits and local descriptions are so happily interwoven with the author's imaginings, while a considerable share of knowledge of the world, of human nature, and of the origin and progress of human institutions, invest with a well-conveyed moral a story of no common interest, that we have felt and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a composition of no ordinary stamp, and second only to its popular prototype.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT LAVALLETTE WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.—The autobiography of Lavallette, of which an excellent English version has just been published, is worthy to be classed with the admirable Memoirs of Bourrienne. It is surprising how much of interest and even novelty can still be thrown upon a subject so trite and apparently exhausted as the details of the French Revolution.

Yet of all the native writers, not one has handled this eventful theme with more honesty and salutary effect than Lavallette. His faithful and striking descriptions of the frightful scenes and detestable motives of the French Revolution and its actors, in its earliest stages, convey a lesson not to be overlooked at the present moment, and justify the fitful march of that interminable convulsion by the characteristic means he supplies of tracing unerring effects to adequate causes.

It is unnecessary to advert to the romantic incident which has coupled the name of Lavallette's devoted wife with those of the most heroic matrons of antiquity. Described by the rescued husband, with all the concomitant doubts and fears and hopes which would naturally arise from his singular position, this trait forms one of the most interesting episodes imaginable; while the after events, to which he feelingly alludes, are calculated to excite our sympathy and respect.

STANDARD NOVELS—VOLS. V. AND VI.—Our augury respecting the value and popularity of this series, has been amply borne out by the quality and circulation of its subjects. It is unquestionably the cheapest, the neatest, and most interesting of its class; and, in the smallest imaginable space, offers a Select Library of the most attractive, and, when ably handled, instructive department of Literature, at a price within almost univer-

sal reach. The powerful novel of *ST. LEON*, by Godwin, in 4 vols. and the not less vigorous tale, *THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS*, by Cooper, in 3, are comprised in the fifth and sixth volumes of this series. Miss Porter's *SCOTTISH CHIEFS* forms the seventh.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, VOL. XI.—The subject of the eleventh volume of the National Library is happily chosen. *THE LIVES OF CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS* are themes of universal interest, and furnish useful matter for general study. Mr. St. John, a name of note in the literature of the day, has undertaken this task, which he executes judiciously, introducing his heroes in chronological order from Marco Polo and his contemporaries in the middle ages, down to Chardin, Kempfer, &c. who figured in the seventeenth century. The subject will be continued to our own times in future volumes.

CABINET CYCLOPEDIA—AND LIBRARY.—The twenty-first volume of the former commences a biographical series, entitled *THE LIVES OF EMINENT BRITISH STATESMEN*. The names of MORE, WOLSEY, CRANMER, and BURLEIGH, attest a faithful adherence to this title.

Volume Twenty-second contains an elaborate *HISTORICAL TREATISE ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE*, which will find its way beyond the region of Spitalfields.

The Seventh Volume of the Cabinet Library continues the *MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON* to the accession of Louis the Sixteenth. This work, as it proceeds, accommodates its tone to the "liberality" of the age.

CLASSICAL LIBRARY.—The History of Thucydides, in the clear version of Dr. Smith, occupies the Twentieth and Twenty-first Volumes of this useful Library.

EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY.—A copious History of *PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND*, in ancient and modern times, forms the subject of the Fourth Volume of this work. The compilation is carefully and agreeably executed, and is handsomely illustrated by a map and several engravings.

NARRATIVE OF THE ASHANTEE WAR—BY MAJOR RICKETTS.—A volume on African warfare is a novelty. Tactics at Cape Coast—battles fought *secundum artem* between nations of Negroes—where a handful of white-skinned was sure to turn the scale—victories and defeats, with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—diplomacy, with all the tact of the European—cruelty and

carnage with all the instinct of the savage—these are some of the military features of this Narrative which will probably tempt us to resume the subject more at large. The campaigns of our little *corps d'armée* on the Gold Coast, all isolated and surrounded as they are by barbarous foes, form a curious episode in the *res gestæ* of our army, from the general character of which they do not appear to have derogated under peculiar and trying circumstances.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE ANTE-DILUVIAN WORLD. A FORLORN HOPE: AND ISMAEL'S ADDRESS.—We offer no apology for introducing this little volume of Poems to the notice of our readers, it being the production of an old soldier, who, after an honourable service of twenty-nine years, has thus creditably occupied the leisure of his retirement: we trust this circumstance will prove a sufficient motive to draw attention towards it. An exquisite engraving, designed and executed by Martin, the justly celebrated Historical Painter, embellishes the work, and is alone worth the price of the volume.

PORTRAIT OF PATRICK GIBSON.—An admirable print, by T. Lupton, of the Veteran Purser, Patrick Gibson, has been engraved from his portrait, painted by Luke Macartan, and lately exhibited at Somerset House. Gibson, who was present at the battle of the Heights of Abraham, and assisted to convey Wolfe from the field, was in twenty-six general actions, and continued remarkably hale till the period of his death last July—aged 111.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE WAR.—A very interesting work under the above title is on the eve of publication. It will be composed of narratives connected with the late war, most of which have appeared in this Journal. The most prominent is the History of the Campaign of 1809, in Portugal, written by the Earl of Munster, though published anonymously in our Numbers. The Memoirs of Capt. Cooke of the 43rd, also included, have great merit. Many of his vivid sketches of Peninsular conflicts have already adorned our pages. The storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, by Lieut. Moodie, 21st Fusiliers, is of a similar character.

We understand Capt. Robison, late of the N. S. Wales Veteran Companies, proposes publishing the minutes of evidence connected with his late trial before a general court-martial in New South Wales.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Letter from Capt. Basil Hall on Massey's Patent Sounding Machine.

MR. EDITOR,—In compliance with your wish to receive notices respecting useful inventions, I take the liberty of calling your attention and that of naval men to Massey's Sounding Machine, which, although it has been many years well-known in the service, and has long been in use, is not yet, as I conceive, by any means sufficiently appreciated.

It is a great secret in all our proceedings to throw as much responsibility on the machinery we employ as possible. As this rule applies to all mechanical operations whatever, and to none more than to those of seamanship, I would venture to say, that no officer, nor even any uninstructed person, could witness the old method of obtaining soundings, tried side by side with that by Massey's Machine, and have the slightest doubt remaining in his mind as to which deserved the preference. By the old method, especially if it be dark, blowing hard, and raining, the whole responsibility is thrown on the judgment of the men employed, while the results, as every person knows, are generally unsatisfactory, and often dangerous, besides being exceedingly troublesome and protracted, exposing a great number of men, needlessly, to the weather, and almost always retarding the ship in her progress.

When this admirable invention is used, all weathers and all situations are nearly alike as to convenience, and absolutely alike as to fidelity of result. It has frequently happened to me that I have been enabled to carry my ship in safety and with confidence into situations, at night, where I dared hardly have ventured had I used any other method. I remember one occasion where it so happened that the security of the passage turned entirely upon the soundings. I knew the spot well, but being confined to bed by illness, I could not superintend the pilotage in person, and in order to satisfy myself that all was right, I had the Sounding Machine, with the line bent to it, brought to my bed-side, that I might set it with my own hand. It was then sent on deck, and cast overboard in the usual way, with two or three coils of line. When drawn in again, it was not examined on deck, but brought down to me, with the line still bent, to be examined. In this way, though I could not stir, I was enabled to insure the ship's being kept in the middle of the straits.

I have used this Machine in very deep water and also in the shallowest seas, with equal effect, and never once found it to err; and I have tried it also against the ordinary method, with all fairness, and in circumstances when the truth could be ascertained, but never once knew it to fail; so that it really may be considered under water, what the sextant is above it—the only infallible guide for the navigator.

One precaution may be mentioned which it is very useful to take at all times. I had a small bottle of sweet oil, with a feather in it, kept abaft, with which the screws and wheels of the Machine were wiped and oiled *every* time the lead was hove. This was done even when a cast was taken every two or three minutes. The propriety of having this done *every* time will be obvious, when it is recollected that we are never sure which will be best time that a cast of the lead may be required; and unless the Machine be oiled *every time without exception*, on its being drawn in, it is apt to have its delicate machinery clogged; independently of which, the degree of care which this constant attention implies, gives considerable security to the safe custody of the instrument.

I make no apology for prosing at this rate on an old invention. Officers who really know its value will rejoice to see its merits again and again fairly stated; while those who have not tried it, will, when they make the experiment, see good reason to thank any one who has given them the hint.

For my part, I have never gone to sea in command of a ship without purchasing several of these machines, besides those allowed by the Dock-yard, to be used in case of accidents or loss to the others. The many comfortable nights' rest in bed, which they have secured to me, when I must otherwise have been watching and worrying myself on deck, have far overpaid their pecuniary cost.

I remain your most obedient servant,
 BASIL HALL, Capt. R.N.

Reply of Colonel Napier to the letter of Count Alten on a passage of his History.

MR. EDITOR,—It appears that I have given offence to Count Charles Alten by that passage in the second volume of my History, which describes, the march of our troops from Astorga to Vigo in 1808-9, as licentious and ill-conducted. Hitherto, Sir, the attacks that from time to time have been made upon my work have been neglected by me, not from any disinclination to meet my opponents, nor from any feeling of weakness, but simply because I have not had leisure; nor would I now have taken the trouble to answer Count Alten's observations, were it not that the thing is easy in itself, and that I owe him some respect, as a brave soldier under whose command I served for a considerable time.

The Count, after stating the words of a conversation held at Astorga with Sir John Moore, proceeds to show in detail, that the instructions he received from that General, namely, "to seize the bridge of Orense and reach Vigo before the enemy," were fulfilled to the letter. I do not dispute it. There was no enemy seen, felt, or heard of, during the whole march, and, consequently, there was no difficulty in reaching the points required to be occupied. Were I, indeed, disposed to attack Gen. Alten, with any taint of malice, I might observe, that the only occasion in which he used his discretionary power, his judgment was at fault. For certainly Sir John Moore's intention was to assemble the whole army (after embarkation) in the bay of Vigo, with a view to restore order; and there Count Alten took the responsibility of making sail for England with that part of the army under his command, before he knew of the catastrophe at Corunna, which would have proved an error if Sir J. Moore had lived.

I come now to the real point at issue between us. Gen. Alten's observations go to show that he obeyed his instructions, but my remark had only reference to the details of execution, and I rest upon my own authority as an eye-witness. I have served many campaigns yet I have never seen "a more licentious and ill commanded" march, and I trust for confirmation of the assertion to the recollection of the officers who were present. Gen. Alten acknowledges that one detachment of stragglers alone amounted to six hundred men. Now, Sir, the ships waited in Vigo Bay, after the troops arrived there, at least ten days, and during the whole of that period, stragglers were coming in by two's and three's, as the navy officers, who were constantly engaged in bringing them off to the vessels, can testify. In addition to this, I find by the Adjutant-General's return, that about five hundred men were left behind when the ships sailed. Here, then, we have, at least, one third of the whole number of troops, straggling, during a march, in which the face of an enemy was never seen, nor the want of provisions ever felt, the troops also, sleeping under cover every night, and in good villages; for I must take leave, in opposition to the General's observations, to say, that the country, although mountainous, was the reverse of sterile, and with the exception of the two first days' journey, not at all difficult for unencumbered infantry such as ours. Gen. Alten indeed is obliged to confess that the stragglers committed excesses, but he excuses it on the score of the forced marches that his instructions obliged him to make.

Forced marches is a vague term. I have seen the same troops afterwards make marches nearly double the length of those, without leaving a straggler behind, and without a fault, much less an excess, being laid to their charge; and the reason they did so was, that Gen. Craufurd, (whose ability was never questioned by me, and, therefore, required no defence from Gen. Alten,) struck by the excesses committed during the march to Vigo, had conceived, and organised, and enforced, a system of divisional discipline, which will remain a model for the imitation of all soldiers, whatever may be their nation. But to return to the forced marches. They were necessary to fulfil Sir John Moore's instructions. Now Gen. Alten was the senior officer of the two brigades; his interference was certainly not perceived by the British part of the force under his command, but he was undoubtedly the commanding officer, and, in that capacity, had direction of the whole march. Hence, if he thought the forced marches necessary, he should have interfered to prevent Gen. Craufurd from halting two or three times nearly every day for the purpose of punishing soldiers, and thus delaying the march several hours, with a view to establish that discipline by terror which ought to have been established by arrangement. If, on the other side, Gen. Alten thought fit to leave Gen. Craufurd the entire management of his brigade, there seems no reason why he should take offence at an observation in my work where his name is not mentioned. In conclusion, I have only to repeat, that, in my opinion, there never was "a worse conducted or more licentious march" than that to Vigo.

I have now only to notice Sir George Murray's observations. It is difficult to discover exactly what they are meant for. If to give currency to Count Alten's narrative, their value is but small, seeing that Sir George knows nothing of the march, except from hearsay. If they are to vouch for the accurate memory of Gen. Alten with respect to the parting speech of Sir John Moore, that has nothing to do with the matter at issue. If they are to vouch for the characters of the Generals engaged, I am not aware that I ever impeached Gen. Alten's zeal or Gen. Craufurd's ability. But if they were meant, without committing Sir G. Murray to any specific fact, to give currency to an attack on my work, I can understand them.

Having now, Sir, stated as much as I think fitting upon this occasion, I have only to remark, that at a future period, I may possibly endeavour to show my other opponents that their positions are not so strong as they may, perhaps, imagine.

Meanwhile, Sir, I remain, with great respect for the impartiality with which you give publicity to the statements of all parties,

Your obedient servant,
W. NAPIER.

On the actions and merits of the French and English Cavalry.

"Open be our fight and fair each blow,
I steal no conquest from a noble foe."—*Iliad*, book vii.

MR. EDITOR,—A writer who, in the July Number of the U. S. Journal, defends the cause of the cavalry against Colonel Napier, a task I had, under some modifications, proposed to myself, till I saw it taken up by so able a hand, makes a remark at page 363, that seems to call for some answer on my part. Speaking of what is said about cavalry charging infantry squares, in the article on Tactics, published in the Journal for May last, the cavalry's advocate observes:—

"But surely this writer forgets that much more depends on the horse than on his rider at such a moment, and that when once thoroughly confused and terrified, the animal becomes unmanageable, and no effort on the part of the rider can force him forward, or prevent his turning short round, and flying from the danger before him. It should be recollected that the fire of the infantry will inevitably produce some degree of confusion in the ranks of the cavalry," &c. &c.

This accusation, as far, at least, as the forgetfulness goes, I am conscious of not deserving, for in the article on Napoleon's expedition to Moscow, published in the last September Number of the Journal, I have anticipated the objection now urged. It is there stated, page 260, that—

“ Well trained cavalry horses are not frightened by the fire of musketry, but that, like all other horses, when galloping in a body, they naturally animate and urge each other forward : the men, on the contrary, when they neither know their strength nor their duty, very often are frightened, and are willing enough to throw the blame on the horses, who cannot well contradict them.”

During the few seconds that cavalry, charging at speed, can be exposed to the fire of the musketry, there is hardly time for the horses to become “ thoroughly confused,” and galloping in a body, their natural tendency always is to rush onwards. This, at all events, is a point of cavalry tactics that might and should, therefore, be decided. There is, of course, no necessity for actually charging men with loaded muskets, for as the march of intellect has not yet acquainted the horses with the danger to be apprehended from musket-balls, it is, of course, the noise and the fire only that they can be afraid of: and far more formidable-looking obstacles than infantry squares might easily be contrived and attacked, without danger to man or horse; and “ my basnet to a prentice cap,” that any squadron of any regiment in the service would ride over an array of fire-works and paste-board soldiers, just as easily as they could, if they did their duty, ride over any battalion *quarré* of modern infantry.

That some confusion may be occasioned in the ranks of the advancing cavalry by the fire of the infantry, I may grant, requesting the writer, however, to recollect, if he was present, or if not, to ascertain from others, how little, how almost imperceptibly little was the effect produced by entire volleys of musketry fired at Fuente De Guinaldo, and at Waterloo. On those occasions, far more confusion was produced by the horsemen not doing their duty, than by the loss they sustained. That some may fall is, of course, possible; that the fall of a front-rank man may overthrow a rear-rank man is also possible: no one denies its being a neck-breaking business; all that is maintained is, that in the present state of the infantry fire, very few, hardly any, do fall, and that all those who do not fall, should go on, certain to conquer by so doing.

There was probably some confusion in the ranks of the 57th Regiment, when three-fourths of the men and officers of that gallant corps fell on the field of Albuera, and when one-half of Colonel Browne's flank battalion went down in their onset against a mass of French infantry at Barossa; the chances are, that the brave survivors did not altogether preserve the regularity of a parade movement. Yet they did not edge away from the fire of their enemies, but went on, and met in conquest the reward of their valour. Why then should the cavalry, who can be exposed to a single volley of musketry only, be justified in turning back?

It will be seen by the extract above quoted that, in speaking of the cavalry, I had not forgotten the horses, though I am fairly open to the charge of neglecting, in the article on Tactics, to guard against the objection now brought forward by the author of the “ Actions of the Cavalry.” The truth is, that having before touched upon the subject, and intending at one time to have again returned to cavalry tactics, I thought I had said enough on that particular point in an article naturally of very limited extent. I now thank my gallant opponent, however, for giving me this opportunity of explanation, for I have at present relinquished my intention of touching on cavalry tactics, not only because I am ignorant of the new regulations about to be introduced, but because tactics seems an unfashionable subject. The science has often, indeed, decided the fate of nations and of armies, but then who would be known at Almack's as a tactician? In our ideas, it is connected with pipe-clay and blackball, a proof how much we know about it,

and is, therefore, consigned to drill-serjeants and red-nosed adjutants; young men in these days deeming every thing, except *les grandes opérations militaires*, beneath their notice; entirely forgetting that strategy must go on crutches as long as the science of tactics is dead lame.

As to the controversy generally between Napier and the cavalry, it may be observed, that the historian, in giving the preference to the French over our own cavalry, only states what he considers to be the opinion entertained by foreigners, without himself pretending to give any opinion on the subject, though his own view would have been far more valuable than any foreign authority he could possibly bring forward.

If, without a close investigation, we were to judge as most men do, from general results only, we should, perhaps, give the preference to the French cavalry; for they not only aided on many occasions to achieve the victories gained by Napoleon's armies, but they still more frequently contributed to bring about the great results that sprung from those victories. Our cavalry, on the contrary, effected little, and except the gallant charge made by Le Marchant's brigade at Salamanca, and by Ponsonby's at Waterloo, it would be difficult to say that they produced any marked result whatever. But in fair fight, cavalry against cavalry, the success was invariably on the side of the British; and, all things considered, it could not well be otherwise.

The French are not an equestrian people. The idea of Frenchmen following the hounds is not altogether comprehensible, and though many of the gentlemen of the *ancien regime* were good *manège* riders, the art seems to have gone out at the Revolution, and the Imperial cavalry were invariably bad horsemen. They were also indifferently mounted; and, strange to say, the cavalry of Napoleon, the great military luminary of the age, as people will call him, were not even taught the sword exercise. So ignorant, indeed, were the French officers of the real action of cavalry, that it was no unusual thing for them to receive a charge at the halt, *de pied ferme*, with pistol in hand, carbine presented, or sword pointed, thus depriving themselves, for the chance of what they could effect by a few paltry shots, of all the advantages naturally resulting from the strength and impulse of their horses. On the other hand, the boundless and irresponsible command of numbers made the French officers bold and enterprising, and these qualities, backed by men as eager for fame and spoil as the leaders, amply account for all the success and reputation acquired by the French cavalry.

Our advantages and disadvantages are exactly the reverse of these.

Our cavalry possessed, as men, the same advantage over their enemies that our infantry had: they were besides good horsemen, for the English are naturally the best horsemen in Europe: they were far better mounted, and were mostly excellent swordsmen: above all, the onset, the closing, and the manly, hand-to-hand combat of cavalry, is far more congenial to the spirit of our people and to our personal strength and activity, than the miserable trigger-pulling system of infantry warfare.

If, with these decisive advantages, which all the whiskered wisdom from Petersburg to Lisbon cannot dispute, the British cavalry made after all but a secondary figure during the war, and I pretend not to deny it, the causes of their failure must be sought for in circumstances over which the men and officers had comparatively but little control.

Cavalry is essentially an offensive arm, and appears to advantage only under a bold and enterprising system of strategy, and ours was, owing to the feeble military policy of the Government, exactly the reverse. Before we took the field, a factious party had so completely browbeaten the army and the military administration, that the first thought themselves almost incapable of any great professional exertion, and the second never dared, as was its duty, to encourage and call it forth. We were told to powder our heads, to square our hats, to know our places on parade, to get drunk on port-wine, if so disposed, but never to presume to think ourselves equal to the French, or to entertain a single military idea beyond the ordinary routine of garrison or

field-day duty. That after such training, military talents should have sprung up in any branch of the service, is wonderful enough; that they would spring up last and least in the cavalry, whose very essence is daring and enterprise, must be sufficiently evident; and so, indeed, it proved.

Foreign officers, who are totally incapable of understanding and appreciating our national character, and consequently unfit to command our soldiers,* also imported and put into our heads some mistaken cavalry notions. Fancying that heavy men, mounted on slight blood horses, unequal to the weight they had to carry, constituted light cavalry, though they were, of course, the heaviest of the heavy, we almost entirely destroyed the old English light dragoons, who were equal to cope with any French cavalry, and substituted these new-fangled hussars, who, at the battle of Waterloo, the only occasion on which they were fairly tried, were not found over efficient in line fighting. This whim, after costing, like all military errors, the lives of brave men, has now fortunately passed away. We are numerically, indeed, too weak in cavalry, and too strong in the qualities requisite for forming good cavalry, to entertain an exclusive set of dandy skirmishers. The Turks made no distinction in this matter, and never asked whether the Russian cavalry opposed to them were light or heavy, but invariably made light work of the heaviest of the Muscovites whenever they could fairly close with them. Nor need we go so far for examples of what can be done by a really good light cavalry. On the retreat to Corunna, Capt. Jones, of the 10th, having only thirty men of his regiment with him, attacked a hundred men of the enemy, who were besides advantageously posted, and completely routed them: and shortly before the battle of Busaco, my gallant and lamented friend, Capt. White, attacked with his single troop of the 13th Dragoons, a superior body of the enemy, and not only overthrew them, but killed and captured every man of them. The cavalry have thus shown what they can do, and must be prepared, whether in great or in small parties, to act up to the standard they have themselves established.

Having thus attempted to account for the superior reputation acquired by the French cavalry, despite their inferior qualities, I must here say a few words of the book that has given rise to this discussion.

The third volume of Napier's History is, perhaps, the best of the three yet published; and if it have nothing equal to the noble eulogy on Sir John Moore, contained in the first volume, it is also free from such failures as the attempt to defend the convention of Cintra, a transaction I have often been disposed to place in a proper light. But the great advantage of this last volume will probably be found in the increasing interest of the subject: the British army is beginning to take a leading share in the contest, and the real actors in the long and terrible drama are beginning to appear upon the scene; and nobly has the gallant author done justice to their conduct, for his account of the battle of Albuera is decidedly the best account ever written of a modern battle. The very clearness, however, with which he describes the contest, leads to the failure of his subsequent attempt to clear Marshal Soult of the charge brought against him in your Journal for November 1829, of not having made a proper and skilful use of his numerous cavalry. Having originally brought forward this accusation by collecting some of the feeble rays of light that modern military historians cast over the events of war, I am now enabled to substantiate it by the aid of Napier's splendid description of the battle, as well as by his attempted refutation of the charge itself.

There were, according to Napier's own account, 4000 French and only 2000 allied cavalry in the field; of the latter, not one-half (only eleven squadrons out of forty-four) were British. The Portuguese cavalry were far inferior to their infantry, and could never be relied upon in the slightest degree: the Spaniards were, if possible, even worse. Of this feeble body,

* We except Baron Charles Alten.

one Portuguese brigade was stationed on the extreme left: the 13th Light Dragoons were, strange to say, by Napier's plan, in front of the centre; and the rest, under Gen. Lumley, avowedly well posted, on the right, but having certainly not so many as 600 British sabres drawn.

The French cavalry, with the exception of two light regiments that supported Oudinot's attack, were all assembled on the open ground on the left of their infantry, opposite to Lumley, *and close to where the right flank of the British infantry passed in their second attack of the hill.* Yet this formidable body of cavalry allowed a line of British infantry, reduced in the end to 1500 men, to come triumphantly and unassailed out of the most tremendous combat of infantry ever fought in modern times. The action too, being fought under the very bridles of this superior mass of inactive horsemen, six regiments of whom (the reserve under La Tour-Maubourg) never struck a blow during the action. But if they struck no blow for victory, they covered the retreat, upheld the crumbling fame of their leader, and, above all, protected the baggage, fit matters of consideration for men of such mighty military genius.

"Oh, but," says Napier, "La Tour-Maubourg could not have attacked Lumley with any prospect of success; the latter was well posted: the Aroya protected his front; he was also aided by artillery and infantry, and cavalry alone have little chance against the three arms united."

Granted for the present, though the proposition is a sweeping one; but where was the necessity for attacking Lumley? And if the Aroya protected him from the French, it also protected the French from him; and would, consequently, have enabled them to detach a larger force against the British infantry, whilst engaged in the furious combat for the recovery of the hill, had the French leaders known how to avail themselves of their vast superiority. A few squadrons falling *à bride abattue* on the right and in the rear of the British, would, to all appearance, have turned the day against the Allies. That the squadrons making such a charge might have been exposed to a few rounds from Le Fevre's guns is very probable; they might also have encountered a volley from the flanking battalion of the Lusitanian Legion; but they would inevitably have overthrown the remnant of the British infantry, and have gained a victory that would most likely have changed the ultimate fate of the war; for it is now ascertained that the British fleet could not have remained in the Tagus, had the French obtained possession of the left bank of the river.

I cannot conclude this letter, long as it is already, without expressing the satisfaction I have derived from the perusal of the different articles on cavalry action and equipment, lately published in your Journal; for not only do these articles bear proof of great ability, but they show that we are beginning to take a pride and interest in the fame and progress of our difficult profession, the proper study of which was far too long neglected and discouraged in this country. It was one of the great evils under which we laboured at the commencement of the war, that gentlemen thought themselves too fine to attend to minute professional details, and looked down upon elementary tactics and points of equipment, as something totally beneath their notice; forgetting that no man can become a great artist or artisan without a perfect knowledge of what can be effected by the tools he uses, or brought out by the materials he has to work upon.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

J. M.

P.S. In the last Number of the Westminster Review is the following passage respecting Napier:—

"In point of systematic knowledge of the military art, he is, probably, inferior to some of the more distinguished writers of the Continent, who, besides the benefit of regular scientific education, have enjoyed the advantage of serving in campaigns

where war was made upon the grandest scale, and its maxims were sanctioned by the most enlarged experience."

Now, I should really like to know what were the discoveries made, or what new maxims were established by the most enlarged experience here spoken of? And then who is the modern continental writer who can be placed even by the side, much less above Napier; for Von Kairns, the only foreign name worth mentioning, has yet written too little, great as his talents are, to entitle him to such a station. We are proud of our historian, and naturally jealous of his fame, and not disposed to see him rated beneath any continental writer, merely because it may suit a reviewer to affect a knowledge of foreign military literature. Napier has his faults, no doubt; and it is no ordinary fault in my eyes, that he attempts to raise and uphold great military reputations, without showing any just tactical foundation for such brilliant structures; but he is, nevertheless, the first military writer of his day, and the ablest military historian that has appeared since the time of the Ancients. If not with a just appreciation perhaps, I say this, at least, with a full knowledge of what Strada, Davila, Frederick, and Lloyd, have written, though I consider the last to have taken a juster view of tactics than Napier has anywhere given proofs of.

Medical Department.

MR. EDITOR,—Your last Number contains a series of COMMENTS from a correspondent, SENEX,* of which I think it necessary to take some notice; containing, as they do, various charges against me on questions connected with the public service. I subjoin therefore some remarks in reply, to which, with this letter, I request you will be good enough to give insertion in your next Number. As my only object at present however is to vindicate the accuracy of my former statements with respect to the Medical Department of the army,† I have not thought it necessary to take any notice in these remarks of the personal observations and innuendoes, so plentifully introduced by Senex among his comments. Nor have I ventured to touch upon any topics of public interest but those which immediately relate to myself, being necessarily limited on this occasion both with respect to time and space. To this cause also I must beg of Senex to attribute any other omissions he may discover in these Remarks; and not to any disinclination on my part to do justice to his merits, as I shall if necessary take another opportunity of evincing.

M. M.

London, August 15, 1831.

REMARKS IN REPLY TO SENEX, &c.

1st, In his first paragraph, amidst a great deal of matter, the point or application of which I do not pretend to understand, Senex endeavours to show that I am in error in retaining in my "tabular form," as he is pleased to express it, assistant-inspectors and *staff* assistant-surgeons; such titles being, as he would have us believe, no longer in use.

Now with respect to the first of these titles it is only necessary for me to observe, that it was re-established by the warrant of 1830, and that it is made use of in every Army-List—and with respect to the employment of the word *staff* in conjunction with *assistant-surgeon*, as objected to by Senex, my authority for that, if any such authority be wanted, may be found in the Royal Gazette, where the phrase in question constantly appears. A little reflection, however, would have been sufficient to satisfy any man of moderate capacity that the employment of the word *staff* in my table was not only proper but necessary; for as there are now two classes

* Page 541, Part II. for 1831.

† Page 227, Part II. for 1831.

of assistant-surgeons in the army, viz. *staff* assistants and *regimental* assistants,* it follows as a matter of course that the distinctive title must be added, whenever one of these classes is spoken of to the exclusion of the other, as upon the occasion in question.

2nd, Senex next intimates that I have been guilty of two errors with respect to the London Medical Board,—first, in enumerating an assistant-inspector as a part of that board; and secondly, in omitting all notice of the secretary, the third in rank, according to Senex, of that body.

With respect to the secretary it cannot be necessary for me to say much; for having in the title prefixed to my paper expressly announced that the observations therein contained had reference solely to the *medical* officers of the army, it must be evident I could not with propriety introduce persons who certainly do not belong to that class, whatever Senex may think or may say to the contrary. Any little error, however, committed by him on this point, is more than compensated for by a piece of intelligence contained in the same paragraph with respect to the assistant-inspector; who is, we are told, an *officer* of the Board, and not a *part* of the Board as erroneously stated by me;† a remark no doubt of great value, and particularly so as indicating on the part of Senex a degree of acuteness and research, for which we might not otherwise have felt inclined to give him credit.

3rd, The next charge is, that I have confounded together staff surgeons and the surgeons of recruiting districts; or that I suppressed or was ignorant of the fact, that many of the staff surgeons enumerated by me were “attached to recruiting districts” and employed merely for recruiting purposes.

Now of the candour which dictated this charge the reader may speedily satisfy himself by turning to my original paper; in which he will find, that of *fourteen* staff surgeons therein enumerated not less than *ten* are at the same time set down as attached to recruiting depôts, and that for the purpose specially of attendance on the recruits and parties. And wherever in these kingdoms a staff-surgeon is otherwise employed than for recruiting purposes, the same is particularly pointed out; it being one of my objects to show that no staff-surgeons are employed at home for general purposes—that is, attached to General Officers in the command of districts, for the purpose of accompanying them on their half-yearly tours of inspection, and maintaining by their personal superintendence one uniform system of action in regimental hospitals. There was no omission on my part therefore, for the above inference was manifest, and it would have been out of place in me then to have touched upon the system which has been introduced instead of that which ought to exist—a system in which reports and returns are substituted for personal superintendence, and clerks and secretaries take the places of staff-surgeons and deputy-inspectors; to the great prejudice of the service, and the disgust of all good men belonging to it.

4th, I am next instructed, “that a strange anomaly has been acted upon in Ireland for many years past;” namely, “the service of two medical staffs, the *Irish* army medical staff, and the staff *forced into the country* as a recruiting district staff.”

This very anomaly, however, which Senex thus takes credit to himself for pointing out, and thus by implication censures me for having overlooked, is distinctly referred to in my paper as a part of that system of misrule, which has produced so much discontent amongst the medical officers, and brought so much discredit upon the medical administration of our army. There is nothing new therefore in the statement of Senex on this point, nor any difference of opinion between us with respect to the existence of the evil; but we do differ widely as to its cause, and still more, I fear, with respect

* As there are now two classes of Surgeons, viz. staff-surgeons and regimental-surgeons, both with the same rank.

† My words are, “of which he thus in a manner constitutes a part.”

to the remedy to be adopted. For the existence, the long-continued existence of this unjust anomaly, is not to be attributed, as he intimates, to any acts of usurpation on the part of the English Medical Board, in forcing into the country some staff-surgeons; but to a culpable degree of neglect, to say no more, on the part of those whose duty it was to force out of the service all men, in Ireland as well as in England, who were not prepared when called upon to do their duty in any part of the world.*

And this brings us to our remedy,—an equality of rights and of duties, an equal administration of the law,—a remedy which no man will object to in theory, although many may be found bold enough or stupid enough to neglect it in practice. But the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and the hand of reform already in motion amongst us; and Senex and his colleagues on both sides of the water, for we have our *Senes* here also, may rest assured that gross abuses, even in our department, will no longer be tolerated merely because they are old, nor submitted to in silence merely on account of their paternity.†

5th. The next paragraph presents us with a specimen of good faith and discretion on the part of Senex, as remarkable as any we have yet noticed—of good faith in imputing to me faults I did not commit, and of discretion in bringing forward charges so easily refuted, as this and others of the same kind may be, by a simple reference to the passages upon which they are founded. For I am here charged with having put down ten assistant-surgeons as *doing duty at Chatham*, a thing quite ridiculous, as Senex truly says; whilst my words on that very point are, that “one half at least of these gentlemen may be considered as supernumeraries,” retained at the place as a reserve to meet contingencies, or for the purpose of receiving instruction, &c. Nor can any doubt exist with respect to the charge being founded on the passage here quoted, for the assistant-surgeons at Chatham are not spoken of or alluded to by me in any other place.

6th. In speaking of the London Medical Board, (p. 228,) I took advantage of the opportunity to recommend a certain change in the constitution of that body, which has long been called for; and which, among other advantages, would, I said, have the effect of introducing amongst the members “a more due degree of subordination” than exists at present. My object therefore could not be mistaken, for subordination cannot of course exist amongst persons equal in rank and independent of each other. Nevertheless, Senex, taking advantage of one expression in the very sentence where the above quoted passage occurs, advances next against me the charge of having recommended the formation of a Board consisting of *co-equal* and *independent* members; for such was the “notable expedient” to which he alludes, as having been “tried and weighed and found deficient” in the time of Sir Lucas Pepys and his colleagues. That Senex knew what the constitution of the defunct Board had been there can be no doubt, nor can any exist as to his conviction with respect to that recommended by me. With what object then could he thus confound together things which he knew to be so dissimilar?—with what object but to impute to me a proposal he knew I did not make, and to raise thereon against me a charge he knew to be unfounded? But it is not, I feel, necessary to pursue this theme, for the reader must now be qualified to do justice himself to the motives, ability, and veracity of Senex as a commentator. With him then be the

* I need not say to what an extent this system has been already carried with the British medical staff—the Gazettes furnish sufficient proof of that.

† Senex returns in a subsequent part of his communication to the Irish medical establishment, for which he manifestly entertains a peculiar fondness; but as he advances nothing in any manner contradictory of any thing really stated by me, I do not think it necessary at present to notice more particularly what he says on that subject.

judgment; but let not Senex despair, for the advocate of abuses will always find friends; and in an hour of danger, like the present, even his aid may not be altogether rejected or despised.

M. M.

London, Aug. 15th, 1831.

Purveyor's Department.

MR. EDITOR,—A correspondent (I. B.) in the last Number of the Service Journal (p. 105) has thought proper to arraign some observations lately made by me on the Purveyors Department of the army; and that for the purpose of showing, as he states, that “my opinion is fallacious,” and that the present order, system or arrangement, with respect to that department, is not only “natural” and “judicious,” but that it cannot even “be disturbed” without “introducing irregular deviation from the usual method of things,” and “confounding opposite duties,” and producing “consequent injury to the service,” &c. &c.

“A little investigation” however, as I. B. says, will I trust be sufficient to show, that any opinions delivered by me on this subject cannot be much affected by the observations of one, who seems to think a system should be tolerated and supported for the very same reasons which might lead others to imagine that it should not.

Thus if Purveyors be, as I. B. alleges they are “to all intents and purposes, medical attendants or stewards to the sick;” it would seem to follow that they ought not to be at the same time commissioned officers, (as they now are,) and that too with rank and pay superior perhaps to those of the very officers under whom they as “stewards or attendants” must serve.

Nor can a person of ordinary comprehension understand how a system can be esteemed “natural” and “judicious,” under which the same individual who performs, as we are told, at one moment the part of “steward or attendant” in a hospital; is authorised at the next to assume the office of master, and regulate or direct “the administrative management and economy” of the very same establishment. Still less can we understand how this anomaly can be considered as furnishing grounds for maintaining the very system under which it exists, as our correspondent pretends.

Nor does it follow, as I. B. would have us believe, that the “Purveyors Department” must remain distinct and unconfused from *those* of the Commissariat, because “the functions of the Purveyor are more varied, and combine if possible more arduous and more important objects than those of the commissary”—for the latter assertion is not true, and if true it would furnish no support to the former.

Nor can I discover by what process of reasoning I. B. has arrived at the conclusion, that a Purveyor “is indispensable” in a general hospital, to “co-operate” and act “in conjunction with the apothecary;” seeing that the apothecary himself is no longer thought indispensable, and that even the rank and title are, or are about to be, abolished in the army.*

But enough of these absurdities; into which a man has been led by attempting to defend a bad cause, and a cause moreover the real merits of which he does not understand. For the question now at issue has no relation to the multifarious and inconsistent duties detailed by I. B. from the puerile “Instructions for the Management of General Hospitals;” but has for its object to determine whether two distinct and independent establishments are to be maintained in our service; namely, one to procure, retain in charge, and issue provisions and other necessaries for the army in general, the Sick even included; and another to perform the very same duties for a

* Can it be true also, as I. B. states, that there are now only *three* deputy-purveyors employed out of the whole department, whilst the army lists for some months have given the names of just *double* that number?

small portion of the same sick, under circumstances which but rarely occur, and which when they do occur may be otherwise provided for without any difficulty.*

Upon this subject however it is not now necessary to enlarge; it is sufficient for us to have directed attention towards it, the attention of the public, the attention of those from whom the remedy must flow.† But we will say, that in the application of that remedy, either to this or to any other of the many abuses under which the Medical Department of the army is supposed to labour, care should be taken not to inflict undeserved injury on any one, or to sacrifice guiltless individuals for the public good. Let systems perish if they be found injurious to the public service, if they be unjust, extravagant, unnecessary or inefficient; but let not those who hold office under them, and who have been guilty of no fault, perish at the same time; for their rights cannot be impaired or affected by any misconduct or incapacity on the part of those by whom such systems may have been introduced or supported. •

M. M.

London, Sept. 10.

Ship's Ordnance—Suggestion for increasing the weight of shot.

MR. EDITOR, ~~The~~ The advantage of heavy over light shot is so evident, and so fully illustrated, that numerous heads have been employed to invent effective ordnance of light weight, but large calibre; thus, in succession, have carronades, Congreve's, and a variety of other guns, been supplied to our ships-of-war, and still an efficient gun is wanting.

Without the vanity to conceive that I can supply that which so many able men have failed in, I wish to point out what may make our present ordnance more formidable, simply by reducing the windage now allowed our *heavy shot*, by which we shall gain the advantage of heavier shot, and greater precision in firing, (two material points,) without the slightest alteration in the weight, or formation of the gun from which they are propelled.

One-twenty-seventh of the diameter of a shot being allowed for windage, it occurs to me, that if that be sufficient for six pounds or twelve pounds shot, it is more than requisite for thirty-twos, forty-twos, and sixty-eights, and that by increasing them to *about* thirty-three pounds, forty-three and a half pounds, and seventy pounds, they will do much more execution; the line of fire will be more accurate; and a portion of the force of the powder which now escapes, be applied to the shot, and increase its velocity. This latter, I am aware, I may be told would be no advantage, as our present charges produce the initial velocity of 16,000 feet per second, which is calculated as the most effective; but where that velocity can be acquired with a reduced charge, the benefit is obvious.

The objections to be urged are, that the resistance or pressure on the breech would be increased, and the consequent recoil greater; also, that the shot might so increase from rust as not to enter the gun.

Experience having shown that our long guns are equal to double shotting;

* Purveyors, that is Hospital-Commissaries, never can be necessary but with an army in the field; and even there they never are at liberty to purchase or contract for any thing which the general Commissariat of the army can furnish.

Can a distinct department then be required to meet such rare contingencies—or can such officers be wanted in times of peace, and in garrisons even where there are no sick to be provided for by them? The thing is too gross.

† It is not however, pretended that the present writer was the first who directed public attention to this subject; for Jackson in 1803 and 1805, and the Commissioners of Military Inquiry in 1808, in their celebrated *Fifth Report*, particularly noticed and condemned the Purveyor's department. The patronage however of such a department, to which *any man* might be appointed who could read and write, was too good a thing to be given up at any time—such must be taken away.

and the breechings to the recoil of double-shotted guns ; and double-shot having been found, by experiment, (on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth,) to destroy each other, will not in future be used ; our present metal and tackling are decidedly adequate to the slight increase of resistance.

To the second objection, I beg to observe, that our shot are much drier stowed than formerly ; and the great attention paid to keeping them free from rust, by frequent beatings, would rather argue a reduction in their circumference, that I feel confident no objection can be made on that head by any who have *observed* the very great space between our *large shot* and the metal of the gun.

These are the suggestions of one who leaves to scientific men the calculation for the exact increase of the shot, or in other words, reduction of windage ; but feeling fully satisfied that this would make our heavy ships considerably more formidable, I have felt it to be a duty incumbent on me, to submit these remarks for your Journal, which is, or ought to be, perused by all who feel interested in Britain's natural bulwarks.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
A TAR.

July 26th, 1831.

Infantry Equipments.

MR. EDITOR,—The very able manner in which the subject of Infantry Equipment is treated on in your June Number by *Militaris*, has given me the greatest satisfaction, and as a hearty well-wisher for the service in general, I am tempted to offer a few observations thereon.

There can be no doubt but that the infantry soldier has been too much loaded generally, the effects of which have been witnessed in long and harassing marches in the Peninsula particularly ; and that many men constantly fell sick from fatigue alone, will, I believe, be disputed by none acquainted with the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. As every soldier could not be possessed of a robust frame, weight alone made many give up, who, with a less burthen, might have been able to go through their fatigues, and consequently effective with their regiments, instead of being in hospital, or just as bad at some station in rear of the army.

That the infantry is susceptible of no further improvement I can never agree to, however formidable, as your correspondent says it is, to differ from public opinion ; nor can I see any reason why every soldier, either of cavalry or infantry, should not be able to cross a country as well as a sportsman can ; but it must be allowed that the foot soldier, with his ponderous musket, bayonet, knapsack, ammunition, and provisions, under the present system, cannot now accomplish as he ought to do ; how laudable then would it be to improve the condition of a branch of the service that has (I speak not invidiously) on most occasions borne the brunt.

I fear much the alteration in the infantry musket would not be listened to in these times of rigid economy, desirable as the plan would be both as to comfort and usefulness ; neither do I fully agree to the percussion-gun recommended by *Militaris*, as I know many sportsmen who have not, and perhaps never may use it. In this opinion, though far from claiming any excellence as a shot, I still remain. What strikes me as an objection is principally this, that the soldier in action would be somewhat bothered in fixing after every discharge a fresh cap on the cock, having seen that inconvenience experienced by even sportsmen themselves.

In reducing the calibre of the musket, there can be but one opinion, I hope ; or that the serjeants should discontinue carrying pikes ; and it appears really strange such a body of men should have so long remained without better weapons.

In the knapsack and other appointments, much might be done in reducing weight, as also, I think, in different arrangement of the clothing : on this

subject I will not now give an opinion, further than that the clothing might be so adapted for wearing, that the soldier on a march might have as little as possible to pack in his knapsack besides shirts, pair of shoes, and a few other little etceteras.

If the foregoing observations, by means of your excellent Journal, ever meet with attention from those who, from their exalted station, might do much in recommending any beneficial alteration, I should, indeed, feel much gratification; if not, I shall rest contented in having endeavoured to serve a very important branch of the service.

I am your constant reader and very humble servant,
A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY ON HALF-PAY.

July 20th, 1831.

Queries—by an Old Soldier.

MR. EDITOR,—You will oblige me by inserting the following queries in your valuable publication, and which, I trust, will be in some way or other satisfactorily answered by a comrade in the Journal of the succeeding month.

How is it, that though His Majesty has been advised to grant a medal to the private soldier for long and faithful services, yet that the meritorious officer, who in many, and in most instances, serves nearly double the period, should have been overlooked? Be it also observed, that the medal granted to the soldier is for *service alone*, without specifying whether he has been in action or not.

How is it that this much desired mark of merit for *length of service* (for I hold that the officer who has dragged out a period of twelve or fifteen years in the East or West Indies, exposed to all the chances of yellow fever, liver and cholera, is equally as much entitled to it as his more fortunate brother in arms whose fate it was to serve in the Peninsula) is withheld from officers, although it must be well-known to have been for a length of time the universal feeling that such should be granted to them, especially to those who served to the close of the war in 1815?

How is it that a uniform for the half-pay and unattached officers is not established, as so generally called for? whilst it has been anomalously and ridiculously granted to Deputy-Lieutenants of counties!!!

How comes it that so little attention is ever paid to the respectfully expressed wishes and feelings of the United Services, even when a yielding to that feeling would be no cost to the nation? And lastly—How is it that suggestions, however good in theory or practice, are unattended to, except they emanate from head-quarters, or the underlings in office?

September 10, 1831.

P.S. Should a medal *be ever* granted for length of service, (though I despair of such being done,) I would suggest that the quarters of the globe in which the officer has served be designated by a striped-coloured ribbon,—as red for Europe, red and black for Europe and Africa, white added for Asia, and green for America.

Since writing the foregoing queries, it is with no small astonishment and chagrin (in which expressions I am reciprocally joined by every brother officer without exception, of both services, with whom I am in daily habits of mixing) that I observe no mark of Royal favour in the shape of a Brevet has made its appearance, whilst honours and rewards are lavished on civilians and dunder-headed aldermen. This, and other studied neglects to the services, (for I can hardly call the making a dozen K.C.B.'s in the higher ranks worth noticing) is indeed a mark of the times, and of the march of any thing but gratitude and right feeling. It has been stated that economy was studied at the Coronation, and that *that* was the reason why no Brevet took place; but how economy was studied, when *upwards* of 5000*l.* was profusely squandered in gold medals for the Members of the Upper and Lower House,

I cannot comprehend. The following extract from a speech of General Lamarque's, on the 16th instant, in the French Chamber of Deputies, I would recommend to the perusal and *weighty* consideration of the present rulers of the Government:—"I wish not to give birth to evil auguries, but may not the storms that are lowering over other countries be driven towards us? Gentlemen, do not *then discourage our brave soldiers*"—(and here in England we must add our brave sailors)—"this is *not the moment* for doing so." The motion was carried against the minister.

I have further to add another *conciliating* mark of favour to the half-pay officer from the present Government. "All officers in future are to give stamp receipts for their half-pay." This order will be productive of great inconvenience and create much delay in the quarterly payments, while the addition to the revenue by this step cannot exceed a few hundred pounds.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BRITANNICUS.

Pay of Admirals.

MR. EDITOR,—“A Voice from the Army,” in your 33rd Number, contains unanswerable arguments in favour of half-pay officers being eligible for civil appointments under Government. As a half-pay officer, I perused it with unmingled pleasure to page 445, where I find a statement from which it would appear, that an Admiral's half-pay is superior to a General Officer's, promoted subsequent to 18th Feb. 1818; whereas such is not the fact, as a General Officer receiving “merely the pay of his last regimental commission,” being that of Colonel, is 1*l.* 2*s.* per diem,* while the British Rear-Admirals “receive at once the *half-pay* of their respective ranks as *Flag Officers*,” which is 1*l.* 5*s.*; thus, most gladly would these *British Rear-Admirals* yield the *half-pay* of that rank for the *pay* of their last commission which must have been to a line-of-battle ship, and, therefore, 1*l.* 18*s.* per diem.

Your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

August 30th, 1831.

Military Law.

MR. EDITOR,—I imagine the opinion of the present Premier on the subject of military obedience may not be without weight. Earl Grey, when Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons, in May 1804, on the vote of thanks to the Army in India, laid down the rule, that it was not the business of soldiers to think, but to execute with alacrity, even if the act was founded in injustice, and contrary to the written law of our country.†

ANTI-RADICAL.

Petty Officers in the Navy.

MR. EDITOR,—As there appears to be much inconsistency in the Orders in Council and the Acts of Parliament with regard to the relative rank of the junior grades of officers in the navy, I beg to transmit them, trusting that you will give them publicity.

* The highest *Regimental* Commission is that of *Lieutenant-Colonel*, the pay of which, minus 3*s.* a day allowed for commanding, is 17*s.* not 1*l.* 2*s.* per diem. The *Major-General*, therefore, loses 3*s.* a day by his promotion, and the annual pay of a *Rear-Admiral* exceeds that of a *Major-General* by 150*l.* The latter may even be entitled to no more than 11*s.* 7*d.* a day as a *Regimental Captain*, when promoted to the rank of *Major-General*.—ED.

† See *Parliamentary Debates*, vol. ii. 1804.

Under the head of Rank and Command, page 13, chapter 2, section 7, article 3, of the Regulations established by the King in Council for His Majesty's service at sea, *mates* are declared to be *warrant officers*, and to rank and command in the order in which they stand in the said article.

By the 93rd section of the Act of the eleventh George IV. cap. 20, *Secretaries, Clerks, and Pilots*, amongst others, are excluded from the list of those deemed petty officers.

By the Order in Council of the 30th of June, authorising the distribution of seizures, it will be there found, at the foot of page 3, that the before-mentioned officers, viz. *mates*, *secretaries*, *clerks*, and *pilots*, are therein classed and denominated petty officers. I think it right to mention these contradictions, wishing that you will insert them in your Journal, and hoping by that means that they may come under the observation of some of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who, no doubt, will take them into their consideration, with a view to their being rectified.

And I have further to observe, that *mates* are superiors to gunners, boat-swains, and carpenters, as far as regards rank and command, but are, nevertheless, placed in an inferior capacity to them in the distribution of prize-money.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Editor,
YOUR CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.

Deccan Prize Money.

MR. EDITOR,—It is now several months since I addressed you on the payment of the *Deccan Prize Money*, but not the least information has yet been obtained on the subject, and if some powerful interposition is not made, it is likely to be deferred *ad infinitum*. The procrastination is highly injurious to all claimants, and if you would have the kindness to insert this letter in your next Number, it may induce some of the influential members of the United Service to urge the authorities to an early decision on the distribution. In complying with this request, you will confer a lasting obligation on numbers of interested persons, and of,

Sir, your obedient servant,
AN OFFICER.

London, 6th Sept. 1831.

Prize Money for the Burmese War.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to make the following queries relative to the prize-money due to the army and navy engaged in the Burmese war. Six years have elapsed since the signature of the treaty of Yandaboo, and it seems strange that nothing should yet have been heard of the prize-money collected during the campaigns of 1824, 1825, and 1826. The sum, it is true, cannot be great, probably less than 100,000*l.* and this divided amongst the forces engaged, will leave but a trifling share to each individual; yet, that little we have a right to, and would not reject on account of its paucity. Up to this day we have, however, been left in the dark as to the allotment of the sum in question.

I would therefore ask—

1st, What is the actual sum realized by the prize agents of the navy and army on account of timber, rice, horses, and other property captured by the British forces in Ava, and sold for the benefit of the prize-fund?

2nd, How has the sum so realized been employed during the last five years? Is it in the hands of the East Indian Government, and does that Government pay interest for the same?

3rd, What are the names of the officers who are entrusted with the prize-agency of the army and navy employed in Ava?

4th, When is it likely that the money will be paid, and why has the payment been hitherto delayed?

If, Mr. Editor, you can obtain answers to the above questions, you will much oblige many officers of the army and navy who underwent the hardships of that dreadful war, as well as the individual who has the honour of subscribing himself

London, Sept. 1, 1831.

YOUNKIAN!

Claims of Old Officers.

MR. EDITOR,—I am sure you will join me in regretting the melancholy state of poverty, bordering on starvation, of Mr. Bannantine (and family), formerly a Lieutenant in the Army, and son of the late Major-General of that name, as described in the *Globe* and other papers of the 7th June. From the statement, it appears he has been obliged to give up the situation of Toll-Collector, his wounds received in the service preventing him attending to his duty. Now, Mr. Editor, it is not our purpose to inquire (supposing he sold out) what he did with the purchase-money; but it is our duty to tell him, and all others similarly situated, that although the sale of the commission does away with all future claim, (let the services of the individual be what they may,) yet *that* for wounds, whenever they become equal to loss of limb, or so as to prevent the individual earning a livelihood, becomes valid, and by a proper application to the Horse Guards, his case will or must be referred to a medical board. I know officers who hold pensions for wounds received before pensions became a right, and granted after that right was established by Parliament, and several years after the sale of their commissions; and very just that it should be so. I take this opportunity of cautioning all Peninsular comrades against the sale of their full or half-pay, under almost any circumstances; if they will only reflect for a moment, they will be convinced that nothing has been thought of for the last ten years, but one inducement after the other to old officers to quit the service, so as to give patronage to Government; and as an instance of the treatment old officers (thus cajoled) now experience, I beg to make known to the service what has lately occurred to a friend who commenced his campaigns at Talavera, and after serving the whole of the Peninsular war, and being severely wounded, was reduced when Captain, with the second battalion of his regiment, at the conclusion of the late war. This officer, to avoid the indirect* threats of forcing half-pay officers to come in on full pay, (which would have sent him in a delicate state of health to join his corps in India,) sold out about four years since; but finding his health perfectly restored, and being yet a young man, and desirous to resume his profession, he applied, a few months ago, for leave to purchase an ensigncy, which was refused him, although his application was accompanied by the strongest possible recommendations of his activity and efficiency as an officer in the field; to which was added the nature of his wounds, which were such, as to induce the Medical Board to send him, at his own expense, to the baths in Italy for recovery, declaring, at the same time, that had he represented himself to the Board a few months sooner, (when the regulations were more just and consistent,) they would have considered it their duty to have recommended him for a pension. Thus it is in our boasted country; not so in any of the continental armies, nor was it so in the Imperial Guards of France, where the value of old officers and soldiers was appreciated as it should be.

AN OLD TALAVERA MAN.

28th July, 1831.

N.B. Those that were there will recollect we had it hot and warm this day twenty-two years.

* Evidently for the purpose of frightening them to sell out.

Gen. Washington's opinion on the recompense of Military Service.

MR. EDITOR,—Gen. Washington, in his very excellent address to Congress after the extension of their independence, touching upon the subject of reward due to officers, fairly and honourably states his opinion in the following bold and expressive language:—"As to the idea which, I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded *merely in the odious light of a pension*, it ought to be exploded for ever; that provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress at a time when they had nothing else to give to officers for services then to be performed; it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service; it was a part of their hire—I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood and of your independence; it was, therefore, more than a *common debt*, it is a *debt of honour*; it can never be considered as a pension or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged."

This is so much to the point as to the fair remuneration officers have a claim to for past services, that it requires no comment, but that it is equally applicable to officers in the service of England, particularly those who served throughout the whole of last war, although there are many who presume to place officers thus situated in the *odious light* the General in his address alludes to.

NO AMERICAN.

The Frog-Belt.

"Vel si, consuto vulnere, crassum
Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?"—Juv. Sat. iii.

MR. EDITOR,—Having suffered from recent adoptions, which the innovators would uphold as economical contrivances, I cannot but indulge myself with a "*currente calamo*" complaint against the continued use of the *Frog-belt*. In condemning this inconvenient appendage, I am sure I shall be heartily joined by a very great majority of those "*quos arma tegunt et balteus umbit*;" whilst your Journal, not deeming this letter altogether inadmissible in its columns, may, perhaps, induce those who have subjected us to its cincture, to remove what is an infliction both upon *the hip and scrip*! The *Frog-belt* since its introduction, "*omne tulit punctum*," has carried the *whole* sword, point and all, but certainly not answered *every* point intended. Without *joke*, the *Frog-belt bursts the sides* of its wearers, and as the left sleeve cannot always be kept at "*arm's length*" from the sword's hilt, constant attrition very soon presents an aperture with a *calico eye* a few inches below the elbow, so that, at the expiration of two months from the first day of self-induction, your new blue frock has become a very "*scissa lacerna*!" With a stitch in the side and a square patch in the sleeve you may just contrive two additional months wear, at the close of which space, having become "*a reproach unto you*," it is devoted to cigars and lucubrations, or with reduced consequence, humbly consigned to the protection of your boat-cloak.

Four months then completes the durability of the blue-frock, and thus *three* of these coats are now requisite in the year; *whereas*, the like surtout during the existence of the *sling-belt*, could have been sported for six months to the credit and satisfaction of the wearer! My tailor's bill will prove, and the bitter experience of many will confirm, the truth of this statement. On foot, the *Frog-belt* with sword attached is a most awkward appendage when any celerity of pace is required; on horseback, at the trot or gallop, the hilt is a *rude* and restless *projecture*, whilst the blade acts as an uneasy lateral pendulum! Why not re-introduce the *sling-belt*, to the saving of one coat in the year? Surely innovations both uneconomical and unserviceable should be discontinued. Your complainant had, perhaps, been silent if the

possessor "ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ;" but he must exclaim, whilst he classes himself with those Subs whose allowances *only just* act as fringe to their pay, and whose feelings of independence must be somewhat reduced when their means are contracted by caprice of taste and innovation!

Δουλος ταπεινότητος

CURIUS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 14, 1831.

On certain Terms used in Gunnery.

MR. EDITOR,—In a late Number of your Journal you asked what is point-blank?—In answer to this question I beg leave to say, that when a gun is placed on its carriage horizontally, laid and corrected by the spirit-level, this is its point-blank position.

What is point-blank range?—with the gun-carriage standing on a level plane, point-blank range is the distance to which the shot will reach from the gun fired from its horizontal position, (as specified above,) before it touches the ground; and this distance is, for an 18, 24, and 32-pounder, about 340 yards, but varies a little from inequalities in the powder and other causes.

If it is required to direct the gun so as to strike an object beyond or above this point, the point-blank position of the gun must be changed to what is termed elevation, and "When the gun has elevation, it ceases to be point-blank; for when it is point-blank, it has neither elevation or depression." Therefore, if an object rests upon a hill, and the gun be pointed directly to it, it is *improper* to say the gun is laid point-blank for the object, and it is useless to direct it so, for, by the theory and practice of gunnery, the shot would not reach it before it struck the earth.

Can the point-blank range be increased?—If the gun is mounted in a higher place, as on the wall of a fortress or the deck of a ship, the point-blank range will be proportionally greater on the level or plane below.

As to the derivation of the words point-blank, curvature of the earth, parabolic curve, &c these I left in the academy, and send you this from the drill-ground.

I have the honour to be, your humble servant,

3rd Sept. 1831.

R. Y.

A newly invented Rifle Ramrod.

MR. EDITOR,—Having lately made a Rifle Ramrod on a new construction, I find it so very convenient, that I am induced to send a description of it for your valuable Journal, should you think it worthy of insertion. The principle will be easily understood by the figure, which is the exact size of the Ramrod of a very small German rifle: for a military rifle it should, of course, be much stronger. I should also recommend its being made of iron, instead of brass.

A is the main-piece of the rod, made of brass, into the end of which is screwed a steel-rod B, having a larger part at c, which slides easily in the brass-pipe D, between the plugs e and f, the end of the latter being hollowed to fit the bullet. The mode of using it is very simple: hold the cup at the end of f on the ball, and strike a few smart blows by working the longer part A up and down; when the piece D, has sunk below the muzzle, proceed as with a common rod, without turning it end for end. In loading a rifle with a moderately tight ball, in forcing it down the first few inches, I have always found a difficulty, which the new Ramrod entirely obviates.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE WARING.

Bristol, Sept. 3rd, 1831.



EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

ON

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—The Coronation of their Majesties, King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide, was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on the 8th of September. Every demonstration of joy which loyalty and attachment to the persons of the Sovereign and his Consort could suggest, was manifested on the occasion throughout the United Kingdom.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons and been carried up to the Lords.

WARSAW fell on the 8th ult^o. by capitulation; its external defences having been stormed and carried by the Russians during the two previous days. This important conquest was not achieved without great slaughter on both sides, and was marked by equal prowess on the part of the victor and the vanquished. The remnant of the gallant army which had maintained so brave and protracted a contest against superior forces, retreated from Warsaw, on the eve of the entrance of the Russians, and took post at Modlin, whence they are stated to have sent their submission to the Czar. If so, the war is ended. The triumph of the Russians, notwithstanding the inevitable exasperation of so furious a combat and so obstinate a defence, has been marked by becoming moderation: and, setting aside the abstract political merits of the case, there can be but one hope throughout the civilized world—that the re-conquest of Poland may be attended by an amnesty for

the past, and the realization for the future of those constitutional rights and liberal institutions, for which she has so nobly contended, and has proved herself so well fitted. There is nothing in the character or conduct of the Emperor Nicholas to discourage such a hope.

The renewed and fatal disturbances in the FRENCH CAPITAL, though for the present subdued, at the point of the sabre and bayonet, afford subject for grave reflection and alarm. The pretext was the capture of Warsaw—but the cause lies deeper, and, as we have foreseen from the last outbreak of that vain and volatile people, will, we fear, sooner or later again convulse Europe, and possibly drive its banded nations into another self-defensive league. Liberty is the cry—war is the passion—dictation and conquest are the objects of the French people: with distress, distrust, and disunion at home, their overflowing discontents must find vent abroad; and Europe at large may once more be the arena upon which the Quixote of nations shall tilt at windmills.

It is not yet positive that the French auxiliary army has actually evacuated BELGIUM, but it is stated that they are to do so. However, their virtual and paramount influence will remain with a host of General and inferior *French* officers, who have been retained by King Leopold to *command, re-organize, and officer* the Belgian army—an employment which, we understand, is rendered extremely difficult of attainment, if not inaccessible, to

British officers on half-pay, in quest of honourable service.

Another partial insurrection, attended with the loss of many lives, has been excited and suppressed at LISBON. We do not ourselves understand the liberality which denies even to nations the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves—which is reckless of positive evil in the pursuit of a shadowy good—and which deliberately excites fellow-countrymen to cut each others' throats, upon a universal-happiness principle. Sixty human lives were sacrificed in the above fruitless sedition.

The Portuguese fleet, pirated by the French, has been conducted to Brest.

HONOURS LATELY CONFERRED UPON OFFICERS.—The elevation of Sir James Saumarez to the Peerage has given universal satisfaction, and graciously exemplifies the sense of justice and kind feeling which actuate His Majesty. As an officer, the character and services of the Vice-Admiral of Great Britain are of the first order, while his individual qualities are calculated to add lustre to the Naval Peerage in the person of Lord de Saumarez. A Dinner was given by the Members of the Naval Club in Bond-street to the noble Lord, on his elevation on the 28th ult^o. at which Admiral Sir T. Byam Martin, G.C.B. presided.

Without risk of invidious distinction, we may also view in the same light the honours conferred respectively upon Sir John Macdonald and Sir John T. Jones. Few officers have filled more various departments of military service, or with greater zeal, than the former; and it would be superfluous to exhibit a justification of the title conferred on the constructor of the Bines of Torres Vedras.

FIRST ROYAL TOWER HAMLETS MILITIA.—The Earl of Munster, having been appointed Colonel of this regiment, recently inspected the Staff, commanded by the Adjutant, Capt. Berford, at Stoke Newington, their Head Quarters. The general efficiency of that body, forming, as it

ought to do, the ready nucleus and rudiments of a complete corps, and the perfect order and preservation of the stores and armoury, were in the highest degree satisfactory to his Lordship, and creditable to Capt. Berford, who, like his Colonel, is an old campaigner.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—We had anticipated being able to announce the opening of this institution in our present Number; the preliminary arrangements however, although not yet completed, are in such a state of forwardness, that a very limited period will suffice for this purpose. The Committee have held frequent meetings during the past month, at the house of the Institution in Whitehall-yard. The number of subscribers to the present date, amount to twelve hundred and seventy, and many additional contributions, since our last publication, have been made to the Library and various departments of the Museum.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—We are happy to find that the subscriptions to this Institution are increasing, as will be seen by the following additional list of subscribers, to that we inserted in our last Number, of one pound and upwards, independent of all those officers who have subscribed a day's half-pay, received up to the 22nd ult. The attention of the Council is now occupied in deciding on the situation of the intended school.

His Most Gracious Majesty, £100 annually.

	Donations.	Annual Subscript.
Right Hon. Lord Selkay	£100 0 0	
Right Hon. Lord Vernon.	50 0 0	
Adm. Sir B. H. Carew	52 10 0	5 5 0
Adm. Sir Wm. Hargood	20 0 0	5 0 0
Adm. Isaac Geo. Manly	25 0 0	
Vice-Adm. John Harvey		1 12 6
Vice-Adm. Wm. Hotham	5 0 0	2 0 0
Vice-Adm. J. R. D. Tolle-		
mache	25 0 0	5 0 0
Vice-Adm. Richard Dacres		1 14 0
Vice-Adm. Thos. Alexander	20 0 0	
Vice-Adm. Sir G. Moore	21 0 0	2 2 0
Vice Adm. James Carpenter	10 0 0	
Rear-Adm. A.W. Schomberg		1 5 0
Rear-Adm. Lord M. R. Kerr	10 10 0	
Rear-Adm. J. C. White	21 0 0	
Rear-Adm. Hon. C. Boyle		1 5 0
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget	10 10 0	2 2 0
Rear-Adm. J. A. Ommamey	21 0 0	1 5 0
Rear-Adm. George Mundy	20 0 0	
Rear-Adm. T. B. Capel	5 0 0	

	Donations.	Annual Subscript.		Donations.	Annual Subscript.
Rear-Adm. F. W. Anstey .	5 0 0		Lieut. William Lugg .	0	
Capt. T. Wm. Carter .		1 1 0	Lieut. John Waight .	1 1 0	1 1 0
Capt. John Simpson .		1 0 0	Lieut. Richard Peyton .	1 1 0	
Capt. Robert Gambier .	1 1 0	1 1 0	Lieut. Charles Church .	1 1 0	
Capt. Henry Prescott .	10 10 0		Lieut. W. P. Croke .	1 1 0	
Capt. Hon. Geo. Cadogan .	10 10 0	2 2 0	Lieut. Henry Casey .		1 1 0
Capt. John Reynolds .	1 0 0		Lieut. John Steele Parke .	1 1 0	
Capt. Richard Curry .	2 0 0		Master, James Tomlin .	1 0 0	
Capt. Charles John Anstey .	1 0 0		Physician to the Fleet, A.		
Capt. Henry F. Edgell .	5 0 0		Denmark .	2 0 0	
Capt. J. Surman Carden .		1 0 0	Surgeon, Joseph Parker .	5 0 0	1 0 0
Capt. William Jones Lye .		1 0 0	Surgeon, Peter Cosgreave .		1 0 0
Capt. Charles Jones .		1 0 0	Surgeon, Joseph McCrea .		1 1 0
Capt. James Sanders .		1 0 0	Surgeon, John T. Jones .	1 1 0	
Capt. Robert Jackson .		2 2 0	Surgeon, Edward Caldwell .	1 0 0	
Capt. H. H. Christian .	1 0 0	1 0 0	Purser, Andrew Inderwick .	1 0 0	
Capt. Francis Mason .		2 2 0	Purser, J. A. Berryman .		1 1 0
Capt. G. J. Falcon .		1 1 0	Purser, Stephen Clare .	2 0 0	
Capt. Christopher Nixon .	10 10 0		Purser, George Flintoft .	1 1 0	
Capt. William Bowles .	20 0 0		Purser, W. H. Whitehurst .	1 1 0	1 1 0
Capt. Sir N. Willoughby .		1 1 0			
Capt. Francis Fead .		1 1 0	ROYAL MARINES.		
Capt. Francis Wm. Fane .	52 10 0		Major-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn .	5 0 0	
Capt. William Young .		1 1 0	Colonel J. R. Savage .		1 0 0
Capt. Edward Palmer .	5 5 0		Major Richard Graham .		1 1 0
Capt. William King .	1 1 0		Capt. James Whylock .	1 10 0	
Capt. George Bell .	1 1 0		Capt. George Richards .		1 0 0
Capt. Lord Churchill .		1 1 0	Lieut. Tinkler .	1 0 0	
Capt. John Tower .	10 10 0	2 2 0	Lieut. Robert Saxby .	2 2 0	
Capt. Edmund Palmer, C.B. .	5 5 0		Lieut. Daniel Robinson .	1 1 0	
Capt. Theobald Jones .	10 10 0		Lieut. Henry Miller .	1 0 0	
Com. James Fuller .		1 1 0	William Holden, Esq. .	20 0 0	
Com. E. R. P. Manwaring .		1 0 0	Lewis Hayes Pettit, Esq. .	52 10 0	
Com. Caleb Jackson .	2 2 0		John Woolmore, Esq. .	52 10 0	
Com. John McDougal (b) .	3 3 0		F. Cresswell, Esq. .	10 10 0	
Com. Henry Crease .	1 1 0	1 1 0	T. Brown, Esq. .	10 10 0	
Com. P. G. Pickernell .		1 1 0	J. H. Pelley, Esq. .	10 10 0	
Com. William Picking .		1 1 0	James Young, Esq. .	10 10 0	
Com. John Harvey .		1 1 0	Jacob Herbert, Esq. .	5 5 0	
Com. Campbell Lock .		1 1 0	N. H. Nicolas, Esq. .		1 1 0
Com. J. L. Wynn .		1 0 0	John Bogue, Esq. .	5 0 0	
Com. Wm. Richardson (b) .		1 1 0	John P. Muspratt, Esq. .	5 5 0	
Com. C. D. Williams .		1 1 0	Messrs. Coke and Halford .	10 10 0	
Com. John Guyon .	5 0 0	1 1 0	John Copland, Esq. .	1 1 0	1 1 0
Com. H. E. Coffin .		1 0 0	Charles Clementson, Esq. .		1 1 0
Com. G. T. Gooch .	1 1 0	1 1 0	Lady Dickson .		1 5 0
Com. George Evans .	1 1 0		Mrs. Henry Collier .	5 0 0	
Com. E. M. Harrington .	5 0 0		Mrs. Shortland .		1 1 0
Com. J. Anderson .		1 0 0	Sir R. Dobson .	31 10 0	
Com. Henry Crease .	1 1 0	1 1 0	Sir John Lambert .	25 0 0	
Com. Philip Gosling .	5 0 0		Messrs. Rooth and Pettit .	1 0 0	
Lieut. William S. Robins .	1 0 0		Robert Sholl, Esq. .		1 1 0
Lieut. Thomas Linthorne .	1 0 0		Charles Francis, Esq. .		1 1 0
Lieut. G. W. Tomlin .	1 0 0		John Mangles, Esq. .		5 5 0
Lieut. T. P. Clarke .	5 0 0	1 0 0	E. R. P. Sanmarez, Esq. .	10 0 0	
Lieut. William Critchell .	1 0 0		George Croker Fox, Esq. .	1 1 0	
Lieut. John Carlisle .	5 0 0		Edward Parratt, Esq. .		2 2 0
Lieut. Robert Mudge .	1 1 0		Edward Milward, Esq. .	5 0 0	
Lieut. Timothy Carew .	5 0 0		Messrs. Dulace and Co. a		
Lieut. George Buttler .	1 1 0		Donation of Books, to be		
Lieut. John W. Oldmixon .	1 0 0		selected from their Cata-		
Lieut. W. P. Haydon .	1 0 0		logue, to the value of .	50 0 0	
Lieut. Wm. Hutchinson (b) .		1 0 0			
Lieut. Henry Pengelly .	1 1 0		Besides the sums above stated there		
Lieut. Henry Wm. Boyce .		2 2 0	are many agents who have not sent in		
Lieut. Robert Jacob .	1 1 0		their returns, also many different col-		
Lieut. Edward Bold .		1 1 0	lectors at the outports, which when re-		
Lieut. James Browne .		1 0 0	ceived will materially swell the amount.		

There are at present nearly 150 boys entered for immediate admission on the opening of the School, exclusive of nearly 100 more, that are under the age required.

Besides the navy and marine agents in London, the following officers and gentlemen have undertaken to collect at the different outports, of who prospectuses and every information may be obtained :

Portsmouth.—Capt. Lillicrap, R.A. and Messrs. Grant, Bankers.

Devonport.—Thos. Woodman, Esq. Admiralty Office.

Deal.—Com. Williams, R.N.

Weymouth.—Capt. C. F. Payne, R.N.

Palmouth.—Com. F. L. Wynn, R.N.

Shetland.—Lieut. W. H. Brawl, R.N.

Bath.—Capt. Thomas Browne, R.N.

Brighton.—Lieut. Robert Saxby, R.M.

Coast Guard.—Thomas Willey, Esq. R.N. Custom House, London.

Hastings.—Lieut. J. G. Raymond, R.N.

Ireland.—Lieut. William Hutchison, R.N. Kingstown Harbour, Dublin.

CHAS. BRAND, Sec.

Jermyn-street,

September 24th, 1821.

THE AFFRAY AT BOLTON.—The affray between a few soldiers of the Reserve Companies of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment and some individuals of the lowest grade at Bolton, has, it appears, been taken hold of as a favourable opportunity for some of the Radical orators of that town, to pour forth their rancorous spleen against the conservative force of the country. We have never been, nor ever shall be, the apologists of offensive demonstrations on the part of the military towards any other class of the community, but strictly maintaining the former as well as the latter part of the motto, "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re,*" we would rather instil a principle, forbearance, than excite a spirit of violence or contention, even when it might be defended with propriety. But still human nature is frail, and the passions may at times be so excited by a series of insults and injuries, as to gain the mastery over the strongest reason and the strictest discipline. The documents which have been transmitted to us, clearly prove the affray in question to have resulted from these causes.

COLONEL LOVE'S WAR GAME.—A War Game, on a very ingenious and

practical principle, has been arranged *secundum artem*, by Lieut.-Colonel Love, formerly of the 52nd, now of the 11th Regiment.

According to this plan, the game of war may be usefully studied and scientifically played (like that of chess), by the movement of puppets upon a board, or sections of a board, upon which the features of any known, or fictitious field of battle, are represented in military drawing. The subject, of course, may be endlessly varied, while Colonel Love has appended a judicious commentary upon the theory and practice of war, applicable to the movements on the board, and carefully digested from approved authorities. We hope this "War Game" may be published, to enliven the dull realities of peace.

LAUNCH OF THE THUNDERER AT WOOLWICH.—The Thunderer, 84, was launched at Woolwich, on the 23rd ult. in the presence of the King, the Queen, and the whole Court. The crowd of well-dressed people was immense, and during the whole of their passage to and from Woolwich, the Royal cortege, which consisted of eight carriages-and-four, was received with the most deafening cheers by tens of thousands of loyal subjects. Their Majesties arrived at the Dock-yard shortly after one o'clock, and were received with presented arms by a large military force, the band playing the National Anthem. Their Majesties examined the vessel on the slips, and when all the preparations were concluded, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar performed the ceremony of christening the ship. Their Majesties then took their seats, and the signal being given, the dogs (as they are termed) which held the launch were struck off, and the Thunderer moved majestically into her proper element, amidst the shouts and huzzas of one of the most numerous and brilliant assemblages that witnessed a launch since the early part of the reign of George the Third. Their Majesties then went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, to witness the entrance of the Thunderer into the new basin, opened on that day for the occasion. Their Majesties remained on board until nearly four o'clock, when they took their departure for London. The Magicienne,

Capt. Plumridge, manned yards, having on board the band of the 3rd Guards. Capt. Plumridge gave a splendid entertainment on the occasion, with a ball to about two hundred of the nobility, officers, &c.

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF CARRYING THE SOLDIER'S KNAPSACK.—A simple and efficient contrivance has been invented by Lieut. Gould, of the 11th Regiment, for easing the carriage of the Knapsack, and throwing its weight more completely on the shoulders of the wearer. It consists of two semicircular springs, each fastened at one of its extremities to the knapsack, the other remaining at liberty; the springs thus arranged pass over the shoulders, by which the knapsack is kept in its proper position, without the injurious appendages of shoulder-straps, which so constantly excoriate the parts with which they come in contact. This improvement has been submitted to the proper authorities, and is now under consideration.

THE LATELY FORMED VOLCANIC ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Accounts by the Messenger steamer, Lieut. Aplin, arrived from the Mediterranean, state, that His Majesty's ship *Ferret*, is stationed on the north-west side of the new volcano, called Graham Island, to make known its situation to vessels which might not yet be aware of its existence, where she is to remain until relieved. The Island, up to the 20th of Aug. was in a quiescent state. Very little stones had recently been thrown out, though it had not ceased discharging steam in greater or less quantities. It appears by the report of Mr. Osborne, Surgeon of His Majesty's ship *Ganges*, in the Malta Gazette of the 25th of Aug. that a terrific chaldron and agitation of the sea had appeared on the south-west side of the island, adjoining the principal crater, evidently the commencement of a new crater, and perhaps of a new island. Graham's Island had not increased much in size since our last report. It was about 180 feet high, and rather more than a mile in circumference. The sides had, however, closed up, and no water now ran into the principal crater from the sea. The water retained in the basin was

190° of Farenheit, and very salt, arising, as it is supposed, from the powerful evaporation. It is the general opinion that the island will shortly disappear, or be reduced to a bank just above water-mark, as the materials of which it is formed do not adhere, and are, therefore, constantly being rolled away by the action of the waves. They are almost entirely ashes, the pulverised remains of coal deprived of its bitumen, iron, scoria, and a kind of ferruginous clay or oxidised earth. There is no appearance of lava, pumice-stone, shells, or other marine remains, usually found at Etna and Vesuvius.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—7th Hussars from Coventry to Birmingham; 5th Foot at Cork; under orders for the Mediterranean; 7th Foot Depôt from Hull to Portsmouth; 8th Foot Depôt from Blackburn to Hull; 11th Foot Depôt from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff; 14th Foot from Chatham to the Isle of Wight; 18th Foot on passage home from the Mediterranean; 21st Foot from Kilkenny to Dublin; 35th Foot Depôt from Plymouth to Portsmouth; 56th Foot, Reserve Companies from Fermoy to Cork, Service Companies under orders for the West Indies; 67th Foot, under orders to relieve the 18th in the Mediterranean; 69th Foot, Service Companies under orders for the West Indies, from Cork to Fermoy; 70th Foot from Dublin to Kilkenny; 81st Foot at Bermuda, under orders for this country; 82nd Foot on passage from the Mauritius; 85th Foot at Malta embarked for this country; 89th Foot from Canterbury to Plymouth; 90th Foot from Portsmouth to Winchester; 2nd West India Regiment from New Providence to Honduras.

The following Corps removed to London and its vicinity to attend with the Household Troops the Coronation, they afterwards returned to their stations.

7th Dragoon Guards from Canterbury; 2nd Dragoons from Brighton; 9th Lancers from Hounslow.

An extra allowance of one shilling a man has been granted to the troops employed at the Coronation.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth.—Aug. 29th. Sailed the *Wellesley* and *Talavera*, for the Downs and Plymouth.

Aug. 31st. Sailed the *Nymph* frigate, fitted as a lazaretto, for Leith.

Sept. 1st. Arrived the *Brisk*, 10, Lieut. Butterfield, from the Downs.

Sept. 4th. Sailed the *Barham*, 52, (*razée*), Capt. Pigot; *Winchester*, 52, Capt. Lord William Paget; *Curacoa*, (*razée*), Capt. D. Dunn; and *Victor*, 18, (*brig*), Com. Ellice, to cruise in the Channel, to try their respective rate of sailing, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Parker, who shifted his flag on the occasion to the *Barham*. They returned on the 7th. The *Winchester* anchored at St. Helen's; the remainder at Spithead.

Sept. 5th. Sailed the *Donegal*, 80, Capt. Dick, for Cork.

Sept. 7th. Arrived the *Wellesley* and *Talavera*, from Plymouth.

Sept. 9th. Arrived the *Melville*, 74, Capt. Nesham, and *Alligator*, 28, Com. Morgan (acting), from Malta.

Sailed the *Winchester*, 52, Capt. Lord William Paget, for Halifax.

Sailed the *Alfred*, 52, Capt. Maunsell, for the Mediterranean. Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Houston, family, and suite, proceeded in her to Gibraltar.

Sept. 11th. Sailed the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, consisting of the *Caledonia*, 120, Capt. Curzon; *Britannia*, 120, Capt. Hope Johnstone; *Talavera*, 74, Capt. Colby; *Wellesley*, 74, Com. Carnac (acting); *Revenge*, 76, Capt. Hillyar, C.B.; *Barham*, 52, Capt. Hugh Pigot; *Galatea*, 42, Capt. Napier, C.B.; *Tweed*, 20, Com. Bertram; *Victor*, 18, Com. Ellice; the *Brisk* and *Charybdis* gun-brigs and *Viper* schooner to the westward, on a cruise. The *Royalist* and *Recruit* gun-brigs sailed at the same time for Oporto.

Sept. 15th. Sailed the *Anson*, 74, fitted as a hulk, for Leith.

Sept. 16th. Sailed the *Onyx*, 10, Lieut. Dawson, for Deptford.

At Spithead, Stag. In Harbour—*Spartiate*, *Royal George*, *Melville*, *Curacoa*, *Imogene*, *Alligator*, *Ætna*, and *Columbia* steamer.

Plymouth.—Sept. 3rd. Arrived the *Talavera*, 74, and *Wellesley*, 74, from the Downs.

Sept. 4th. Sailed the *Talavera* and *Wellesley*, for Portsmouth.

Sept. 5th. Sailed the *Pylades*, 18, Com. E. Blankley, for South America.

Sept. 11th. Arrived the *Alban* steamer, Lieut. Walker, from Portsmouth, and sailed for the Mediterranean.

Sept. 12th. Sailed the *Vigilant*, 12, Lieut. Loney, with sealed orders, to the westward.

Sept. 14th. Arrived the *Viper* schooner, from Sir E. Codrington's squadron.

Sept. 16th. Arrived the *Nautilus*, 10, Com. Lord George Paulet, from Cork.

Sept. 20th. Arrived the *Tweed*, from the squadron under Sir E. Codrington, which she left cruising off the Lizard.

The *Victor*, 18, Com. Ellice, has been detached from Sir Edward Codrington's squadron; and has proceeded to Oporto.

Foreign.—The *Satellite* arrived at Bombay from Trincomalee, Feb. 16th.

The *Champion*, from Carthage, arrived, at Jamaica, June 14; *Icarus*, from Campeachy, 24th; *Blanche*, from Carthage, 27th; and *Columbine*, from Chagres, 29th; *Falcon*, from Bermuda, July 5th; and *Shannon*, from Barbadoes, 14th.

The *North Star* arrived at Newfoundland from Bermuda, 8th Aug.

The *Rinaldo* sailed from Rio Janeiro for Buenos Ayres, 15th June.

The *Satellite* sailed from Bombay for Madras, 1st March.

The *Challenger*, *Southampton*, *Success*, and *Cruiser*, arrived at Bombay, 9th April.

The *Dolphin* arrived at Bermuda from Jamaica, 20th June; and *Racehorse* from Antigua, 18th July.

The *Undaunted* sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Mauritius, 10th June.

The *Barracouta* arrived at Halifax from Falmouth, 7th Aug. and sailed 8th for Bermuda.

The *Champion* arrived at Port-au-Prince from Jamaica 11th July, and sailed on her return on the 14th.

The *Wolf* arrived at Ceylon from the Cape of Good Hope, 21st Feb.; and the *Crocodile* and *Success* from Madras, on the 28th.

The *Opossum* arrived at Madeira from Falmouth on the 18th of July, and sailed for the Brazils next day. The *Cordelia* from Halifax, 30th July, and sailed for Malta, 1st Aug.

The *Pallas* sailed from Madeira for Bermuda on 13th July.

The *Dublin*, 52, Capt. Lord J. Townshend, called at Madeira on her way to the Brazils.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY
PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED
WITH THE NAVY AND ARMY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SEPT. 5.

War Office Packets.—Colonel Sibthorp called the attention of the right honourable gentleman opposite (the Secretary-at-War,) to a matter with regard to which he had already made a complaint to Government in that House,—namely, the practice of steam-packet companies calling their vessels “His Majesty’s War-office packets,” without having, as he understood, the sanction of Government for so doing.

Sir H. Parnell said, that it was true that the owners of certain steam-packets made use of the name “War-office packets,” in designating their vessels. That practice had arisen in consequence of the provisions of the contract which the owners of these vessels had made for the carrying of his Majesty’s troops. There was a special admission in those provisions that they should call their vessels “His Majesty’s War-office packets,” and until that contract had expired, he did not see how it could be altered.

9TH SEPTEMBER.

Irish Yeomanry.—Mr. Lambert presented a petition from Wexford, praying that the yeomanry of Ireland might be disarmed. In order to show the necessity of acceding to the prayer of the petitioners, he referred to the affray which took place at Newtownbarry, which he denominated a massacre.

Mr. Maxwell denied that it was a massacre, and said that the loss of life which took place on that occasion occurred under circumstances of great provocation, one of the yeomanry having been killed. He also denied, upon authority of statements from Ireland, what had been said respecting Mary Mulrooney.

Mr. Walker maintained that the facts had been proved beyond controversy.

Mr. O’Connell said, that the yeomanry had been unnecessarily called out. It could not be denied that great cruelties had been committed, and that a woman had been shot in the back, as she was running away, by the miscreants of yeomanry. If a military force was needed in Ireland, nothing but regular troops or English militia ought to be employed.

Mr. Shaw lamented the sad circumstance of Newtownbarry, but the facts of the case had been distorted and greatly

exaggerated. He imputed to the honourable member for Kerry and his friends the having misrepresented the transaction. It was most unfair and unjust to characterise the affair by such terms as butchery, massacre, and murder.

Mr. Blackney said, that whatever terms were used, it could not be denied that the unhappy woman had been shot, as she was endeavouring to escape.

Mr. M. O’Connell contended, that the aggression was entirely on the part of the yeomanry and the police.

Mr. Lambert contended, that the killing of the woman was as malignant a murder as ever was committed.

Mr. Young said, that if the yeomanry corps of Ireland were disbanded, neither the union nor the established church could be maintained.

Capt. Gordon reprobated the frequent discussion of the subject. He considered the yeomanry of Ireland as an impregnable barrier against the repeal of the union, and all that the agitators would wish to introduce. He denied that the transaction in question ought to be described as a murder.

Mr. O’Connell said, that every man who wished for the repeal of the union would encourage Government in keeping up the yeomanry corps, for they bred the strongest feelings against the Government by their conduct.

Mr. Grattan was convinced that the yeomanry corps were made use of as party corps, and ought to be suppressed. The honourable member for Dundalk was totally ignorant of the state of Ireland. The people of Ireland were awake, and were not to be imposed upon by any itinerant religious imposters, nor by the tact of their patrons in their addresses to their wives and daughters. The Government had made a great mistake, calling out the yeomanry.

Colonel Rochford thought that ministers ought to produce the report of Mr. Green.

Mr. Shaw would be happy to see the report produced.

Sir J. Doyle said, that all things in Ireland were so entirely observed by party spirit, that he wished to see an entirely English commission appointed to investigate the state of Ireland. He was convinced that it would recommend the immediate abolition of the yeomanry.

After a few farther observations from Capt. Gordon, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. O’Connell, the petition was ordered to be printed.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS,
&c.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 1st Aug. 1831.

His Majesty's Government having revised the regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America and Australia, so as to ensure to the officers of the army wishing to become settlers, the combined advantages arising from rank and length of service, the King is graciously pleased to declare, that officers purchasing land according to the regulations established in the respective Colonies shall, in proportion to their rank and services, be entitled to a remission of the purchase-money, according to the following graduated scale, on producing testimonials of unexceptionable character, from the General Commanding-in-Chief:—

Field-Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole 300/.

Field-Officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 250/.

Field-Officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole 200/.

Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 200/.

Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole 150/.

Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole 150/.

Subalterns of 7 years' service or less, in the whole 100/.

In all other respects, the regulations promulgated to the Army in the General Orders of the 8th of June 1826, 16th of May 1827, 24th of August 1827, 18th of July 1829, and 24th February 1831, remain in force.

By Command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

MEMORANDUM.

CIRCULAR TO REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.

Horse Guards, Aug. 18th.

The attention of the General Commanding-in-Chief having been drawn to the system pursued in different cavalry regiments, in regard to an allowance to men for looking after the horses of non-commissioned officers and others, and it being deemed expedient to establish an uniform rule throughout the cavalry in that respect, his Lordship is pleased to direct that the following regulations shall be observed:—

Troop sergeant-majors and farriers will be required to pay to men employed in

looking after their horses and horse appointments, 1s. 6d. per week.

Trumpeters and rank and file, who, under particular circumstances, require to have their horses and horse appointments looked after, are to pay 1s. per week.

By Command of the Right Honourable

General LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

MEMORANDUM.—CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, Aug. 16th.

At the special request of the Master-General of the Ordnance, the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to command, that the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of the detachments of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, shall be instructed in the regimental school of such regiments as, from time to time, may happen to be stationed with the said detachments.

By Command of the Right Honourable

General LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 24th August 1831.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information and guidance a copy of the 5th clause of the Act 1st and 2nd Gulielmi 4, cap. 7, by which assessments on officers in the army for horses allowed for the public service are to be discharged.

As officers will thus be relieved from payment of any duty upon the regulated number of horses kept by them in their different ranks, of course no charge under this head can be admitted in the regimental or other accounts with this office, and all regulations or directions in regard to the mode of claiming reimbursement of the duty are accordingly hereby abrogated in respect of any horses kept after the 5th April 1831.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. PARNELL.

Officer commanding
the Regt. of

1ST AND 2ND GULIELMI, 4 CAP. 7.

"5.—And whereas the several duties on horses used for riding, extend to those kept by officers in the army, and allowed for His Majesty's service, and it has been usual by the rules of the public service to return the duty for such horses to each officer assessed and paying the same: and whereas the assessment and collection of the said duty is attended with unnecessary expense and inconvenience, be it further enacted, that in respect of assess-

ments to be made for any year commencing from and after the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, any officer belonging, attached to, and serving in any of His Majesty's forces shall be relieved from duty for and in respect of any horse, mare, or gelding, horses, mares, or geldings, *bona fide* kept and used by him in the public service, to such amount as the said duty would, had the same continued to be assessed on, and paid by such officers, have been allowed and reimbursed to such officer out of the public revenue by the rules of the service; provided always, that no discharge of duty shall in any case be made, unless the officer claiming the same shall make a due return to the assessors, and be assessed for the greatest number of horses, mares, and geldings kept by him, and shall, in his claim for allowance to be made in such return, state his Christian and Surname, rank, and regiment, or service to which he may belong, or shall have belonged, in the year to which the claim shall apply, and which discharges shall be allowed by the respective Commissioners for and in such amount of duty, and no more, as would by the rules of the public service have been returned and reimbursed to such officer paying the same, in like manner as other discharges are authorised by the said Acts."

H. PARNELL.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

ST. JAMES'S-PALACE, SEPT. 9.

Gen. George James Earl Ludlow, G.C.B. to be Baron Ludlow.

Gen. John Francis Lord Howden, G.C.B. to be Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimsdon, in the County of York.

Lieut. Colonel Arthur Chichester, to be Baron Templemore, of Templemore, in the County of Donegall.

Vice Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Bart. G.C.B. to be Baron de Saumarez.

SEPTEMBER 13.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-Col. Frederick Smith, Commanding Engineer of the London district, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-Col. Alexander Anderson, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

U. S. JOURN. NO. 35. OCT. 1831.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Robert Gill, Esq. Lieutenant of His Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Henry Cipriani, Esq. Senior Exon of His Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Henry Hinrich, Esq. Lieutenant of His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 13.

Forasmuch as the Kings and Queens of this realm have been wont upon their Coronation, to confer the insignia of the Order of the Bath on divers of their loving subjects, His Majesty is pleased, upon the present occasion, to declare and appoint, as His Majesty doth hereby declare and appoint, that

Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry G. Grey,

Gen. Sir Roland C. Ferguson, K.C.B.

Gen. Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.

Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B.

Adm. Sir William Hargood, K.C.B.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir William Lunley, K.C.B.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, Bart.

K.C.B. Quartermaster General to the Forces, and

Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B.

shall be Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

And whereas by the rules established for the regulation of the said Order, certain limitations of the number and qualifications of Knights Grand Crosses of the Order are laid down, the King has been pleased to dispense with the said limitations and qualifications so far as relates to

Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry G. Grey,

Adm. Sir William Hargood, K.C.B. and

Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B. who shall be Extra Knights Grand Crosses of the

said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and His Majesty is pleased to declare, that they shall hold and enjoy all titles, privileges, immunities, rights, and advantages, which the Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order may lawfully hold and enjoy; and that the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses shall, in all chapters of the Order and other solemnities, rank after the regular and Extra Knights Grand Crosses now existing, and before any regular Knights Grand Crosses hereafter to be made, and shall among themselves rank in the order in which their names are heretofore enumerated, and that on the death of any one of the said Extra Knights Grand Crosses, the vacancy thereby created shall not be filled up.

His Majesty has also been pleased, upon this occasion, to nominate and appoint

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Venables Hinde,

Major-Gen. John Wright Guise, C.B.

Major-Gen. James Bathurst, C.B.

Major-Gen. James Stevenson Barns, C.B.

Rear-Adm. Sir Robert Laurie, Bart.

Major-Gen. John Macdonald, C.B. Adjutant-General to the Forces,

T

Major-Gen. Alexander Woodford, C.B.
 Major-Gen. the Hon. Frederick C. Ponsonby, C.B.
 Rear-Admiral George Scott, C.B.
 Rear-Admiral Thomas Dundas,
 Rear-Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hammond, Bart. C.B.
 Major-Gen. Sir John Buchan, C.B.
 Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Knight, C.B.
 Major-Gen. Charles Ashworth, C.B.
 Major-Gen. Charles Bruce, C.B.
 Major-Gen. John Forster Fitz-Gerald, C.B.
 Major-Gen. John Ross, C.B.
 Major-Gen. Dugald Little Gilmonr, C.B.
 Major-Gen. William Macbean, C.B. and
 Major-Gen. Sir George Elder, Knight, C.B.
 to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, SEP. 13.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-Gen. Anios Godsil R. Norcott, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major Francis Bond Head, of Sutton, in the county of Surrey.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 15.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—

Lieut.-Gen. John Slade.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Anson, of Birchall, in the county palatine of Lancaster, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Glenbervie, in the county of Kincardine.

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, of Brighthelmston, in the county of Sussex, K.C.B.

Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B. and Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

Sir James M'Grigor, of Camden hill, in the county of Middlesex, M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Colonel John Thomas Jones, of Cranmer-hall, in the county of Norfolk.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 16.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight-Bachelor to George Magrath, of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Doctor in Medicine and Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

SEPT. 16.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-Gen. Amos Godsil R. Norcott, Comp. of the Most Hon. Mil.

Order of the Bath, and Mil. Knight Com. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. (Substituted for the notice which appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday last.)

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Neil Douglas, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonel of the 79th Regt. Foot, or Cameron Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, Comp. of the Most Hon. Mil. Order of the Bath, and Knight Comp. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Howe Mulcaster, Esq. Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, Comp. of the Most Hon. Mil. Order of the Bath, Knight Com. of the Royal Portuguese Mil. Order of the Tower and Sword, and Knight Com. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

NAVY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, AUG. 31.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Hill, Esq. Capt. in the Royal Navy, and Resident Commissioner of the Victualling Board at Deptford.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 5.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the eight officers under-named to be Extra Naval Aides de-camp to His Majesty:—

Capt. the Right Hon. Granville George Lord Radstock, C.B.; Capt. the Hon. George Calogon, C.B.; Capt. Sir John Phillimore, Knt. and C.B.; Capt. William Bowles; Capt. Hyde Parker; Capt. James Whitley Deans Dundas; Capt. Henry Hope, C.B.; Capt. Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart. and C.B.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—J. Hindmarsh.

COMMANDERS—Hon. George Grey (1829); W. Ramsey; W. White (retired.)

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS—J. W. Gabriel (acting), to the Magnificent, vice R. M. Jackson, invalided; H. Hart, to the Melville; — Lambert, to the Alligator; P. Fisher, from the Southampton to the Calcutta; J. M. Laws (acting), to the Southampton.

COMMANDERS— — Currie, to the Columbine, vice Gabriel; — Garrett (acting), to the Falcon; Hon. George Grey, to the Scylla, vice Hindmarsh, promoted; W. Shephard, to the Melville; H. Herrington, to the Talavera; P. McQuhae, to the Fly; J. B. Hay (acting), to the Cruiser.

LIEUTENANTS—Henry Walker, to the command of the Alban, Steamer, vice Davis, deceased; C. S. Williams, to the Coast Guard; — Green, to the Arrow; W. C. Brown, to the Alfred; A. C. Duncan and — Henry, to the Asia; L. Halliday, to the Sapphire; J. Brown,

to the *Barham*; J. Bowen, to the *Britannia*; James Smail, to the *Prince Regent*; T. B. Brown, to the *Donegal*; J. M'Donell, to the *Curaçoa*; R. Coigrove, to the *Ariadne*; M. R. Jones, of the *Asia*, to be Chief Officer of the Preventive Service; R. S. Warren, to the *Isis*; A. B. Howe, to the *Onyx*.

MASTER—John Shepherd, to the *Ætna*.

SURGEONS—J. Houston, to the *Ariadne*; C. Dixon, to the *Arachne*; W. Bland (acting), to the *Success*; — Yeomen (acting), to the *Calcutta*.

PURSEURS—W. Angove, to the *Melville*; J. Palmer, to the *Curaçoa*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—T. Gibson, to the *Isis*; R. Henning, *Alban*, Steam-vessel; J. E. Goodridge, to the *Asia*; — M'Master and A. Baxter (supernumerary), to the *Spartiate*; W. S. Taylor, to the *Conflict*.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—John Maule.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS—W. Gordon; B. Yarnold.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Mr. H. J. Langford; Mr. James Oates Travers; — Doyce.

APPOINTMENT.

CAPTAIN—D. Campbell, to the *Wellesley*.

ARMY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 29.

Rl. Regt. of Art.—First-Lieut. George Gayton Palmer, to be Sec.-Capt. vice Troller, ret. on h. p.; Sec.-Lieut. Hugh Manly Tuite, to be First-Lieut. vice Palmer.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 30.

7th Regt. Light Drs.—Cornet William Samwell Langham, to be Lieut. by p. vice Houstoun, who ret.; James Daly, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Langham.

3rd Regt. Foot Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. Hugh Seymour Blane, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Stockdale, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. William Frederick Elrlington, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Blane.

To be Ens. and Lieuts. by purchase.—Ens. Lord Walter Butler, from 92nd Foot, vice Dillon, who ret.; Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, vice Elrlington.

14th Regt. Foot.—Ens. Edward Senior, to be Lieut. by p. vice Johnston, who ret.; Arthur Parker, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Senior.

16th Ditto.—Lieut. George Myllns, to be Capt. by p. vice Ramsay, who ret.; Ens. William Murray, to be Lieut. by p. vice Myllns; Thomas Crawford, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Murray.

43rd Ditto.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Scott Lindesay, from h. p. of the 3rd Irish Brigade, to be Capt. vice Browne, dec.

67th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Josephus Deverell, to be Capt. by p. vice Foley, who ret.; Ens. the Hon. Archibald George Stuart, to be Lieut. by p. vice Deverell; Gent. Cadet James Brooke Irwin, from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. by p. vice Stuart.

68th Ditto.—Lieut. Evan Macpherson, to be Adj. vice Duff, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

91th Ditto.—Clement Lecky, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice M'Cleverty, prom.

Brevet.—Capt. Moyle Sherer, of the 96th Foot, to be Major in the army.

SEPT. 6.

8th Regt. Light Drs.—Cornet and Adj. Frederick Shewell, to have the rank of Lieut.

2nd Regt. Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Scott Lindesay, from 43rd Foot, to be Capt. vice Mundy, who exc.

9th Ditto.—Capt. William Henry Hartman, from h. p. of the 28th Foot, to be Capt. vice Chaloner Ogle, who exc.

20th Ditto.—Major Thomas Champ, from h. p. unat. to be Major, vice Robert Edward Burrowes, who exc.

21st Ditto.—Lieut. John Goodday Beet, to be Capt. by p. vice Brady, who ret.; Sec.-Lieut. Robert Griffith Williams, to be Lieut. by p. vice Beet; Malcolm MacGregor, Gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Williams.

23rd Ditto.—Lieut. William St. Leger Alcock, from h. p. of the 47th Foot, to be First-Lieut. vice Matthew Annot Stewart, who exc. rec. the diff.

43rd Ditto.—Capt. Godfrey Charles Mandy, from 2nd regt. to be Capt. vice Lindesay, who exc.

55th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.—Lieut. Alexander Heddle, from h. p. of the Rl. African Corps, vice Fenwick, app. to 77th Foot; Lieut. William Spencer Norton, from h. p. of the 45th Foot, vice Nixon, app. to 96th Foot.

62nd Ditto.—Lieut. Dennis Fairchild, from h. p. of the 10th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Honeymann, app. to 37th Foot.

69th Ditto.—Staff Ass.-Surg. Alexander Calender, to be Ass.-Surg.

76th Ditto.—Lieut. Richard Irwin Ireland, from h. p. of the 104th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Kent, prom.

80th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Joseph Ewing, from h. p. of the 90th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Johnston, abandoned.

98th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander Browne, from h. p. of the 51st Foot, to be Lieut. vice William Macalister, who exc.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Somerville William Harcourt Ramsbottom, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Vere Webb, who exc. rec. the diff.; Ass.-Surg. Moses White, M.D. from the Hosp.-Staff, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Robt. M'Nabb Robertson, who exc.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. Frederick Nepean Skinner, from h. p. of the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Galway, app. to 80th Foot.

Unattached.—Lieut. Thomas Frederick Hart, from 1st Regt. Life Gds. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.; Lieut. Simon Kent, from 70th Foot, to be Capt. of Inf. without p.

Hosp. Staff.—Ass.-Surg. Robert M'Nabb Ro-

bertson, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Moses White, who exc.

Memoranda.—Capt. George Lamprey, h. p. 82nd Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unatt. com.

The h. p. of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 1st January 1831, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Ens. William Edward Alured Elliott, h. p. 3rd Gar. Bat.; Ens. Charles Pickering, h. p. Sec.-Lieut. Rifle Brigade.

The h. p. of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 6th September 1831, inclusive, upon their receiving commuted allowances for their commissions:—

Ass.-Surg. John Purcell, h. p. 78th Foot; Ass.-Surg. William James Shiell, h. p. 9th Light Drs.; Lieut. John Gourlay, h. p. 86th Foot; Capt. Gamallel Brattle, h. p. 95th Foot; Ens. Frederick William Farmer, h. p. 2nd Light Inf. Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut. John True, h. p. Foreign Troops Rl. Waggon Train; Lieut. Cuthbert Augustus William Forneret, h. p. 60th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 12.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Sec.-Lieut. George Innes, to be First Lieut. vice Tindal, dec.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet-Major John Chester, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Cleave, dec.; Sec.-Capt. John Gordon, to be Capt. vice Chester; First-Lieut. George James, to be Sec.-Capt. vice Gordon; Sec.-Lieut. William Emerton Heidland, to be First-Lieut. vice James.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 13.

7th Regt. Light Drs.—Lieut. Thomas John Pettat, to be Capt. by p. vice Lord Crofton, who ret.; Cor. Annesley Arthur Cotton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pettat; Richard Pierce Butler, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Cotton.

6th Regt. of Foot.—Ensign Frederick William Jekyll, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stuart, who ret.; Hon. Thomas Leslie, to be Ens. by p. vice Jekyll.

27th Foot.—Quar.-Mast.-Serj. George Thompson, to be Quar.-Mast. vice Douglas, dec.

33rd Ditto.—Assist-Surg. William Gardiner, from h. p. of the 72nd Foot, to be Assist-Surg. vice Tully, dec.

51st. Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Noble Cochrane, to be Capt. without p. vice Gordon, dec.; Ens. Arnold Charles Errington, to be Lieut. vice Cochran; Gent. Cadet Richard D. Baker, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Errington.

59th Ditto.—Ens. Oswald Blachford, to be Lieut. by p. vice Barron, who ret.; Thomas Smith, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Blachford.

81st Ditto.—Gent. Cadet Edward C. Murray, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Thomas, dec.

84th Ditto.—Ens. Robert Ruddock Curtis, to be Lieut. by p. vice Raven, who ret.; Robert Gregory Taylor Reignolds, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Curtis.

92nd Ditto.—David St. Clair Wemyss, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Lord Walter Butler, app. to 3rd Regt. of Foot Gds.

Brevet.—Major James Hingston, of the Royal African Colonial Corps, to have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at Sierra Leone only; Capt. William Henry Hartman, of the 9th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Memoranda.—The Christian names of Cor. Daly, of 7th Light Drs. is Dennis, and not John, as formerly stated.

The Christian name of Ens. Parker, of 14th Foot, are William Lea Affleck, and not Arthur, as formerly stated.

The half-pay of Dep.-Assist.-Commiss.-Gen. John Cleveland Green, has been cancelled from the 23rd of August 1831, inclusive, he having received a commuted allowance for his commission.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 20.

13th Regt. Light Dra.—Capt. Allan T. Maclean, to be Major, without p. vice Bowers, dec.; Lieut. Thomas Rosser, to be Capt. without p. vice Maclean; Serj. Major Charles Floyd, to be Adjt. with the rank of Cornet, vice Rosser, prom.

12th Regt. Foot.—Lieut. Edward Senior, from h. p. 14th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Frederick Clarke, who exc. rec. the diff.

41th Ditto.—Lieut. Henry Lewis Layard, to be Capt. by p. vice Connor, who ret.; Ens. William Howe Hadfield, to be Lieut. by p. vice Layard; Francis Montresor Wade, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Hadfield.

46th Ditto.—Ens. James Campbell, to be Adjt. vice French, prom.; Ens. Edward Bayly, to be Lieut. without p. vice Campbell, app. Adjt.; William Robert Lyon Bennett, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Bayly.

49th Ditto.—Ens. John Thornton Grant, to be Lieut. without p. vice Richard Tyrrel Sparks, dec.; Gent. Cadet John Heatley, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Grant, prom.

53rd Ditto.—Ens. Henry Walsh, to be Lieut. by p. vice Burgess, who ret.; Arthur Levett, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Walsh.

56th Ditto.—Ens. Hector M'Caskill, from the 89th Regt. to be Ens. vice Poppleton, who exc.; Ens. William Hope, from the 89th Regt. to be Ens. vice Campbell, who exc.

89th Ditto.—Ens. William Alexander Poppleton, from the 55th Regt. to be Ens. vice M'Caskill, who exc.; Ens. Peter Lawrence Campbell, from the 55th Regt. to be Ens. vice Hope, who exc.

SEPT. 21.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Col. Michael M'Creagh, Knight Com. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Col. Robert Dick, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, Comp. of the Mil. Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Mil. Austrian Order of Maria Theresa.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Soane, of Lincoln's-inn-field's, Esq.

RECORD OF THE 71ST REGIMENT.

HIGHLAND—LIGHT INFANTRY.

“Hindoostan,” “Rolela,” “Vimiera,” “Fuentes D’Onor,” “Almaez,” “Vittoria,”
 “Pyrenees,” “Nive,” “Orthes,” “Peninsula,” “Waterloo.”

THE Letter of Service of this corps is dated December 1777. It was raised by the Right Honourable Lord M’Leod, who became its first Colonel, and in April of the following year, the corps was embodied at Elgin, North Britain, under the denomination of M’Leod’s Highlanders. In May the regiment, 1100 strong, embarked, under Lord M’Leod’s command, for the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, where it was stationed for six months; it then re-embarked, landed at Portsmouth, where it was cantoned for the remainder of the year. In January 1779, the regiment, about 1100 rank and file, embarked, with Lord M’Leod, on board Indiamen destined for the East Indies. These vessels made part of a fleet, escorted by Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, which, in its passage, touched at Goree, upon the coast of Africa, and captured that settlement from the French. After leaving Goree, the fleet proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, at that time in possession of the Dutch, and there landed the sick. The fleet was detained for three months in Table Bay, for the purposes of refreshment and recovery of their sick. It then got under weigh and sailed for Madras, where it arrived on the 20th of January 1780, being twelve months from the time of embarkation from England. The regiment landed at Fort Saint George, and after remaining there in barracks about a month, was removed to Poonamalee. At this period the regiment was numbered the Seventy-third.

Before proceeding farther with the history of this battalion, it appears necessary to record the Second Battalion of the corps, for the raising of which Lord M’Leod had been granted a Letter of Service in the month of August 1776. In March 1779, this battalion, 1000 strong, embarked at Fort George, in Scotland, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable George Mackenzie, (brother to Lord M’Leod,) and proceeded to Portsmouth; from thence it went on in transports to Plymouth, where the battalion landed, and was encamped upon Macher’s Heights until the 27th November following. After the breaking up of this camp, the second battalion embarked for Gibraltar, in transports, under convoy of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney. When in the Bay of Biscay, the fleet encountered and captured the Spanish Caraccas fleet, and the Admiral being compelled to employ many of the crews of the ships of-war in manning the prizes, called upon Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie for the services of the corps as Marines. In a few days after the men were distributed for this purpose, the fleet fell in with the Spanish Admiral Langara; the fate of the whole fleet is well known, being all either taken or dispersed. Nothing more of moment transpired during the remainder of the voyage, and on the 18th of January 1780, the second battalion disembarked at Gibraltar, (just two days sooner than the first battalion landed at Madras,) where it served until the month of May 1783, participating fully in all the dangers and glory of the ever-memorable siege of that fortress by the Spaniards and French, which took place within that period. It was commanded during the whole of the siege by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie. In May 1783, the second battalion embarked in transports, and sailed from Gibraltar for Portsmouth, where it landed in July, and in the month following, marched from Hulsea Barracks to Stirling, in Scotland, where it was disbanded on the 3rd of October. In 1784, the officers belonging to the late second battalion, who were regimentally senior to those serving with the first, had the option afforded them of joining that battalion in the East Indies at their own expense, of which some availed themselves.

We now return to the first battalion.

Six months subsequently to the arrival of the regiment at Poonamalee, it joined the army, then assembling at St. Thomas’s Mount, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Hector Munro, consisting entirely of the troops of the Honourable East India Company, with the exception of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, then about 800 strong.

The army of Sir Hector Munro amounted to between 4 and 5000 men, and was thus composed:—

European Infantry	1000
— Artillery	300
— Dragoons	30
Native Infantry	3250
— Dragoons	30

with 30 field-pieces and howitzers, and 4 battering 24-pounders. This corps marched to Conjeveram, sixty miles westward of Madras, where it was arranged that they should be joined by a detachment from the northward, under the command of Colonel Baillie.

At this period, the Nabob of Mysore, Hyder Ally-Khan, was engaged in besieging Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, but on learning the movement of Sir Hector’s force, he quickly raised the siege, and detached his son, Tippoo Saib, with 40,000 horse and foot, and 12 guns, to intercept Colonel Baillie, and prevent his junction with the main army, as had been ordered.

In this manœuvre Tippoo Saib succeeded, and Sir Hector was compelled to detach Colonel Fletcher with 1000 men to reinforce Colonel Baillie. The two flank companies of the 73rd (now 71st) made part of this detachment; the grenadiers were commanded by Lieut. the Hon. John Launsay, and the light company by Capt. (the late Gen. Sir David) Baird.

Colonel Fletcher joined Colonel Baillie at Peimbanam on the 9th Sept.; on the following day

they were attacked by the enemy's whole force, and the whole of this ill-fated detachment either killed, taken, or dispersed.

Upon this unfortunate occasion, the flank companies were almost annihilated. Capt. Baird received seven wounds, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Lindsay received nine, and was also made prisoner. Lieut. Melville was totally disabled by his wounds; and Lieut. Gunn, of the grenadiers, and Lieut. Geddes Mackenzie, of the light company, killed, being the sum total of the officers serving at the time with the two companies. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, only two men joined the battalion, and those were found in the jungle, desperately wounded. The melancholy fate of these companies rendered it necessary for Lord M'Leod to form two new flank companies from the battalion.

After Colonel Baillie's defeat, Sir Hector Munro retired with the army to Chingliput, much pressed on his march by the enemy. The wounded and sick being left at Chingliput, the army went into cantonments on Choultry Plain for the rainy season which had now set in. In the retreat, the troops had suffered severely from fatigue and want of provisions. Capt. Gilchrist, of the grenadiers, (whose ill-health prevented him from being with his company in Colonel Baillie's defeat,) died, and Lieut. Alexander Mackenzie, with a great many soldiers, were wounded in skirmishes with the enemy.

Upon the 17th Jan. the army being re-assembled, took the field, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote. At this period, the strength of the 73rd (now 71st) did not exceed 500 men. Hyder Ally was now in the Tanjore country, committing every species of outrage and devastation. In June, Sir Eyre Coote moved the army along the coast southerly towards Cuddalore, where his outposts were attacked by Tippoo Saib, who was repulsed. Sir Eyre afterwards moved his whole force to Chillumbrum, upon the Coleroon, where the enemy had a large magazine of grain. The pagoda was attacked by the piquets, under the command of Major Shawe, of the 73rd (now 71st), but the detachment was repulsed, and that officer wounded.

Hyder Ally, apprehensive for the safety of Chillumbrum, moved the whole of his army in the direction of that place from Tanjore and Trichinopoly; while Sir Eyre Coote, with the view of obtaining supplies from the shipping, moved his corps towards Cuddalore; Hyder, by forced marches and manœuvre, had nearly surrounded our army on the Plains of Porto Novo, about two days' march to the southward of Cuddalore.

At four on the morning of the 1st of July, Sir Eyre Coote put his army, about 8000 men, in movement, while that of the enemy, computed at 100,000, were observed to range themselves in order of battle. The army of Sir Eyre Coote formed on the plain, in two lines. The 73rd (now 71st) was commanded by Colonel James Crawford, (Lord M'Leod having some time before returned to England,) and had its station in the first line, under the orders of Sir Hector Munro; Major-Gen. Stuart commanded the second line. The action commenced by an advanced movement of the English troops, and the contest was sustained with great spirit by both parties until night, when the firing ceased, and we remained masters of the field. Our veteran chief, Sir Eyre Coote, was so well pleased with the conduct of the regiment upon this occasion, that he was heard to exclaim, addressing himself, in the heat of the battle, to one of the pipers, "Well done, my brave fellows, you shall have silver pipes when the battle is over." The General did not forget his promise, but in addition to a General Order, expressive of his sense of the gallantry and steadiness of the regiment in the battle of Porto Novo, he presented a handsome pair of silver pipes (value 100 pagodas) to the corps, upon which was engraved a suitable inscription, and which he desired might be preserved, as a lasting monument of his approbation of the conduct of the 73rd (now 71st) in the field of Porto Novo.

The result of this battle enabled Sir Eyre Coote to reach Cuddalore, the point of destination, on the 4th of July, and soon after, the army was moved to Saint Thomas's Mount. On the 3rd of Aug. the force from Bengal, under the orders of Colonel Pearse, most happily for the fate of the Carnatic, formed a junction with Sir Eyre Coote's army at Pulicat, to which place the army had moved, in order to facilitate that important object. Our force altogether now amounted to 12,000 men.

The first brigade, composed entirely of Europeans, was commanded by Colonel Crawford, of the 73rd (now 71st), and had its station generally in the centre of the line. Major-Gen. Sir H. Munro commanded the right wing, and Colonel Pearse the left.

About this period (August) died, universally regretted, Major James M'Kenzie, of this regiment; his exertions in the early part of the campaign had brought on illness, which terminated his valuable life.

On the 10th Aug. the preparations which had been actively carried on for the siege of Arcot, and for the relief of Vellore, being completed, the army was put in movement. On the 20th, Tripassore was re-taken, by which conquest a very large supply of grain fell into our hands. The camp of Hyder Ally's main army was now at Conjeveram, and every practical exertion was made by his detachments to interrupt the progress of our troops.

On the 27th, we came in sight of his army, drawn up in order of battle upon the very ground where Colonel Baillie had met his defeat, a position which Hyder's religious notions induced him to consider "lucky," and thus encouraged or inspired, he seemed determined to hazard a second general action. He accordingly commenced the attack by a smart cannonade, and an obstinate contest ensued, which lasted the whole day, and which terminated by our defeating the enemy in all his efforts, and forcing him to retire from all his positions.

There was a circumstance peculiar to this field of battle which stamped it with aggravated honors, such as we do not remember to have ever read of in any details of former battles, ancient or modern. It is so ably and feelingly described by Capt. Munro in his Narrative, that we shall give it in his language:—

"Perhaps there came not within the wide range of human imagination, scenes more affecting or circumstances more touching, than many of our army had that day to witness and to bear. On the very spot where they stood, lay strewed amongst their feet the relics of their dearest fellow soldiers and friends, who, near twelve months before, had been slain by the hands of those very inhuman monsters, that now appeared a second time eager to complete the work of blood.

"One poor soldier, with the tear of affection glistening in his eye, picked up the decaying spatterdash of his valued brother, with the name yet entire upon it, which the tinge of blood and the effects of weather had kindly spared!

"Another discovered the club or plaited hair of his bosom friend, which he himself had helped to form, and knew by the tie and still remaining colour! A third mournfully recognised the feather which had decorated the cap of his inseparable companion!

"The scattered clothes and wings of the 73rd flank companies were every where perceptible, as also their helmets and skulls, both of which bore the marks of many furrowed cuts. These horrid spectacles, too melancholy to dwell upon, while they melted the hardest hearts, inflamed our soldiers with an enthusiasm and thirst of revenge, such as tender men invincible; but their ardour was necessarily checked by the involved situation of the army."

Upon this horrid spot the army halted two days, subsequently to the late battle, and it was then compelled to retire to Tripassore, to secure provisions. At this period, the health of Sir Hector Munro obliged him to leave the army.

On the 19th Sept. Sir Eyre Coote made a movement towards Vellore, the relief of which place Hyder Ally seemed determined to oppose by occupying, in order of battle, the Pass of Sholengur, at the same time that very spirited attacks were made against the fortress. On the 27th, Colonel Crawford, now second in command, received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to move the British army to the front. Hyder Ally, confident of success, made a forward movement to meet them, and a general action commenced. A detachment commanded by Colonel Edmonstone, (and of which the flank companies of the 73d (now 71st) made part,) succeeded in turning the left flank of the enemy, and fell upon their camp and rear. The day closed by the total defeat of the enemy, who was pursued by the cavalry until sunset.

On the 1st Oct. under circumstances the most distressing and unpromising, but with the hope of obtaining the supplies of provisions, of which the army was quite destitute, and for which no previous arrangement had been made by the Government, Sir Eyre boldly pushed through the Sholengur Pass, and, after a march of two days, encamped at Altamancherry, in the Polligar country: here, by the friendly aid and kindness of Binn-Roye, one of the Princes, the army was well supplied with every requisite. On the 26th, the camp was moved to Pollipet, and the sick and wounded sent to Tripassore. Vellore was also relieved. This most desirable object being effected, and the army reinforced by Colonel Laing, with 100 European grenadiers from Vellore, it proceeded to the attack of Chittoor, which, after a very gallant resistance, capitulated.

With a view to get our army out of a country so very inaccessible, Hyder Ally proceeded to the attack of Tripassore, and on the 20th Nov. Sir Eyre Coote retired out of the Pollars, through the Naggary Pass, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Tripassore, and to retire to Arcot. The campaign closed by the recapture of Chittoor. On the 2nd of Dec. the monsoon having completely set in, the army broke up its camp on the Corolore Plain, and the different corps marched into cantonments in the neighbourhood of Madras. During the campaign of 1781, the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment was commanded by Capt. Shaw.

At the opening of the campaign of 1782, the Army did not muster a larger force than at the commencement of the former. The first, and most important object in view, was the relief of Vellore, kept in strict blockade by the enemy. The safety of this fortress was of paramount consequence, being the only key we possessed to the Passes of the Ghauts, through which an invasion of the enemy's country could be accomplished; and the army being put in movement, pushed through the Sholengur Pass, and by the 11th of January, the relief of Vellore was fully effected. After the accomplishment of this object the army retired, and on the 20th arrived at Panamalee.

The following anecdote is extracted from the Narrative of Capt. Munro, as relating to the fall of John Mackay, a corporal in the 73rd (now 71st).

"For the satisfaction of my Highland friends, I take this opportunity of commemorating the fall of John Mackay, alias Donn, a corporal in the 73rd (now 71st) regiment, son to Robert Donn, the famous Highland Bard, whose singular talent for the beautiful and extemporaneous composition of Gaelic poetry was held in such esteem by the Highland Society. This son of the Bard has frequently revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen upon the march, by singing in a pleasant manner the humorous and lively productions of his father. He was killed by a cannon-ball on the 13th, and on the same evening was interred by his disconsolate comrades with all the honours of war."

For the first three months of this year, the army of Sir Eyre Coote was kept in a state of inactivity at St. Thomas's Mount, where it would appear that the Government of the Presidency, apprehensive for its own safety, had detained them, while a judicious movement to Porto Novo might have prevented the junction of the forces under Tippoo Saib, with the strong reinforcements of French troops that had arrived from Europe, on board the fleet of Admiral Suffrein, or, at all events, have prevented the loss of Permacoil and Cuddalore, which we had to lament within that period. At last, Sir Eyre Coote, having been reinforced by Seathorn's Highlanders (the 78th) recently arrived from England, was permitted to put the army in movement. In the beginning of April he marched in a southerly

direction, by Carangooly and Wandewash, towards the enemy, and encamped upon the Red Hills of Pondicherry. The object which the Commander-in-chief appears to have had in view, was to separate the French and Mysorean troops, and he manœuvred accordingly between Cētilput and Arnee, until Hyder Ally, apprehensive for the safety of the latter place, where he had established magazines, made a rapid movement on the 2nd June, so as to overtake and attack the rear guard of our army, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone of the 73rd (now 71st) regiment, who maintained his ground with great spirit and intrepidity, until the British line had completed its formation. Our troops were ordered to advance immediately upon the enemy's guns; the action became very warm, and the enemy were soon forced across the river of Arnee, and in their pursuit several tumbrils were taken by the Hon. Capt. James Lindsay, of the 73rd (now 71st). This very gallant and intelligent officer, perceiving an enemy's battalion endeavouring to extricate the tumbrils in the bed of the river, dashed forward at the head of his grenadier company, supported by the remainder of the regiment under Major George Mackenzie's command, and quickly dispersing all who opposed his progress, took possession of his prize. This movement of the 73rd (now 71st) was supported on the left by a battalion of Bengal sepoys, who had captured one of the enemy's guns, and both corps, equally animated by success, pushed on, driving the enemy before them, as long as pursuit was prudent.

The conduct of the Hon. Capt. James Lindsay, although he had acted without orders, received all the praise it merited from the Commander-in-Chief. At the battle of Arnee, the staff of the regimental colour was shattered by a cannon ball, and the ensign severely wounded.

The army encamped for the night on the field of battle, and on the following day took up a position before Arnee, from whence (after some ostentatious manœuvres) scarcity of grain compelled the General to retrace his steps towards Madras, and on the 20th June he arrived at St. Thomas's Mount. In the succeeding months of July and August the army made two expeditions, one to Wandewash, in which it was foiled by the active and politic Hyder, and another for the relief of Vellore, in which it was more fortunate, having succeeded in throwing a large quantity of grain into that fortress.

The siege of Cuddalore having been determined on, the army moved, on the 26th August, in a southerly direction, and on the 4th of September halted on the Red Hills of Pondicherry. Deserters reported the garrison of Cuddalore to consist of 800 Europeans, 300 Africans, and 600 sepoys, who having expelled the inhabitants, and covered the walls with cannon, were resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.

The failure of supplies, which Sir Eyre Coote had been led to expect from Madras, by the fleet, excited so much anxiety and disappointment in this veteran's mind, that a severe illness ensued, which obliged him to quit the army, and ultimately to proceed to Bengal for the benefit of his health. The command then devolved upon Major-Gen. Stuart, who commenced his retreat on the evening of the 10th.

On the 15th October the monsoon set in with unusual severity, and the army went into cantonments in the vicinity of Madras. Hyder Ally at the same time took up his old position near Arcot. Soon after Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, with a large fleet from England, came to anchor in Madras Roads, having on board considerable reinforcements for the army. We were joined in the cantonments by the 23rd Light Dragoons, the 101st and 102nd regiments of British, and the 15th regiment of Hanoverian infantry.

In the month of December died, unexpectedly, that most extraordinary man Hyder Ally. He was succeeded, without any of the commotions usual on such occasions, by his son Tippoo Saib, who on the 7th December was publicly declared Nabab of Mysore, and Generalissimo of all the Mysorean forces.

At the opening of the campaign of 1783, Tippoo Saib encamped his army upon the plains of Arnee, where he was joined by a strong detachment of French auxiliaries from Cuddalore. Major-Gen. Stuart put the British army in movement, having first in view the demolition of the useless fortresses of Wandewash and Carangooly; he arrived at the latter place on the 6th February, and leaving there all heavy baggage and incumbrances, proceeded, lightly equipped, towards Wandewash; the works of which were accordingly destroyed: the army then returned to Carangooly, which experienced the same fate as Wandewash, and on the 23rd arrived at Ponnamalloor.

Notwithstanding private information from respectable sources, received overland, of a peace being concluded between Great Britain and the other belligerent powers in Europe, still the Madras Government was determined to persevere in their original plans for the attack of Cuddalore. With this view Major-Gen. Stuart put the army in movement on the 21st April, marching by brigades in a southerly direction. Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone, of the 73rd (now 71st), took the lead with the 5th brigade, to the command of which he had been appointed in recompense for his distinguished conduct and important services in the field.

Colonel Stewart, of the 78th, commanded the first, or European brigade, of which the 73rd (now the 71st) made part, and which amounted to 1600 men. Lieut. Colonel Elphinstone in his advance possessed himself of Permacoil Ruins, from whence he could plainly distinguish the enemy's advanced parties upon the Red Hills of Pondicherry: here our whole force was assembled on the 2nd May.

About this time accounts were received of the death of the late revered Commander in Chief Sir Eyre Coote, intelligence which sensibly affected the spirits of every individual in the British army, but threw a peculiar gloom over those who had long had the honour and happiness to serve under his command. Major-Gen. Stuart now succeeded to the rank of "Commander-in-Chief over all the British forces in India, for the time being."

After leaving Permacoil, the army advanced to Killeroon, and from thence directed its course towards the Red Hills of Pondicherry. On the 4th June the Commander-in-Chief placed the British

camp close to the Perenar river, about five miles west of Cuddalore, behind which the French army was descried in an entrenched camp. The army on the 8th crossed the Perenar without being molested by the enemy, passed the Bandepollam Hills, and took up a strong position, not more than two miles from the south face of Cuddalore fortress, having its right flank covered by the sea, and the left by the Bandepollam Hills. The enemy, now commanded by Monsieur de Bussy, had in the mean time occupied himself in throwing up works along his front.

On the 12th, Major-Gen. Stuart had determined upon attacking Mons. de Bussy in his present position, and issued his preparatory orders accordingly. At four o'clock on the morning of the 13th the action commenced by a movement from our left upon the right flank of the enemy; a very obstinate and sanguinary contest ensued, and continued without intermission until night, when both armies remained upon the field of battle, and of course both claimed a victory. In this hard fought action, no regiment bore a larger, or a more distinguished share than the 73rd (now 71st), having wrested from the enemy in the course of the conflict seven different redoubts. The loss sustained by the corps was very severe, amounting in killed and wounded to thirteen officers and 272 men, being one half the gross number in the field.

In the battle of Cuddalore, the 73rd (now 71st) was commanded by Capt. Lamont. The following compliment made part of the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief at the conclusion of the battle.—“And I am also grateful to Capt. Lamont, and the officers under his command, who gallantly led the *precious remains* of the 73rd (now 71st) regiment through the most perilous road to glory, until exactly one half the officers and men of the regiment were either killed or wounded.”

In the list of officers who sacrificed their lives upon this memorable occasion, this regiment had to mourn the loss of the Hon. Capt. James Lindsay and Capt. Alexander Mackenzie; the former commanded the grenadier company, and was an officer of distinguished gallantry and great promise.

On the 17th June, the English and French fleets fought their last battle; the former commanded by Sir Edward Hughes, the latter by Mons. Suffren, and the conflict was perfectly within the view of both armies. The result obliged the British Admiral to proceed to Madras, while, to the great dismay and embarrassment of our army, the French fleet was thus enabled to come to anchor in Cuddalore Roads, and to afford supplies and reinforcements to their army.

The siege of Cuddalore was now prosecuted with vigour, and on the 25th June the first parallel was completed. On that day the enemy made a sortie, but were repulsed, after a very severe contest and considerable loss, the commander of the party having been made a prisoner.

On the 1st of July, a frigate arrived in Cuddalore Roads, confirming the former intelligence, and bringing the official accounts from England of a general peace having been concluded. Hostilities in consequence ceased between the English and French, the former being thus relieved from one of the most embarrassing and appalling situations that ever an army was placed in. Both armies now interchanged visits, congratulations, compliments, &c. and became apparently as cordial friends as they had been before determined enemies.

By the 2nd August our army had received the supplies, of which it had been greatly in want, and the camp was immediately broke up, and the troops proceeded towards Madras, arriving on the 16th at St. Thomas's Mount. We found in that cantonment the 36th and 52nd regiments, recently arrived. The army soon after went into winter quarters, the 73rd (now 71st) occupying the fort and cantonment at Arcot.

On the 11th March, 1784, a general peace was ratified between the Honourable East India Company and Tippoo Saib, the Nabob of Mysore, and in a short time after the officers and men, who had been made prisoners in Baillie's defeat, were restored to their friends and companions. These unfortunate men had endured captivity in irons, in an ungenial climate, most of them suffering also under severe wounds, for the long period of three years and a half.

The 73rd (now 71st) had the pleasure to receive Captain (the late Gen. Sir David) Baird, and the Hon. Capt. John Lindsay, both of whom had recovered from their wounds.

The regiment remained in Arcot for the remainder of this year, and were only employed, beyond the usual routine of duty in quarters, for a short time in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the native cavalry at Arcot. The 71st at this period was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple.

In the course of June the regiment removed from Arcot to Fort St. George, Madras, where it was joined by several officers of the 2nd battalion (disbanded). Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple having returned to England, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Mackenzie took the command of the regiment. For the remainder of this year the regiment continued in quarters in Fort St. George, and in the Black Town of Madras.

In the commencement of 1786 the new colours arrived from England, bearing the number “71,” instead of “73,” and from this period the regiment has been called the 71st Highlanders.

In March the 71st regiment changed its quarters to Wallajahad and Chingliput, having nine companies cantoned in the former, and one, under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, in the latter.

On the 4th of June the commanding officer, Colonel the Hon. George Mackenzie, died after a very short illness; his body was sent to Madras, and there interred with the military honours due to his rank. The first major, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone, succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy and to the command of the regiment. Capt. Baird obtained the Majority in succession. The regiment continued for the remainder of the year at Wallajahad and Chingliput.

During 1787 no change of quarters took place, the regiment remained in cantonments at Wallajahad and Chingliput. In February 1788, in consequence of some disturbance or alarm at the Bombay Presidency, the 71st regiment marched to Madras, and immediately embarked on board the Company's

ships for Bombay; the regiment was commanded by Lieut-Colonel Elphinstone, and was about 800 strong. The ships arrived at Bombay in April, and the regiment immediately disembarked, and went into barracks, where they remained for six months. In this interval two battalions, the 75th and 77th, arrived at Bombay from England, and as the service of the 71st was no longer necessary at the Bombay Presidency, the regiment re-embarked in the Company's ships in October, and returned to Madras. Five companies, under Lieut-Colonel Elphinstone's command, went into barracks in Fort George, and the other five companies proceeded to Poonamallee. In 1789 no change took place, nor did any event occur worth recording, except that the five companies at Poonamallee were removed to Tripassore. On the 16th of March, 1790, the companies at Madras and Tripassore received orders to march and join a force that was assembling at Wallajabad, under the orders of Colonel Musgrave of the 76th, in consequence of the hostilities that Tippoo Saib had commenced against our ally, the Rajah of Travancore. The regiment united at Wallajabad on the 18th, and was incorporated with the other troops, consisting of—

KING'S TROOPS.—19th Light Dragoons; 71st and 52nd regiments.

COMPANY'S.—3rd and 4th Native Infantry; 1st battalion Coast Artillery; 2nd, 4th, 9th, 14th and 25th Coast Sepoys.

This force was put in movement on the 20th of March, and proceeded towards Trinchinopoly by Trinomalee. It did not reach Trinchinopoly until the 29th of the following month, when it found there a corps under the command of Colonel Brydges, consisting of the following regiments:—

KING'S TROOPS.—36th and 72nd regiments.

COMPANY'S.—2nd and 5th Native Cavalry; 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 20th, and 23rd Coast Sepoys; at the same time Colonel Desse, with three companies of Bengal artillery joined, the whole being now under the orders of Colonel Musgrave.

The army was immediately divided into brigades and wings. Lieut-Colonel Stewart of the 72nd to command the right wing, and Colonel Brydges of the Company's service the left. The 71st and 72nd composed the second brigade, under Lieut-Colonel Clarke of the Company's service, and were placed in the left wing. The whole of the cavalry and the advance were commanded by Lieut-Colonel Floyd (afterwards Gen. Sir John Floyd) of the 19th Light Dragoons.

On the 24th May, Major-Gen. (afterwards Sir William) Meadows assumed the chief command, and reviewed the army, and on the 26th he put the whole in movement towards the Coimbatore country, passing by Annatoic and Kimaveram. On the 15th June the army reached Caroor, a fortified place, that the enemy abandoned upon our approach. The army remained in this position, strengthening Caroor and collecting grain, until the 2nd July, when it moved for Arravacorchy, arriving there on the 5th, and continuing its route by Toorambaddy, arrived on the 10th at Darrapooram, and there found a large supply of grain and other necessaries, that had been left by the enemy. During the march to Coimbatore, where the army arrived on the 22nd, the enemy's irregular horse were very active in hovering around, for the purpose of picking up stragglers and baggage. The army halted at Coimbatore, and detachments were sent off to reduce Dindignl, Errode, and Pollygatcherry. The flank companies of the 71st regiment, commanded by Captains Mackintosh and Robertson, were employed upon the latter service.

In August the whole of the cavalry and the advance had been pushed forward to the banks of the Boovaney, near to the Guzzallatty Pass, and Tippoo Saib, profiting by the divided state of our force, descended with his whole army, and after a very severe conflict obliged Lieut-Colonel Floyd to fall back. The troops from Coimbatore had marched to his support, and when the Commander-in-Chief joined the advance, on the 23rd September, Tippoo retired, and our troops returned to Coimbatore. Upon the march of the main body, the flank companies of the 71st and 72nd were withdrawn from the siege of Pollygatcherry, and ordered to take post in the fort of Coimbatore, and on the return of the army they joined the regiment.

On the 29th September the army was again put in motion, proceeding towards the Boovaney by Shabore and Gopaulchittypollam, where they arrived a few hours after Tippoo had left. Some elephants, bullocks, and camels, loaded with rockets, fell into our hands. On the 4th October the army arrived at Errode, the enemy keeping a respectable distance during the march, and on the 6th it was ascertained that he had arrived at Darrapooram with his whole force, against which he opened his batteries on the 8th. The fort had no cannon mounted, and the garrison, consisting of 100 Europeans and 200 sepoy, capitulated on honourable terms, to which the enemy most strictly adhered.

On the 5th our army moved, and on the 15th encamped in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore, where Lieut-Colonel Stewart joined from Pollygatcherry, after having taken that place and left it in a tolerable state of defence.

On the 20th October, all the heavy baggage having been deposited in the fort of Coimbatore, the army recommenced moving, directing its march towards Errode by Annavachy and Ferrentore, where they arrived on the 2nd November. On the 8th the army proceeded in the direction of Boracore, and from thence to a ford about three miles below Errode, the whole crossing the Cauvery on the 9th and 10th, while Tippoo marched with his entire force to attack a division under the orders of Lieut-Colonel Maxwell of the 74th, then in the Baramahal country. On the 11th the army moved by Sankerrydrong, for the Tappoor Pass, and ascended on the 14th, encamping at Adamaneottak in the Baramahal; marched again on the 15th, and on the 17th effected a junction with Lieut-Colonel Maxwell at Darrampore. This officer had under his orders—

KING'S TROOPS.—74th and 76th regiments.

COMPANY'S.—4th battalion Madras Europeans; 3rd, 7th, 14th, 13th, 21st, 26th and 27th Bengal sepoy.

The 74th joined the 71st and 72nd in the second brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell assumed the command of the left wing, in the room of Colonel Brydges, appointed to command at Trinchinopoly. On the 18th November the army moved by Coveroporam to the Tappoor Pass, where our advance fell in with the rear of Tippoo's army, but could make no impression.

It was now ascertained that the enemy, whose movements were always sudden, varied, and perplexing, was directing his course to the Carnatic, by Namaul and Trinchinopoly. Our force in consequence pursued by Malasceudrum, arriving on the 23rd at Velour, the 27th at Jaloor, and on the 6th December at Munsarapett, and at Terany the 31st December. On the 1st of the new year, January 1791, the army arrived at Terremungulum, on the 9th at Trincomalee, and on the 12th at Arnee.

During this long and fatiguing march the army frequently encamped upon the ground from which the enemy had removed in the morning, but our efforts to overtake him were vain, and, strange to say, no stragglers fell into our hands.

The sick and heavy guns having been placed in the fort of Arnee, on the 14th January the advance and right wing marched for Veliant, where they arrived on the 27th, followed by the left wing. On the 29th the army was reviewed by Earl Cornwallis, who had arrived from Bengal to assume the command, and who expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the troops. His Lordship was at that time Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He left Bengal on the 6th December, and landed at Fort St. George on the 30th of the same month.

In the course of the foregoing campaign the 71st regiment lost very few men in action, but many fell victims to climate and fatigue.

The army, being refreshed and re equipped, moved in a westerly direction on the 5th of Feb. by Parambaucum and Cholingur, arriving on the 11th in the vicinity of Vellore. They were ordered into that fort, and on the 14th the army marched to Chittpet, turning suddenly to the right by Chittoor towards the Mugly Pass, where it arrived on the 17th, and on the 18th the advance, followed by the park and stores, ascended the Ghauts, the whole army encamping the day following at Paluanair, in the Mysore country, without having seen any thing of the enemy.

During the time that our army remained at Vellout, Tippoo pushed to the southward and summoned Cuddalore, but upon learning in what direction Lord Cornwallis had moved, he hastened to the Shangama Pass, where he arrived too late to oppose us at the Mugly. On the 24th our army marched for Colar, which was abandoned at its approach; from thence we moved to Oscottak, which place was immediately carried by a battalion of sepoy.

On the 4th March the enemy displayed a part of his force, and on the 5th opened a cannonade upon our troops moving towards Bangalore, whilst his horse attempted to attack our stores and baggage, but without success. About sunset on the 5th our army encamped within random shot of the fort of Bangalore, and shifted its ground the day following; the Pettah (the town) was then attacked by the 36th and 76th regiments, with some battalions of sepoy, and carried after a very resolute resistance on the part of the enemy. From this period to the 14th nothing very material occurred; every preparation for the approaching siege was carried on with diligence and activity. On the 15th, our batteries being completed, opened a fire upon Bangalore. On the 17th our lines were cannonaded by the enemy's army, while at night our camp was much disturbed by his rockets: forage became very scarce, and none could be procured beyond the advanced piquets. The siege, however, proceeded, and the enemy continued to harass us until the 21st, when the breach being considered practicable, an attack was ordered.

The storming party consisted of the grenadiers of the 36th, 52nd, 71st, 72nd, 74th, and 76th regiments, followed by their respective light companies, and led by Lieut. Duncan of the 71st and Lieut. Evans of the 76th, with a forlorn hope of thirty chosen men. The whole were supported by the battalion companies of the 36th, 72nd and 76th, with some battalions of Bengal sepoy. The corps of attack was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell of the 74th; the flankers immediately by Major Skelly; and Major-Gen. Medows was present on the occasion. The grenadier company of the 71st was commanded by Capt. the Hon. John Lindsay, who upon entering the breach directed his men to throw away their priming and trust entirely to their bayonets. The light company was commanded by Capt. Robertson, son of the historian. With the aid of scaling ladders, and after encountering very formidable obstacles, Bangalore was carried; a great slaughter of the enemy ensued. From the 6th, to the conquest of Bangalore, the 71st had six privates killed and fourteen wounded.

On the 28th March, a strong garrison being left in Bangalore, the army moved to Doanally, the birth place of Hyder Ally, where they arrived on the 30th, and on the 1st April at Chinnaballapuram, both of which places were abandoned by the enemy.

On the 12th the army reached Connappelly, and on the day following effected a junction with the Nizam's force, commanded by Tedge-Wunt-Sing, reputed to amount to 15,000 cavalry. On the 18th the army arrived at Venkatagerry, where a large detachment of Europeans, under Colonel Oldham, joined from the Carnatic, and on the 22nd we encamped near to Bangalore. During this march, the object of which was chiefly to procure supplies, the enemy's irregular horse were now and then seen in small detached bodies.

On the 1th May our army commenced its march towards Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital, passing by Kankenilly and Saltounpet. On the 13th it arrived at Arkerry, on the Canvey, about eight miles below Seringapatam; the enemy was discernible in front, with his right resting on the river

and his left on a high hill, called the Carigut. On the night of the 14th the troops marched with a view to surprise the enemy, but owing to the badness of the weather and roads, and the very jaded state of the gun bullocks, little or no progress was made during the night; but the following day, after having undergone great fatigue, the troops were brought into action, and drove the enemy from his strong position, forcing him across the river into the island, upon which the capital is built, and where he was protected by his batteries.

In this affair four guns and several standards were taken. The 71st lost in killed Lieut. and Adjutant Roderick Mackenzie, and seven rank and file; Ensign Stewart and seventy-four rank and file were wounded.

The army rested upon the field of battle, and was again in movement on the 18th, arriving the 20th at Cannaloddy, situated on the Canvery, some miles above Seringapatam. It was now ascertained that the season was too far advanced for undertaking immediately the siege of Tippoo's capital, and it was determined accordingly to withdraw; the battering train was destroyed, and all the ammunition and stores buried which could not be removed. On the 26th the army moved in the direction of Bangalore.

In the course of this retreat we were joined by the Mahratta army under Hurrpant and Pursuram Bow, supposed to consist of 40,000 horse, some foot, and 20 pieces of cannon. Of the approach of this large force we had been kept in total ignorance, by the active manner in which our communications were interrupted by Tippoo's irregular troops. Capt. Little having under his orders two battalions of Bombay sepoy, joined with the Mahratta army, and our supplies were now abundant.

On the 11th July, after marching by Milligottah, Boomanelly, Outredroog, and Sankerrydroog, our army arrived at Bangalore. The enemy made no attempt whatsoever to interrupt our movement. By this time the Nizam's cavalry had become unfit to keep the field, and were allowed to return to their own country. Pursuram Bow also, with a large detachment of the Mahrattas, proceeded into the Sera country, but Hurrpant, with the remainder, continued attached to the British army. On the 15th, the whole of the sick and one half of the tmbrils belonging to the field-pieces, were sent into the fort of Bangalore, and the army moved towards Ossoor, where it arrived on the 11th of the month following. This fort was abandoned by the enemy after they had blown up the angles. In this place were found the bodies of three Europeans that had been put to death by Tippoo's order: one of these unfortunate persons had been an officer in our navy, named Hamilton.

On the 12th Aug. the army moved from Ossoor, and on the 23rd arrived at Baycur. About this period, Major Gowdie, of the Hon. Company's service, was detached with some troops for the reduction of the Strong Hill Fort of Nundydroog, which it was found required regular approaches.

On the 17th Oct. the flank companies of the 36th and 71st, under the command of Captain Robertson of the 71st, marched to join Major Gowdie's detachment. Upon their arrival, they were immediately placed in the last parallel.

On the 18th, Earl Cornwallis, with the whole army, made a movement towards Nundydroog; and in the evening of that day the troops were told off for an assault upon the two breaches that had been pronounced practicable.

The attacks commenced at eleven o'clock at night; the grenadiers assailing the right breach, the light infantry the left. The forlorn hope of the right attack consisted of twenty grenadiers, volunteers from the 36th and 71st, led on by Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie, of the 71st grenadiers (subsequently Paymaster of the regiment). The same number of light infantry, headed by Lieut. Moore, of the 71st, formed the left attack. The grenadier company of the regiment in support was commanded by Lieut. Duncan; the light company by Lieut. Kenneth Mackenzie. The whole, as above stated, under Capt. Robertson's orders.

Capt. Burn (afterwards Major-Gen.) supported, with the 36th grenadiers, the right attack, and Capt. Hartley, with the light company of that regiment, the left attack. Major-Gen. Medows, as usual, animating the whole with his presence.

Both breaches were carried without much resistance from the enemy, and the gateway of the inner wall being soon secured, the fort fell into possession of our troops. Many of the enemy were killed, and several in attempting to escape, were dashed to pieces over the precipices. It was an additional source of gratification that this important service had been achieved without the loss of a British soldier.

In a few days subsequent to the fall of Nundydroog, the army retraced its route to Bangalore.

On the 4th Dec. the troops were again put in movement, directing their march towards Savendroog, which being reconnoitred, a detachment, under Lieut.-Colonel Stewart's command, was selected, and ordered to reduce that Hill Fort. On the 17th, we were enabled to open upon the place a battery of six 18-pounders and three twelve's, with considerable effect. On the 20th, the flank companies of the 71st and 76th Regiments, joined the detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, and on the day following, the flank companies of the 52nd, 71st, 72nd, and 74th, were selected for the attack of Savendroog, (in which a practicable breach had been effected,) and formed under Lieut. Colonel Nesbitt, of the 52nd. Immediate success followed the attempt, the fort being carried with only the loss of two men. In the course of a short time after, the following places surrendered with trifling loss, to detachments of our army—Rangur, Outredroog, and Wollyadroog.

The army moved towards Outredroog, where a general hospital was established; this hill fort is situated about thirty miles west of Bangalore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21st. At Sidmouth, the Lady of Lieut. George Beazeley, R.N. of a daughter.

At Southdown, near Devouport, the Lady of Capt. William Walker, R.N., K.T.S. of a son.

Aug. 26th. At Barns, Surrey, the Lady of Crofton Croker, Esq. of the Admiralty, of a son.

Aug. 27th. At Hove, near Brighton, the Lady of Lieut. E. Franklin, R.N. of a son.

Aug. 29th. At Inverness, the Lady of the late Capt. Angus Macpherson, 91st Regt. of a son.

The Lady of Major-Gen. Edward Kerrison, Bart. of a daughter.

Aug. 29th. At Lyme Regis, the Lady of Capt. Richard Spencer, C.B., R.N. of a son.

Aug. 29th. At Plymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Walker, R.N. of a son.

At Deptford Dock-yard, the Lady of Lieut. Bailey, R.N. Agent for Transports, of a daughter.

The Lady of Capt. Sayer, R.M. of a daughter.

The Lady of Capt. John Laurence, R.M. of a daughter.

At Clarence-cottage, Swanage, Dorset, the Lady of Com. Bisset, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 6th. At Stonehouse, Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Ellis, R.M. of a daughter.

At Stirling, the Lady of Capt. Kellett, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

At Brighton, the Lady of Capt. Nurse, R.N. of a son.

At Tralce, the Lady of Capt. Collingwood, R.N. of a son.

At Falmouth, the Lady of Capt. Wynn, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 11th. At Plymouth, the Lady of Lieut. J. Plydell, R.M. of a daughter.

At Dublin, the Lady of Colonel Burgoyne, R.E. of a daughter.

Sept. 14th. At Gosport, the Lady of Capt. Frederick Whinyates, R.E. of a daughter.

Sept. 15th. At Stoke, the Lady of Capt. Couch, R.N. of a son.

At Cheltenham, the Lady of Capt. Inglefield, R.N. of a son.

At Falmouth, the Lady of Capt. Wynn, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 19th. At Coombe Royal, the Lady of Charles Whyte, Esq. Surgeon 69th Regiment, of a son.

Sept. 20th. The Lady of Capt. W. H. Warrington, Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

Sept. 22nd. The Lady of Capt. Couch, R.N. of a daughter.

At Dartmouth, the Lady of Lieut. T. Stirling, R.M. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Marylebone Church, Lieut. Charteris, R.N. eldest son of George Charteris, Esq. of Ainsfield Castle, Dumfriesshire, to Elizabeth Cecilia, widow of the late John Dick, Esq. of Tullymet, Perthshire.

At Bedale, Yorkshire, Capt. Arthur Lysaght, R.N. to Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest daughter of

Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq. of Crakehall, in the same county.

At Lorrain Church, Ens. and Adj. W. A. Heathcote, 50th Regiment, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late John Walsh, of Walsh-Park, County of Tipperary, Esq.

At Glasgow, Surgeon Alexander Neill, R.N. to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late R. Hyndham, Esq. of Portview, Belfast.

At Aberystwith, William Vau, Esq. late of the 16th Lancers, to Catherine Augusta Marianna, eldest daughter of the late William Wilkins, of Woodlands, Radnorshire, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Viscount Hereford.

Capt. Sparr, late 70th Regiment, to Anne, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.

Sept. 1st. Capt. H. J. Hulton, R.N. to Josephine Louise, daughter of the late Monsieur Lavoie, of the city of Rouen, in France.

At St. George's, Hanover-Square, Capt. W. H. Hollis, 57th Regiment, to Helena, daughter of Thomas Cadell, Esq. of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy-Square.

Sept. 5th. Lieut. W. B. Young, R.A. eldest son of the late Colonel Young, of Holly-hill, Sussex, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Trelawny, R.A. and grand-daughter of Sir H. Trelawny, Bart.

Sept. 12th. At Marylebone Church, Capt. James Graham, 75th Regiment, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Graham, Governor of Stirling Castle, to Anna Maria, daughter of James Mason, Esq. Regent's Park, London.

Sept. 13th. At Rye, Sussex, Capt. C. F. Head, of the 2nd Queen's Royals, to Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of W. Dawes, Esq. of Rye.

Sept. 21st. At Kensington, E. T. Hooper, Esq. R.N. to Harriet, only daughter of J. Edwards, Esq. of Brompton.

Sept. 24th. At Marylebone Church, Lieut. J. G. McKensie, R.N. to Martha Catherine, third daughter of the late John Kearney, Esq. of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

DEATHS.

GENERALS.

June 22nd, 1831. At Culdegrass Castle, Cuff, N. B., J. Drummond.

Ferdinand, Count Hompesch.

COLONELS.

Aug. 3rd. At Great Malvern, West, late of Grenadier Guards.

Aug. 9th. At London, Roberts, East India Company's Service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

July 14. At Tavistock, Bray, h. p. 7th West India Regiment.

MAJOR.

March 5th. Claveguac, h. p. Sicilian Regt.

CAPTAINS.

Feb. 16th. At Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, Paterson, 63rd Foot.

March 25th. On his passage from Madras to England, Fraser, 1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.

July 26th. At Teuby, Ramus, h. p. 5th Foot.

Aug. 16th. William Gordon, 51st Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

May 20th. Cox, late 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

June 10th. At Kingston, Upper Canada, Mudge, Royal Artillery.

June 28th. At Berbice, Sherburne, h. p. 58th Foot, Barrack-master.

June 30th. At Dublin, Moore, late Royal Inv. Artillery.

July 11th. Wright, h. p. 56th Foot.

Aug. 4th. Reid, h. p. 60th Foot.

Aug. 5th. At Salisbury, Grant, 86th Foot.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

March 2nd. At Maidenhead, Vernon, h. p. 22nd Dragoons.

April 27th. At Diss, Norfolk, Fraser, late 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

June 4th. M'Arthur, late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion.

SURGEON.

July 25th. At Crompton, near Plymouth, Tonnere, 35th Foot.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

June 27th. At Tobago, Reid.

In the early part of July, on board His Majesty's frigate *Malagascar*, Messrs. Pousonby and Norris, Midshipmen. The death of these much esteemed youths, was the consequence of a severe inflammatory fever, with which they were attacked within four hours of each other. Their remains were interred by the side of each other in a bastion on a promontory under Palanida of Nanpha, followed and regretted by their mourning shipmates.

July 7th. At St. Lucia, West Indies, Lieut. G. C. Chalmer, (1814.)

July 30th. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Ensign J. F. M. Porter, 84th Regiment.

At Corfu, the Hon. Capt. Monckton, of the 88th Regiment. As he was going from the barracks to his lodgings, a private, named Clark, belonging to the same regiment, met him in a narrow street and shot him through the body: he only lived two hours afterwards. The object of the man in putting his officer to death appears to have been to prevent a theft he had committed being divulged. The murderer gave himself up, was tried by court-martial, and executed. Capt. Monckton was a very fine young man, and his premature end is deeply lamented by all his brother officers.

Aug. 27th. At the Royal Marine Infirmary at Woolwich, Lieut. T. J. J. W. Davis, Commanding His Majesty's steam-vessel *Alban*. This meritorious and deserving officer was a Lieutenant of twenty-two years standing, having attained that rank on the 2nd February 1800, the greater part of which time he was actively employed. He particularly distinguished himself under Lord Collingwood, and Sir Charles Cotton, in the *Plantagenet*, *Weazle*, *Circe*, *Pomone* and *Fly*; and,

as a reward for his services, he was in June 1830, appointed by Lord Melville to the command of the *Alban* steam vessel, in which vessel he performed various important and arduous services. On the 25th of August, whilst in the execution of his duty at the Dock-yard, at Woolwich, he was seized with a violent spasmodic attack; he was immediately conveyed to his ship, but finding himself gradually sinking, he was removed to the Royal Marine Infirmary, where he lingered in the most excruciating agonies until the evening of the 27th, when death put a period to his sufferings. The greatest praise is due to the medical gentlemen of that excellent establishment for their kind and unremitting attention. He has left a widow to deplore the loss of a kind and most affectionate husband, and a numerous circle of friends a worthy messmate of the strictest honour and integrity. His remains were interred in Woolwich Church-yard, with the honours due to his rank.

On his passage from Bordeaux to London, Lieut. George Hennell, h. p. 39th Regiment.

Capt. Stephen Hawes, late of the Hon. East India Company's service, aged 72.

At Hampstead, Capt. Arthur Daly, late 53rd Regiment.

At Dingle, Surgeon Joseph Kennedy, R.N. He was one of those in attendance on Sir Ralph Abercrombie, after receiving his death wound at the battle of Alexandria.

At Ballymore, County Galway, Capt. Wilson Rathborne, R.N., C.B.

At Deal, Com. James Leach, R.N. (1800) aged 54.

Com. George Harrison, R.N. (1796) aged 67.

Aug. 30th. Retired Com. G. I. Decordaux, aged 65.

At Sterling, Lieut. Gaddes, late Rl. Vet. Bat. aged 70.

Sept. 3rd. At his residence, Westmont, Ryde, in the 51st year of his age, John Lind, M.D. formerly Senior Physician of Haslar Hospital, and for many years resident Physician at Portsmouth; on retiring from which, in 1810, he carried with him the highest esteem and respect of all classes. This was most justly his due, for in addition to his professional talents being at all times at the gratuitous service of the poor, he constantly employed his leisure hours in devising judicious measures for their temporal comfort and relief, and liberally supported every institution for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

Sept. 3rd. Mr. D. Harvey, Assist.-Surg. R.N. late of the *Alfred*.

Sept. 4th. At Hill Cottage, Southampton, Oswald Werge, Esq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Dragoons. He entered the army in 1792, as Cornet in the 17th Dragoons, and in 1793, obtained his Lieutenancy. He embarked, in 1795, with four troops of the regiment for St. Domingo. The transport he was on board, with three officers and one hundred men, having put into harbour in distress, they disembarked and remained quartered there for six months; they arrived at Barbadoes in December 1795; thence proceeded to Martinique and to Grenada, at that time in a state of insurrection. He was with the army under Gen. Nicolls, at the storming of Port Royal, and served with the force sent there under Gen.

Abercromby, until the suppression of the rebellion, when he was ordered to join the remainder of the Regiment in Jamaica; and in 1797, the corps returned to England. In Oct. 1798, he obtained his troop. In 1805, he embarked with his regiment for Monte Video, under the command of Sir S. Achnuty, and was at the storming of that place and the attack on Buenos Ayres. He returned to England with his corps in 1808, and re-embarked with it the same year for the East Indies, and there served many years. The 1st of Oct. 1808, he obtained the Majority, and the 14th Nov. 1817, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 17th Dragoons. The corps returned to England in 1823.

Sept. 5th. Retired Com. Donald Potter, R.N.

Sept. 14th. Gen. Charles Amédée Harcourt, C.B. (Marquis D'Harcourt.) This officer was unfortunately thrown from his horse, near his residence at St. Leonard's Dale, Windsor, and killed on the spot. He joined the British army serving in Flanders in 1793, and was present at most of the engagements of that campaign, at the termination of which he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. (the late Field-Marshal Earl) Harcourt. After a year's service as a volunteer, he was appointed to a troop in the Salm Hussars, raised by himself. In 1794, he was at the battle of Cateau, and on the 10th of May, he took several pieces of cannon from the enemy in the actions before Tournay, which service the Duke of York rewarded with the present of a sword. He was also engaged in the battles of 17th and 21st May, and at several actions that took place from that period to the evacuation of Holland. Having been permitted to enter a regiment of the line, he resigned his troop, and purchased an Esigncy, in 1794, in the 127th Regiment, then raising by Colonel Craddock; a Lieutenantcy in the 90th in the same year, and in the 16th Dragoons in 1795. On the embarkation of the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, a Board having been appointed to investigate the claims against the British Army during its passage through friendly countries, this officer remained at Bremen to assist Colonel Don in the execution of his duties as President of that Board, and on this service he continued two years. In 1798, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Don, then commanding in the Isle of Wight. In 1799, he was sent with that officer, and confidentially employed by him in negotiations leading to a co-operation on the part of the inhabitants of Holland previous to the intended attack on that country by the British army. Having returned to England, and joined the army encamped on Barham Downs, he again attended the Major-General, and was present at all the actions fought in North Holland. On the 3rd of Oct. he took possession (with a few of the Dragoons) of Alkmaar; attacked and took prisoners a strong picket, covering the enemy's retreat;

and kept possession of that place several hours before a reinforcement came up to his support. In 1799, he obtained a company in the 20th Foot, and on the return of the army to England, he obtained leave to accompany Sir Home Popham to Russia. He returned to England in 1800, and resumed his former situation with Gen. Don. In June 1801, he embarked for the Mediterranean; joined the 20th at Malta, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Fox. In 1802, he returned to England, and was appointed to a majority on the half-pay of the 40th Foot. In the beginning of the late war, he was appointed a Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Ireland, and was employed in carrying on an extensive military survey in various parts of that kingdom. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1804, and continued in Ireland till May 1809, when he was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. He served with the 40th in Spain, and for his services at the siege of Badajoz, was honoured with a medal; he also obtained the Companionship of the Bath. In 1813, he rose to the rank of Colonel, and in 1819, to that of Major-General.

Sept. 14th. At Haslar, of apoplexy, Mr. Williams, Purser of H. M. ship Curacoa, aged 44.

Sept. 19th. Colonel Mark Wilks. In 1782, he was appointed a Cadet in the East India Company's Service; in 1786, Deputy Secretary to the Military Board; in 1787, Secretary to a Diplomatic mission under Sir Barry Close; in 1788, Fort Adjutant at Fort St. George, Madras; in 1789, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor; from 1790 to 1792, Brigade-Major and Aide-de-Camp to Gen. James Stuart, and served in the campaigns of that period. In 1793, he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General, and in 1794, Military Secretary to Gen. James Stuart. From 1795 to 1799, he was on furlough from ill health; and from the latter year to 1803, he served successively as Military Secretary and Private Secretary to the Governor and Town Major of Fort St. George; in 1803, as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was appointed Major 21st Sept. 1801. From 1803 to 1808, he served as Political Resident at the Court of Mysore. The 4th April 1808, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was obliged in this year, from ill-health, again to go on furlough. The 20th Nov. 1812, he was appointed Governor of St. Helena; the 4th of June 1814, Colonel by Brevet. In 1816, he returned to England; and in 1818, was placed on the retired list. His death occurred whilst on a visit to his son-in-law, Major-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B.

At Boyle, Ensign John Maclean, 61st Regiment.

Sept. 26th. At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Thackery, R.N.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, BEDFORD.

AUG. 1881.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Falls. Inches.	Evapora- tion Inches.	Wind &c. P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
C 1	77.8	65.8	30.03	73.9	440	—	—	N. by W. breeze, cloudy.
C 2	73.8	66.7	29.96	69.7	406	.159	—	N. by E. breeze, squally.
C 3	71.8	66.8	29.91	69.1	500	.046	—	N. by E. breeze, rain, thunder.
C 4	71.0	66.2	29.77	71.7	536	.058	—	N.E. breeze, falling, cl.
C 5	77.0	68.2	29.70	76.1	528	—	—	N.E. breeze, distant thun.
C 6	76.3	65.2	29.73	72.7	609	.300	.070	N. light breeze, rather cloudy.
C 7	77.0	64.8	29.74	69.5	495	.300	.150	N.W. breeze, fresh br. fine.
C 8	77.0	63.9	29.87	77.0	502	—	.180	N.E. breeze, fr. breeze, cl.
C 9	73.5	64.2	29.81	72.8	472	—	.150	W. S. breeze, rain
C 10	73.2	63.6	30.07	69.8	410	.283	.150	N.W. breeze, fine day.
C 11	72.0	61.4	30.02	70.7	456	—	.150	N. N.W. light br. fine day.
C 12	72.8	61.2	30.10	71.3	403	—	.150	N. fresh breeze, cloudy at times.
C 13	72.0	61.3	30.08	71.8	400	—	.050	N. N.E. breeze, cloudy.
C 14	75.8	61.4	30.01	72.8	450	.050	.070	N. by E. light br. fine day.
C 15	72.7	59.6	30.00	72.0	473	—	.120	N.E. light airs, very cloudy.
C 16	71.2	58.9	29.93	70.3	384	.200	.090	N. by W. gale, thun. & light.
C 17	73.0	59.0	29.92	68.0	403	1.200	.050	N.W. fr. br. dist. thunder.
C 18	71.6	59.5	29.88	64.5	430	—	.200	N.W. fresh br. threat. sky.
C 19	70.2	60.2	29.70	66.2	387	.180	.200	W. a gale, some white clouds.
C 20	68.4	60.2	30.05	66.5	485	.200	.150	N. N.W. heavy gale, show.
C 21	68.8	59.3	30.18	65.3	486	.300	.180	N. by W. squally, threat.
C 22	68.3	59.7	30.22	66.2	461	—	.120	N.W. it. br. with few clouds.
C 23	72.6	59.6	30.11	68.0	447	—	.100	W. light airs, rather cloudy.
C 24	72.1	59.3	29.82	67.5	441	—	.150	S.W. fresh br. rather cloudy.
C 25	68.3	59.1	29.93	66.6	435	.040	.200	S.W. light airs, few clouds.
C 26	60.2	57.7	29.84	67.5	468	—	.180	S.W. fresh br. rather cloudy.
C 27	68.6	58.3	29.91	67.6	472	—	.200	S.W. fresh breezes, squally.
C 28	68.7	58.3	30.45	67.2	455	.180	.150	W. S.W. light breeze, fine.
C 29	68.3	59.1	30.10	68.3	444	—	.120	S. S.W. fr. breeze, squally.
C 30	69.4	58.3	30.01	67.8	484	—	.130	S.W. gale, threatening sky.
C 31	68.4	59.1	29.94	65.2	470	.125	.200	N. light breezes, squally.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

If our Correspondent "N'Oublez" were appointed to the command of a Periodical, he would soon come to understand why it is prudent to exclude such warm communications as his. If he also remember the two first words of our Title, he will see that the grand purpose for which this is undertaken, would be entirely defeated by giving currency to such hard interpretations of expressions, capable of gender meanings. If for the word *Order* our Correspondent will read "Official Requisition," he will admit that there is nothing wrong in the *Comte's* Letter. Again, is it not clear that no order ever penned could have been more imperative than Sir John Moore's letter to Sir Samuel Hood, requiring the transports to proceed to Corunna. Indeed, if officers on real service were to squabble at the rate about mere words, the machinery of public duty would soon stop. When the Two Services are really united, they have other things to think of than such child's play.

We are authorized by Capt. Burton to state, in reference to the letter of L. T. (page 115 of our Number for September,) that he never called the solution a geometrical solution. He termed it simply what it is—a Trisection by means of a peculiar curve.

Another demonstration upon Angular Trisection, by that officer, will appear in our next.

The communications of "Amicus" (Demerara) we hope will be continued. We wait for that scarce commodity—space, to locate him.

"Alpha"—Yes. "B. S." (Union Club) late. Next month.

"Medicus" (Naval) has probably found out his mistake in supposing we had not noticed the subject in question.

We shall speak anon of the experimental squadron.

We are sorry that the length to which "An Old Light Bob" has carried his amusing strictures has forced us to omit him this month. We shall try him next month, if possible. We are in a similar dilemma with respect to Baron de B.

Will "A Circumnavigator" continue his judicious remarks?

Many letters on the Coronation Brevet have been omitted as no longer applicable.

"Iron-sides," "An Old Captain," "An Old Peninsular Dragoon," "An Officer serving in Jamaica,"

A Field-Officer of Yeomanry," "Blue Jacket," "W. G.—Exeter," &c. &c. are unavoidably deferred.

ON THE MARITIME POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN approaching some stormy coast, or headland, where gusts and gales may hourly be expected, the experienced mariner rarely suffers himself to be thrown off his guard by present appearances, or lulled into security by the transient enjoyment of a fair wind and a smooth sea. He is practically aware of the difficulties and the dangers with which he is surrounded, and he sets himself calmly to examine his resources, and prepare his ship, at any moment, to meet the expected storm. The bark of this mighty empire has for many years glided onwards under tolerably favourable circumstances of wind and weather, but we are now in the latitude of squalls, and a variety of events occur in bidding us examine our resources, and prepare to encounter many formidable difficulties, and strive against many an angry blast. It behoves us, therefore, as we would be useful to our friends, or formidable to our enemies, most anxiously to inquire into the condition and efficiency of the various "spars and tackling" of the State; that the "proud old bark" may ever be in readiness, fearlessly to brave the roughest weather.

"That time and spits dare bring to frown upon her."

The inseparable connexion which exists between our national welfare and our maritime supremacy, induces us, at the present eventful crisis, to offer a few brief remarks on the past and present condition of our seamen, as it ever must be by the spirit, the patriotism, and the moral worth, of our people, more than by the extent and populousness of our country, that the ascendancy we have acquired in the civilised world is to be preserved. It is our present intention, however, to confine our remarks more especially to that portion of our maritime population employed in the commercial marine; for although we may fearlessly assert, that so far as regards the Royal Navy, in the discipline and good order of its ships, in the high spirit and hard-fighting qualities of its men, or in the loyalty and attachment to their country which exist in all ranks and conditions of the service,—no former period of our history could boast a more efficient force (for its size), or one more truly to be relied upon; still, we regret to say, that the discipline and good government of the commercial navy,—that nursery of our best seamen and cradle of our maritime superiority—has not received sufficient legislative consideration since the peace; nor has the moral character of this truly interesting portion of our fellow subjects, met with that degree of public attention and regard to which their services so justly entitle them.

Before entering into a discussion on the present government and guidance of our merchant ships, let us call to the recollection of our readers some of the chief causes, moral and political, which in modern times have produced an almost universal change (certainly for the worse) in the maritime population of the country, so far, at least, as the commercial navy is concerned; a subject which, from its vast importance, demands the serious attention of every member of the community. In pursuing our investigation, let us briefly advert to the two great sources from whence flowed the moral evils with which our maritime population has been so deeply tainted—the political necessity

of impressment on the one hand, and the positive iniquity of sending convicts into His Majesty's ships on the other. Impressment is one of those few vestiges of the feudal system which now remain amongst us; the political necessity of which must presently be brought under consideration, and we cheerfully leave it to the decision of those who are placed in authority over us; nor are we inclined to impute all the evil consequences which we are about to detail, so much to the measure itself, as to the total want of modification throughout the whole system; and the consequent unrelenting rigour with which, like the celebrated Milan and Berlin decrees, it almost defeated the object for which it was designed.

We are not such visionaries as to suppose, that in the event of a war, a sufficient number of seamen could be procured for the defence of the state, without the adoption of some species of compulsory service, the modification of which we leave (as we have already said) to the wisdom of our rulers, and go on calmly and honestly to offer a few remarks on the moral consequences which were produced by the uncompromising rigour with which the system of impressment was conducted during the late war. The first and most obvious of its ill effects was, that it destroyed in our seamen those feelings of attachment and fidelity which all men owe to their native country, and sent them (with that facility with which sailors can at any time change their place of location) to seek shelter in the United States of America; the ease with which they obtained protections, added not a little to their determination thitherward. We shall find that during the progress of the French revolutionary war, while the regular navy was achieving some of its proudest triumphs, the commercial marine gradually deteriorated in moral, nay, in physical excellence, till at the close of that protracted struggle (if we except those ships employed in the transport service, whose crews were protected from impressment,) the whole merchant service had almost ceased to be British. Foreigners, chiefly from Portugal and the Baltic, were, in many cases, the standing part of a ship's company, which was made up by invalids from His Majesty's ships; or by men, who, having received some bodily injury, were deemed unfit for the King's service: the usual number of apprentice boys completed the complement, who, if they did not escape to America, were almost invariably picked up by the men-of-war so soon as the period of their apprenticeship had expired. How far limiting the period of compulsory service in the event of a war, and granting greater encouragement to volunteers, will tend to secure the attachment and fidelity of our seamen, and prevent them from expatriating themselves, is a subject well worthy of our most serious consideration.

Another of the injurious effects resulting from the universal and unrestricted system of impressment, still fatally visible in the merchant service, was that check given to moral improvement by the bar which it presented to young men of respectable connexions and good education, who would otherwise have embarked in the merchant service of the country, and who, no doubt, would have exercised an energetic and beneficial influence on the minds of the common sailors. As no regulation existed for the encouragement of such a class of men, by granting a certificate of exemption from impress on payment of a certain sum of money, or otherwise, intelligence was virtually excluded from the

commercial marine; and at the close of the war, while we find the merchant ship manned by any thing but able, far less by British seamen, we also find them commanded by men, in many instances, brought from before the mast, and they not always seamen. Carpenters, from the necessity of the times, not unfrequently attained the situation of ship-master. Such persons, however excellent they might have been as seamen, or as carpenters, were but ill calculated to sustain moral habits in their ships, or to give an impulse to the intellectual improvement of those over whom they were called upon to preside: that it is not so easy to govern wisely and well as many seem to suppose, is proved from the fact, that few who are elevated to a station in which they were not born ever acquire that faculty. In the mean time, the discipline of the commercial fleet was carried on, though not according to law, yet in the most simple and summary manner possible: the fiat or the rope's end was resorted to upon all occasions, which kept the foreign part of the ship's company in awe; the same means, joined to the constant dread of the King's ships, kept the British portion (such as it was) in pretty tolerable subordination; and if the terrors of the civil authority ever visited the conscience of the ship-master, when he stood self-accused of having starved, oppressed, or otherwise maltreated any of his men, particularly those who were liable to impressment, he had at all times a ready means of quashing proceedings, simply by sending all whom he might suspect of any intention of appealing to the law of the land, into the very first man-of-war he fell in with: even the foreigners, if by any mischance they had lost their national protection, were not exempted from this process: we have served with many of them during the war in His Majesty's ships. On those occasions, if the state of his complement admitted of such a proceeding, it was usual for the captain of the frigate to embrace so favourable an opportunity of sending in exchange an equal number of profligate vagabonds, whom he, in all probability, had acquired from the civil power. Such was the state of affairs when the return of peace created an instant and universal change in the maritime world, not only as regarded British merchants and seamen, but also in the prospects and circumstances of merchants and seamen at large, and those states whose fleets had long been swept from the ocean, once more resumed their station in the commercial world, and enjoyed those grand desiderata of Napoleon's ambition—ships, colonies, and commerce; and many a fair possession won by British valour in the field was lost by her simplicity in the cabinet.

America no longer enjoyed the almost exclusive carrying trade of the old world, which she had found so beneficial during the greater part of the war—and of course no longer required the services of her *adopted children*, who had assisted in navigating her ships; they of course returned to the mother country, lost, no doubt, to that firm and faithful adherence, that loyal attachment to its government and institutions, which form so noble a part in the moral character of those into whose keeping the best interests of their native land must ever be confided in the hour of danger. This arose partly from the causes which induced them, in the first instance, to seek shelter in the United States, and partly from most of them having served in the privateers, and many of them in the regular navy of America. Unlike

the French army of 1783, however, they imported no republican views—in maritime affairs there seems to be an unalterable law as to government and discipline, as we find that ships, whether belonging to the wildest republic or the most despotic monarchy, are invariably ruled upon sound monarchical principles.

Another important change was occasioned by the great reduction that took place in the Royal Navy at the peace, which brought back to the bosom of civil life multitudes of seamen seeking employment, who, from various causes, were found much less tractable than the foreigners and others whom they supplanted in the merchant service: those men had been impressed at a time when merchant wages were extravagantly high; and compelled, reluctantly, to follow the fortunes of the "meteor flag," deprived, moreover, of the remuneration which they could have received elsewhere for their labour, and associated with convicts and felons, they had long been in the habit of contrasting "the fair dreams of their early hours" with the trials and privations of their manhood, till, with feelings inseparable from human nature, they had clothed their former service with the light of elysium and invested their present with the attributes of hell. In returning to their fancied Utopia such men were but ill prepared for the low wages, hard labour, irregular hours, and neglect in sickness which custom and the general stagnation of trade occasioned in the merchant service, and to add to their bitter disappointment, they not unfrequently found themselves placed under the command of those who had started with them in the race of life under far less favourable circumstances of connexion or of education, men who had got ahead in the merchant service while they were ranging the world in King's ships.

Is it to be wondered at, that men so circumstanced, escaped from the high-pressure discipline of a man-of-war into a service which could no longer be conducted on the harsh principles which had been resorted to during the war, and when no attempt was made to introduce a better system, should be found ready to commit acts of riot and insubordination? the frequency of which were most certainly not lessened by an erroneous idea which prevailed amongst the ship-owners at this time, that navy officers were not capable of conducting merchant ships, a prejudice which happily no longer exists.*

But there were other circumstances connected with our maritime policy, during the war, which exercised a most baneful influence on the moral character of our seamen, worse than expatriation, want of intelligence, or even the stern necessity of impressment, and which have entailed a curse upon the whole maritime population of the empire—we allude to the odious system of converting His Majesty's ships into political engines of punishment—of sending profligate convicts into the fleet—there to introduce all those vices connected with and inseparable from moral degradation. The necessity of the state may at any time force us to have recourse to impressment, to demand or force the services of our best seamen, but what apology can there possibly be found for exposing the moral and religious interests of this most useful portion of our fellow-subjects to a system of uniform and constant demoralization, alike injurious to themselves and pregnant with mischief to the state? This convict system was the grand error in our

* In one of His Majesty's ships in the Hoogly, a few years ago, we observed, that of twenty free traders then in the river, fifteen were commanded by navy officers.

maritime policy, which vitiated the character of the officer and rendered him callous to the infliction of severe corporal punishment from its constant necessity, which degraded the character of the seamen, disgusted respectable landsmen, and contributed more than any other cause to the unpopularity of the service, and which finally engraved its dark lines on the moral nature and condition of the whole race of British seamen; leaving a memorial which time alone can efface.

It is to be regretted that at so favourable a crisis as the return of peace, some regular system for the better regulation of the commercial marine had not been established in England, and some special magistrates (*acquainted with the laws of their country*, and having power, as in Scotland, to summon a jury) appointed to interpret the law and give every facility to the course of justice. If no doubt sounds well in theory to hear a learned judge assure us from the bench, "that the laws of England are open to all,"—granted, provided always that our Sovereign Lord the King is the prosecutor; but we could record many instances where respectable ship-masters have tamely submitted to acts of insubordination and profligacy on the part of their ship's company rather than encounter the expense and, to them, ruinous delay of an Exchequer trial; and every one knows, that whenever poor Jack attempts to obtain redress for ill treatment or starvation inflicted on him by the ship-master, he is invariably fleeced by the land-sharks and pettifoggers who infest our seaport-towns.* Could matters affecting the good government and discipline of the merchant service be at all times brought with facility into the higher courts, things would go on very well; but that is impossible, and it appears to us that in many cases the inferior magistrates in England interpret the laws very differently from the judges of the land.

In a recent trial† Lord Lyndhurst distinctly gives it as law—"That the captain of a ship has authority to order any of his crew who misconduct themselves to be moderately and properly corrected." And again, "if any one of the crew does refuse to obey the lawful commands of the master of a vessel, the master is justified in inflicting such punishment upon him as may be necessary to restrain such conduct." Mr. Baron Garrow—"I entirely concur in the opinion that has been expressed, and I think the persons most interested in this decision, and in the decision being made promptly and without delay, which might suggest the idea that there was doubt on the subject, are the almost countless thousands of men employed as sailors in navigating the commercial vessels of this great country."

Now in the face of all this, we find the magistrate of the Thames Police reported as having pronounced,‡ "That it was only in cases of *open mutiny and violence* that the master of a merchant ship should be justified in flogging his men." With all due submission to Mr. Balantine, he might as well have said that the officers of the Board of Health

* Whenever sea scurvy has made its appearance in a ship, (which can only take place in most cases from neglect or inhumanity,) all those who suffer from it should be entitled to high damages, unless good and sufficient cause was shown that every means had been used for its prevention.

† See judgment in the Exchequer Court, 19th January 1831, *Lamb v. Burness*.
Printed by Plummer and Brewis.

‡ Thames police report—Capt. James Barber, of the Cambridge East Indiaman in August last.

are not justified in removing a person infected with the plague, or medical men in administering unto him, till some of his neighbours had shown decided symptoms of that contagion. Mutiny, we maintain, is a moral pestilence of the most infectious nature, which if suffered unrestrained to proceed to acts of *open violence*, would cease to be mutiny, exactly on the principle that treason never prospers, for, when it does, no man dare call it treason. When we consider the very discordant materials with which our commercial marine has been navigated since the peace, when foreigners, invalids, and others gave place to thoroughbred (though partially demoralized) British seamen; when we consider how little has been done for the moral improvement of our seamen, it really seems wonderful that they have got on so well; at the same time it appears absolutely necessary for the well-being of the empire, that some decisive system, of which all mankind could comprehend the meaning and effect, were devised for the purpose of checking farther demoralization in officers as well as men of the merchant service. Club law has long ceased in the Royal, and it is high time that it should no longer flourish in the commercial navy. This brings us to the consideration of another and a most actively pernicious source of moral evil to our maritime population—more abundant and more uniformly present than any other which can exist during peace,—we allude to the “Dock system” as pursued in the river Thames.

The seaman of former times, in addition to and independent of those links of kindred or of connexion which bind other men to their native country, had ties peculiarly his own—these were, his ship,*—his captain, and the owners in whose employment he had first gone to sea, and in whose service many grew up from boyhood to grey old age. In former times, when a ship returned from abroad, such of her company as found it convenient were permitted to remain by her, either to assist in the discharge of cargo, or in fitting out for a new voyage. This was of itself sufficient to preserve the kindly feeling and service connexion which existed, and was of the utmost importance, more particularly to the married man, who thus had no occasion to be one day idle when in port. The stern necessity of impressment severed this link, and the seaman was no longer a free agent; the choice of ship, voyage, or owners, devolved upon the crimp, and the discharge of cargoes, &c. was entirely consigned to a species of aquatic labourers called “lumpers.”† The character of this class of men became so infamously bad, and their depredations so intolerable, that it was found necessary to resort to the dock system as a means of protecting the merchants from river plunder; and thus the disruption of interests occasioned by the necessity of the state in the first instance, is perpetuated, even in time of peace, by the monopoly acquired by or granted to the dock proprietors, who have arranged that when a ship comes into dock, she is immediately handed over to their servants (the lumpers), and her seamen, however anxious they may be to remain by their ship, or to continue in the employment of her owners, are instantly turned out of her, *cast adrift*, houseless and homeless, amidst the profligacy of the Metropolis, to become the prey of crimps, publicans, and prostitutes.

* It would be difficult for landsmen to comprehend the extent of affection with which a sailor regards his first ship.

† For a description of *lumpers*, *scuffle-hunters* and *mud-larks*, see Colquhoun on the Police of the Metropolis.

The great advantage of the dock system consists in the security it gives to property, by making it impossible for the lumper to carry off his plunder—so far it works well, and we admire it. But this *lumper monopoly* has a most ruinous effect on the character and morals of our seamen, to whom every possible encouragement should be given, and facility afforded to enable them to remain by their ship when in port, and in the constant employment of one set of owners, as the best means of renewing the connexion which formerly existed between the seamen and their employers, and, as we have already seen, the only means of securing the attachment and fidelity of this most interesting class of people to their native country. As things are now carried on, particularly in the river Thames, our seamen have little more interest in the country than the Tartar inhabitants of the junks on a Chinese river have in that of the Celestial Empire. We are well aware of the outcry that would be raised by the lumpers and their patrons were it proposed to suffer our seamen to participate in the labour of the docks, and assist in unloading their own ships. The old cry of established rules and vested interests would be got up; but that would not prevent us from reminding the country that any rule which tends to deprive her of the loyal attachment of her seamen, ought instantly to be swept away; and we would further inform the community at large, that Great Britain has interests vested in the moral character of her seamen of a much more important nature than any which can belong to individual interest or private monopoly.

It has frequently been our lot to hear many serious accusations brought against the character of the present race of British seamen, as compared with those of former times. Our seamen are precisely what we have made them, not one whit worse; if we sow the wind, we must be prepared to reap the whirlwind. Their moral regeneration, we are most happy to say, is quite within our reach; and should the remarks we have now offered succeed in awakening the slightest degree of public attention to this very important subject, we shall deem our labours most amply rewarded.

Of the complaints of one of the “scurrilous and enraged orators,” who seem to think that seamen are to be amended by invective, we have a most perfect specimen now before us,* in which we are gravely assured,—

“That whatever superiority at one time might be found in the moral energy of British seamen, as compared with the crews of foreign ships, it is no longer so. They have become long dissatisfied and mutinous to a degree that sinks them far, very far, below the level of foreign seamen. Since the mutiny at the Nore, the English sailor has in a great degree lost his superior attributes.”

This is too much—for if we except one or two affairs prior to the “un-toward event” at the Nore, all our other sea-fights were mere “battles o’ the kites and crows,” Dettingen to Waterloo, when compared with the achievements of British seamen since that period. They shrink into nothing before the proud triumphs of Camperdown, Nile, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, Algiers, Navarin, &c. &c. Very much below the level of foreign seamen, indeed!

N. C.

PROMOTION.

“Wehe der Armee wo allein die Geburt gültige Ansprüche giebt.”

GERSDORF.

THERE is no point of military organization apparently so easy, and yet attended with so much real difficulty, as the appointment, or successive promotion of officers, to the different grades of command in an army. Just principles for the formation of a system of tactics we might, had attention *ever* been paid to the subject, have derived from the ancients. From the same quarter we might also, at a much earlier period, have learned to appreciate the value of discipline and subordination: but owing to the altered state of society, and the far more complicated method of war, resulting from the use of less efficient arms perhaps, we can derive no benefit from their example in the appointment of officers. During the middle ages, subordination itself was unknown; the number of officers was then comparatively small, hardly one to a hundred men. In Fronsberg's time, a company of Landsknechte, consisting of four hundred men, had only one captain, one lieutenant, one standard bearer, and one serjeant-major, who took precedence of the ensign; the extent of their authority was ill-defined and precarious: and the man who should have addressed the fierce bands of Landsknechte and other valiant soldiers of that warlike period, in the language occasionally assumed by modern officers, would have been deemed stark-staring mad. Gustavus Adolphus, who is generally looked upon as the founder of modern tactics, though on what grounds we do not exactly perceive, was certainly the first to bring a well-organized army into the field, but on what principle he conferred rank and promotion, is not very easily made out; nor is it probable that, if known, it would be of much advantage to us, for in military organization, we should be guided much more by the nature of our own institutions, and by the character of our people, than by the best of foreign practices. But with the strange inconsistency that has marked every step of the science of arms, on which the general science of war must so mainly depend, we have constantly overlooked the advantages that might have been derived from a just appreciation of the tactical superiority of the ancients, as well as from the individual *skill* in arms displayed by our ancestors, in order to retain nothing of former times, but whatever incongruous mode of bestowing rank and preferment we could possibly rake up from the records of past centuries. As companies of Landsknechte and cornets of Reuter were formerly raised for rank, so did we, during the war, encourage the noble art of crimping, by rewarding it with higher military rank than merit alone could ever attain. As the redoubtable leaders of Black, White, and Condottieri bands, sold, or allowed their inferiors to sell, captaincies and lieutenantcies, so do we retain a practice long since abandoned by every other power in Europe. When, with the Prussian system of fore-finger tactics, advancement by regular seniority began to prevail in Germany, we also added it to our other anomalies, taking especial care, however, to make all these modes subservient to that high military merit which the military administration

are, at times, alone able to discover; as well as to those brilliant promises of professional talent invariably given by all young scions of aristocracy, and yet so seldom fulfilled by either peer or plebeian. It is not our present intention to analyse the component parts of this war-office mixture, or to discuss, at length, the merit of the entire compound. No rational person can deny, that the military government must possess the power of granting promotion according to their own sole view of the merit and claims of individuals: it is also possible, that the practice of purchase, by relieving the service from old officers, and bringing young men forward to stations of responsibility, while yet in the active years of life, may be more beneficial than injurious, though we confess we have great doubts on the subject. Such a system, to say the least of it, arrays both wealth and influence against mere unsupported merit, in a profession where merit alone should be allowed to tell; for musket-balls are the most democratic of all levellers, and will spare the soldiers commanded by a Howard, just as little as those under the orders of a Rothschild. The merit of the officer is the only shield of the soldier, and it is one that not only protects, but gives at the same time the keenest edge to his sword. And yet let those who know the army, say what chance unsupported merit ever had or could; in the ordinary course of service, ever have, compared to wealth or influence. Wealth purchases the rank that gives command, and the means of obtaining distinction; and influence is placed in those stations to which promotion is given as a matter of course, leaving unsupported merit to the care of Providence and of fortune,—the latter being a deity as blind by nature as capricious by sex. This, we shall be told, is but the fair chance of war, for which men must be prepared on entering the service, and, to a certain extent, this may be true, if not altogether just: but the very object of military organization is to reduce the power of chance as much as possible within controllable bounds; nor can we ever expect to banish its influence from the field of battle as long as we allow it unlimited sway in the appointment of our officers. Nor must we, in an inquiry of this nature, allow ourselves to be blinded by mere phrases: and the favourite assertion that “the system works well,” carries with it no proof, and rests only on the fact, that owing to the courage of our men, and to the general zeal, intelligence, and devoted gallantry, diffused through all ranks of the army, we gained victories which those qualities are alone sufficient to account for. And as we gained those victories in spite of that feeble military policy which no man of ordinary gravity will now attempt to defend, and in spite of the system of tactics that fell to the ground before a single article in this Journal, even so may we have been victorious, notwithstanding a faulty point of military organization. At all events, the system cannot be said to work so well as to be above amendment, the only stage at which inquiry should stop, unless it can be shown that our victories were always acquired at the least possible loss, and that no lives were ever sacrificed by the ignorance of subordinates, even on occasions where the most splendid victories were achieved: and few there are, we suspect, who will venture on such an assertion. Napier says, that a great part of the loss sustained by Sir John Moore’s army on the re-

treachery to Corunna, must be ascribed to the conduct of the officers. The same writer mentions several other instances in which the errors of men of very subordinate rank seriously and injuriously affected the operations. The hasty speech of a staff-officer hurried the light division into action at Sabugal before the other corps were prepared, and thus enabled Regnier's corps to make good a retreat that a few minutes' longer delay would have rendered impossible. The erroneous report made by another officer of the same department, enabled a French division to escape from Campo Mayor to Badajoz, prevented at the time the fall of that important fortress, and occasioned ultimately the mighty carnage of Albuera. We only quote these instances, because they led to striking results, and are already before the world; but there is no officer acquainted with the details of regimental and brigade operations, who, as far as accounts of useless loss go, could not add to the melancholy list.

We cannot at present, unprepared as we are in many respects, follow up this part of the inquiry, nor should we have touched upon so difficult and delicate a topic but for a circumstance connected with the regard due by officers to the dignity and respectability of their profession, which calls for immediate, and should, perhaps, have called for earlier attention; we mean the low practice of anonymous newspaper writing, that has of late become so frequent among a certain class of military men, who fancy that their claims and merit have not met with sufficient reward. We who write are no upholders of the system of promotion generally followed at the Horse-Guards: the very little promotion that has, during a long and eventful period of service, fallen to our share came to us by regular seniority, nor are we under obligation to any quarter, so that we may at least lay claim to impartiality, when we assert our belief, that none of the individuals who have in our time been at the head of the military administration would *knowingly* have passed over men of avowed merit in favour of others possessing merely rank and influence. This may seem startling after what we have lately seen, but we beg of you, liberal military reader, just to ask yourself how the Commander-in-Chief, or the Military Secretary, are to know your merit? They never saw you, unless for two minutes, perhaps, at a levee, where you most certainly made an awkward appearance and an indifferent speech, as all complaining and petitioning speeches made by men of manly feelings must necessarily be; for though you were only claiming what you deem your due, subordination grants, and reason grants to your superiors the unquestionable right to refuse your request. Perhaps you think that the eloquence of your various memorials should have been convincing; but not only do men generally plead their cause in the inverse ratio of its goodness, but you should recollect how easy it is to say a great deal about very little. You could of course only state where you had served, as modesty would naturally prevent you from descanting on the mighty results produced by your presence; and you are besides aware, that men were present in the actions in which you so gallantly performed your part, whose only merit consisted in not running away: who merely accompanied the mass, scarcely knowing whether that mass, from which in the present

degraded state of the art of war results are alone expected, was moving backwards or forwards. If you were not in the field, you can have no claim whatever, great as your personal merit may happen to be, because, as formerly stated in this Journal, war is the soldier's business and the sole criterion of his merit ; for no man can say what another will be in war, as it is what few indeed can say of themselves.

While on this subject we shall frankly confess, that we do not think the British officers acted *fully* up to their duty even during the Peninsular war. Such, at least, is the impression we retain of our own conduct, when, after the reflection of intervening years, aided, perhaps, by some additional insight into the nature of our profession, we compare our former behaviour with the far higher line of conduct we might and ought to have pursued. We were not, we hope, individually inferior to the generality of our brother officers in professional zeal, at a time when there was no want of generous devotion in the army ; but we had all been sent into the field with our best energies shackled : we knew our parade duty, indeed, but a due knowledge of the higher and moral duties of our profession had been generally withheld. Of course we are not accusing our comrades of any deficiency of courage or capacity, but of a want of care, kindness, and attention towards the comfort and happiness of the soldier ; of a negligence in the performance, and a marked dislike of the important, though often harassing and disagreeable duties, necessary for the maintenance of that system and order that can alone render an army formidable on the day of battle. If we add to this a very general ignorance of the means of calling forth the best energies of the soldier, occasioned by an implicit reliance on the intrepidity of the men, we shall have made a charge that, if just, cannot be atoned for by the mere possession of ordinary courage ; an expression that leads us to illustrate, by an example, how insufficient such courage may occasionally prove, and how far it is removed from that lofty species of heroic gallantry that can alone give claims to great preferment. During the operations near Bayonne, on the 5th of January 1814, the 3rd Battalion of the Royals was obliged to fall back in consequence of the regiment on their right having been withdrawn. On emerging from some under-wood that covered the top of a knoll they were about to descend, Colonel, now Major-Gen. Sir Stephenson Barnes, happening with two or three officers to be in front, found himself suddenly face to face with a French officer, who saluted him with "*Rendez vous, Commandant,*" and who, accompanied by a single grenadier, was forming a sort of advanced guard to three or four hundred of his countrymen, that had got round the right of the Royals, and were deliberately ascending the acclivity. The rencontre was as unexpected as the moment was critical ; one body of the enemy close in front, another at no great distance behind, and the regiment completely broken by the wood through which they had been making their way. Ordinary minds would have wavered and would have been lost ; fortunately, Sir Stephenson did not : active, though not athletic of person, he instantly sprang forward, dashed aside the musket that the French grenadier presented at his breast, seized the

soldier, with one hand and the astonished officer with the other, and commanded them instantly to lay down their arms. Capt. Cluff, who so gallantly defended the church of St. Etienne the night of the sortie from Bayonne, and was afterwards killed at Waterloo, chiming in with the spirit of the moment, called out "Charge, Royals, charge!" though there were not ten men of the regiment together, and the enemy, struck by such resolution, and thinking themselves about to be assailed by a large force, threw down their arms and surrendered to the very men who were actually within their power and at their mercy. When this strange rencontre took place, an officer (now no more) who had twice mounted the breach of St. Sebastian, had been present in several actions, and promoted for his bravery, happened to be walking by the side of Sir Stephenson. The first exclamation of this individual on seeing the regiment thus surrounded was—"By —— we are all taken!" an idea that, had it been uppermost in the mind of the commander, would assuredly have led to the capture of the whole regiment; showing at once how widely asunder are the different grades and qualities of courage, and how different are the results they produce. Both the officers here spoken of were men of courage, but in danger the one could see only danger, though he could do so without shrinking; whereas the other saw only what boldness and resolution might achieve, and looked upon danger but as a stepping-stone to honour.

Having thus proved, as we hope, that merit cannot always be gathered from the mere contents of memorials, let us see by what other means you expect to demonstrate your claims to promotion: the recommendation of your commanding officer backed by his confidential reports;—but these cannot always be depended upon, because it is only given to men of high merit to appreciate talents, unless where very favourable circumstances bring them forward, and this, as we stated, does not always happen even in the field. In ordinary cases confidential reports should be received with great caution, for few indeed are there whose judgment and impartiality enable them to do full justice to the character of others: we have also known the power of making such reports most shamefully abused; and considering how un-British and repugnant to our feelings and habits such secret denunciations must be, we here beg to express our wish for their abolition.

Suppose a man possessing the genius of Hannibal and the heroism of Alexander, destitute of interest and to be serving in a marching regiment under the orders of Sir Frizzle Pumpkin, and then tell us what chance of promotion such a man would have under ordinary circumstances, and what blame could attach to the Horse-guards for neglecting him? You will perhaps say, that Sir Frizzle is a mere extravaganza sketched off in the exuberance of spirits by some of the clever wags of Blackwood's Magazine, and we willingly grant that the Knight's single failing is made a good deal of, but recollect that it is his single failing; that he is neither envious, indifferent, partial, nor selfish, and wants not altogether, if we remember right, the talent requisite for doing justice to others; and though you do not often meet men who carry one failing to the ridiculous length of poor Sir Frizzle, you often enough meet with those who have a

moderate share of many failings, without even a moderate share of talent to redeem them. Perhaps you will ask how such a man as Sir Frizzle could possibly rise to the command of a regiment?—even as the knight himself rose, by his superiors being deceived, or by regular purchase, or regular seniority. Has not the system, think you, more openings for folly than for merit?

As we have seen that, generally speaking, neither your personal appearance nor your memorials can be expected to do much in your favour, what can be expected from the mere insertion of your name in the quarterly returns sent from the East or West Indies, or wherever you may happen to be serving, unless you have friends and connexions at home, whose rank and situation enables them to plead your cause and extol your merits at head-quarters? And this is exactly what is termed *interest*, a thing that may no doubt be abused, for what is not occasionally abused in this world? but can never be remedied by your endeavours to bring discredit on your profession, by heaping abuse on men whose merits or services have placed them at the head of the army, or by your making private grievances, always exaggerated, and Mess transactions the subject of public discussion in the despicable columns of the Times newspaper. If you cannot obtain the promotion due to your merit, shame those whose duty it is to bring you forward, by rendering yourself every day more deserving of preferment; and recollect that it is the man who gives dignity to the station, and not the station to the man, and that there is no rank in the army that does not require both wisdom and virtue in the performance of its duties. You have seen incapable men, whose names in connection with any military quality can now only excite a smile, promoted for supposed achievements in the field; you have seen deserving men neglected by fortune; “you’ve seen ‘stars’ worn instead of a fool’s-cap,” but you never saw a regular grumbler, however high he may have risen, who was worth the base fragment of a goose-quill with which we are tracing these lines. Do not therefore add to the number; but let “*fais ce que dois, arrive ce qui peut*,” be your constant motto.

It must not be thought from anything we have here stated, that we agree with those who have asserted, till it is almost believed, that officers of fortune willingly see young men of aristocratic rank promoted over their heads: we deem on the contrary that an idea so monstrous could never for one moment be entertained by a well constituted mind; such promotions are submitted to as a matter resulting from the imperfection naturally attending all human institutions; but no officer, no man of manly feelings and worthy to command men, can see himself thus passed over without sentiments of deep mortification; it is his duty indeed to confine such sentiments to his own breast; but to rejoice, or affect to rejoice, in his humiliation, would show a degree of baseness of which we trust few can be capable. It has lately been said, that young men of aristocratic rank will not enter the army or navy unless with the certainty of rapid promotion before them: if so, let them stay away: manners, education, high conduct and high feeling, are what we want: these have long ceased, in this country, to belong exclusively to the aristocracy; and the certain mode of ensuring such qualities for the

United Services, is to give the premium of promotion to the qualities themselves, instead of giving it to the scions of aristocracy, who possess them in no higher degree than the general run of other naval and military men; and if the army and navy of Britain are to do justice to their calling, which is every hour becoming more awful, difficult, and responsible, they must be made sources of honour far beyond any gilding that mere aristocracy can bestow. Nelson was a man of humble birth, and Sir John Moore, though advanced by aristocratic influence, was not connected with the order; and when shall we look upon his like again! We wish to see men of family in our ranks, and to their honour be it said, they will not be easily kept away; for there is in the human breast so strong an aspiration after fame, and above all military fame, that few are those possessed of strong, healthy and elastic feelings, who in early life can easily resist the allurements; so that we shall be pretty sure to have all who are worth having, even on just terms.

The feeling which prompts men to seek for military fame has always been avowed, and its existence is sufficient to establish the point for which we are contending. It ensures us those who are disposed to join our ranks from a genuine love of the profession; and we can willingly dispense with all who are not prepared to purchase its honourable distinctions, by an honourable share in the toils and difficulties of its subordinate stations.

Capt. Basil Hall, an officer of whom we entertain the highest opinion, and whose books are especial favourites of ours, professes, it seems, to differ from us in this matter. When comfortably seated in dressing-gown and slippers, "trimming his midnight taper" in the library of the old manor-house, and defending the cause of his order against the illiberal attacks of modern liberalism, he may possibly *think* that he does so. But place him on the quarter-deck of a frigate, with an eight-knot breeze just far enough before the beam to make the brave ship dance and dash the foam from her bows as she half-tops, half-cuts, the wave in her gallant course, and then, when the spirit of the profession is high, that spirit which really ennobles and makes men

"Feel to the rising bosom's inmost core
Their hopes awaken and their spirit war;"

"then let him say whether this spirit and feeling are not immeasurably superior to any that mere aristocracy can bestow, and whether it is not an insult to human nature to suppose that the loftiest and most animating emotions of the breast can be derived only from wealth and station. In speaking on this subject, Capt. Hall makes, however, one very just observation, where he says, that sailors are most able and acute judges of the merit of their officers: an undeniable truth, easily accounted for, and as applicable to the army as to the navy. There is so perfect an equality among the sailors of a ship's crew and the soldiers of a regiment, that the opinions taken up by the mass are, in general, founded on the unbiassed judgment of the cleverest of the party, and in so numerous a body of men in the prime of life and intellect, there are always some possessing considerable talents. In ordinary life, there is, on the other hand, no equality whatever; for to such a degree has the general subser-

viency to wealth, rank, and influence been carried, that men now hardly venture to think in the presence of those who are in these respects their superiors; to give utterance to opinions that might differ from the views taken by the *magnates* of the time or place would be ridiculous, seeing how little they would be attended or even listened to, not to say that in vastly polite society such conduct might be deemed highly uncivil. In the bustling world, therefore, men are loved or admired, and character is estimated, by the simple criterion of gold or power: against which truth has, at the best, a hard battle to fight; but before-the-mast, and in the barrack-room, there is nothing to impede its way; all there is equality, and men are tried by their individual value alone; tried too by those who are keen and close observers, and amply interested in discovering the merits or demerits of their superiors: a fact that all naval and military officers would do well to recollect, bearing constantly in mind also, the true remark made by Voltaire, that—“*Jamais la nature humaine n'est si avilie que grand l'ignorance est armée du pouvoir.*”

The war-horse requires, no doubt, a sharp curb, but it is not enough that the reins should be held by a strong hand, they must be held by a steady one, able to direct without chafing, and to control the noble steed without breaking his paces; capable also of giving the rein and putting him to his mettle, without therefore allowing him to run wild: a task that strength can never perform unless when tempered by feeling and directed by judgment. Education, necessary to all who now move in the rank of gentlemen, may draw out, cultivate and improve these qualities, but neither the aristocracy of birth nor of wealth can confer them, for they belong exclusively to the aristocracy of nature. The artillery that contained in its ranks the least sprinkling of aristocracy, acted more perfectly up to its calling during the war, than either of the other two branches of the service. The infantry, next in composition, was also next in conduct; for the Guards were too few to form a separate class, and though always distinguished, were not looked upon as superior to the line, and never, in military opinion, attained even to the level of the light division. The cavalry, on the other hand, the most aristocratic of the three arms, stood lowest in general estimation, but invariably shared, with a few battalions of Guards, a far greater proportion of promotion than fell to the lot of the rest of the army.

It will, perhaps, be urged against us, that we have here been calling on the military administration to reward only merit, whilst showing that they possess not the means of discovering its existence. To a certain extent this may be true, but it should be recollected that to point out faulty principles, implies no pledge of suggesting improvements beyond what naturally results from the first indispensable step to all amelioration, the discovery of error. What might be the best mode of ascertaining the relative merit of different claimants for preferment we pretend not to know, but that some more efficient criterion than the mere possession of rank and wealth, might, if anxiously sought after, be easily found, is sufficiently evident; for it is astonishing how much men can achieve by mere firm-

ness of will, particularly when acting up to virtuous and patriotic resolutions. But it is too much the custom for public men to fall into the beaten track that in their official career presents itself before them ; and it has unfortunately been too much the fashion to undervalue the talents necessary for the performance of military duties, an error that our political institutions have in no slight degree tended to foster ; because party and faction too generally thought only of attacking the Government for the losses and failures in military enterprises, that if closely investigated might not unfrequently have been traced to the errors of the commander or the inefficiency of his subordinates. The expedition to Walcheren was well conceived and amply provided for, and yet it failed in the most shameful manner ; the same may be said of the attacks on Ferrol, New Orleans and Buenos Ayres ; but, except in the latter case, no blame was ever thrown on the army or its commander, and then only perhaps, because the ministry that sent out the expedition was no longer in power when the result became known. As the mere holding a commission was deemed therefore tantamount to the power of fulfilling the various duties it entailed, it is not to be wondered at that so little attention was bestowed on the choice and promotion of properly qualified individuals.

Owing to the exertions of the late Duke of York, great improvements were no doubt made in our military organization, but His Royal Highness's endeavours were feebly seconded by the Government, and strenuously opposed by a powerful party in the country. It was in the army alone that the efforts of the generous Prince met with full and active support ; and it is to the exertions of the officers of the army, though forced to contend against every obstacle that faction and folly could throw in their way, that the nation is indebted for its present military fame and renown. When at the commencement of the Spanish war, the *Moniteur* told us, by order of Napoleon, that the Continental officers laughed at the bare mention of a British army, and when these oracular words were repeated in a dastardly spirit by an un-British press, the soldiers of Britain answered the insulting taunts by victories that added confidence to courage, and quickly enlisted all honest and patriotic feeling on their side. Thus cheered by success, and animated by the applause of their country, both officers and men exerted every nerve in the cause, and acquired at last a degree of professional knowledge and energy, that however inferior to what with proper training it might have been, enabled them to perform actions never surpassed in gallantry, to beat down the proudest armies of Continental Europe, and to raise their country to a station of power and grandeur unattained by any nation of modern times.

What has been the reward of such conduct, and what were the honours and triumphs decreed to the officers of an army that had performed so many and such brilliant actions, we shall endeavour to show in our next Number ; the proofs of national gratitude are too curious and too illustrative of the enlightened liberality of the age of intellect, to be confined within the very short space we could still devote to this most difficult and interesting subject.

THE BOUNTY AGAIN !

It is not long since we felt it a duty to our late departed and highly esteemed friend, Capt. Peter Heywood, to occupy a few pages of this Journal with a sketch of his eventful and meritorious life. It will be remembered that he, unhappily, first went to sea in the ill-fated *Bounty*, and was consequently immersed in a series of undeserved hardships. The train of marvellous circumstances connected with the mutiny in that vessel, the open boat navigation, the wreck of the *Pandora*, and the unexpected discovery of the last of the mutineers, altogether form a story so romantic and of such intense interest, that we rejoiced in seeing them embodied in a volume of Murray's Family Library. Owing, however, to some allusions therein made to what we had said, we must in self-defence be allowed to state, that our opinions remain unshaken, because they are grounded upon undeniable evidence,—nor had we adduced the *whole* of our knowledge on the several heads touched upon; the intent being merely such a sketch of our friend's career as suited the confined space allotted to biographical communications.

Doubt is thrown upon the anecdote of Heywood's being mast-headed off Cape Horn, because it was not mentioned in the grave matter which followed; but, according to the customs of the sea at that period, such a punishment for a midshipman was a thing too common to be introduced in defence of mutiny. Be this as it may, by a sort of "*rerum concordia discors*," the circumstance is indisputable, because we had it from the lips of Capt. Heywood himself. Secondly, if Bligh were innocent, and his crew only to blame, he must have been a singularly unfortunate commander to have fallen amongst such officers and such men, through all the successive employments of a long and somewhat successful career.

The hacknied "*audi alteram partem*" has generally been the precursor of vituperation; but we entertain no such design. We think, that in sheer justice to ourselves and our readers, such an attack should be noticed, yet it will be purely a defensive act. Our pages are destined to carry materials to the future historian, and their character must therefore be free from doubt; for, as officers hold themselves responsible for their statements, the advantage to the public is, that however deficient our details may prove in flowing periods, or sophistry of argument, they may be implicitly relied upon for authenticity.

To continue: Bligh, whom, from our admiration of his merit as a navigator we called that "mistaken officer,"—is accused in our sketch of being inhuman, insolent, and coarse. We repeat the charge, and can readily appeal to numerous readers of these pages as witnesses of the truth of the assertion. We think we are borne out even by the book before us, and that our sentence rather falls short of than exceeds what that evidence substantiates and justifies. *Mais le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable*; and the Author "can scarcely believe" that a commander would use the language imputed: this may be amiable, but it has nothing to do with the case; optimism has little in common with poor human nature, and inference must ever succumb to fact. Tippoo Saib ferociously exclaimed, that he had

rather live as a tiger for two days than exist as a sheep for two hundred years; and were we to proceed on ideas only, a jury need not now be empannelled to find whether Holloway is guilty of the "incredible" act of cutting his miserable wife into pieces. Our opinions are not lightly formed or delivered; and from reperusing an interleaved copy of Bligh's Journal, where for many years we have kept notes, we do not feel inclined to retract a single shadow from the lamentable picture we have drawn. Yet we must acknowledge that we have been assured by some of his nearest and dearest connections, that in his domestic relations Bligh was kind and considerate; so that if we admit that he was, as Tippoo would have said, a tiger at sea and a lamb on shore, we might yield that the insolence, inhumanity, and coarseness which we denounce, were developed in his *professional* character. It is time, however, to introduce the comments of the aforesaid volume, which we will do from.

Page 72. "But in this age of refined liberality, when the most atrocious criminals find their apologists, it is not surprising it should now be discovered, when all are dead that could either prove or disprove it, that it was the tyranny of the commander alone, and not the wickedness of the ringleader of the mutineers of the Bounty, that caused that event. 'We all know,' it is said, 'that mutiny can arise but from one of these two sources, excessive folly or excessive tyranny; therefore—the logic is admirable,—as it is admitted that Bligh was no idiot, the inference is obvious.' If this be so, it may be asked to which of the two causes must be ascribed the mutiny of the Nore, &c.? The true answer will be to neither. 'Not only,' continues the writer, 'was the narrative which he published proved to be false in many material bearings, by evidence before the Court-martial, but every act of his public life after this event, from his successive command of the Director, the Glatton, and the Warrior, to his disgraceful expulsion from New South Wales,—was stamped with an insolence, an inhumanity, and coarseness, which fully developed his character.'"

Were the writer of this better acquainted with us, we scruple not to say, he would never have assigned us a berth amongst the apologists of "most atrocious" criminals; even the passage which he quotes in part begins with—"Notwithstanding nothing can excuse mutiny, we all know," &c. We never sought to extenuate the succeeding transactions of the ship's crew, because as every moral and professional feeling must revolt at the offence, the task were an odious one, especially to an officer; but it is impossible to overlook the intemperate severity which led to their commission. Our position as to the sources of mutiny, may not be delivered in good "logic," having been written *currente calamo*, but it results from reflection, and we trust it will prove perfectly tenable, with this exception,—that an unseemly junction of the two sources, folly and tyranny, too frequently occurs.

Instancing the mutiny at the Nore, is beginning with the explosion rather than the mine, and our "true answer" would probably bear some stamp of the advice which we gave in the very same paragraph whence the extract was made, viz. to search beneath the surface in order to trace hidden causes. But being particularly averse to such discussions, we will merely draw a parallel by observing that, if we were about to dilate upon the bloody scenes which desolated France at her Revolution, we would not commence with

the diamond necklace, nor the *poissardes* of Paris; we would fall back upon the *excessive* folly and tyranny of her government, the exemptions of an immoral and irreligious nobility, the grinding exactions of the farmers-general, the detestable obscenities of the *Parc-au-Cerf*, and the purblind rage for Utopian and visionary perfection in place of tangible benefits.

It is observed that all those who could prove or disprove the occurrences are dead; this is the natural consequence of the lapse of nearly half a century, but there are hundreds at hand who have personally conversed with the principal actors of the fatal drama; and a more undeniable mass of established documentary evidence was never accumulated upon a single question that we are acquainted with. Capt. Heywood was the last survivor of the mutineers, and Purcell the carpenter, for some time the solitary remnant of the ejected party, is now the sole living witness of an event which is still a matter of public interest. This man is in indifferent health, and has within the last few months shown symptoms of derangement, so that, as far as the Bounty is concerned, the curtain is about to drop over the tragedy. Of the Pandora's crew we are not in possession of such decided knowledge, but an officer of that ship, with whom we are acquainted, is still in full health and vigour.

From a sort of censure for our accusing the Captain of having falsified his *narrative*, we think it incumbent to show how we stand confronted upon several items, by the following extracts from the said volume. Our charge originated in finding discordances that appeared to us the consequence of direct misstatement, rather than of any conceivable error; but the author actually goes far beyond our assertions, and imputes to Bligh such odious malice of heart, as basely to compass the deaths of innocent men in cold blood!

Page 91. "The temptations, therefore, which it was supposed Otaheite held out to the deluded men of the Bounty, had no more share in the transaction than the supposed conspiracy; it does not appear, indeed, that the cry of 'Huzza for Otaheite!' was ever uttered; if this island had been the object of either Christian or the crew, they would not have left it three hundred miles behind them, before they perpetrated the act of piracy; but after the deed had been committed, it would be natural enough that they should turn their minds to the lovely island and its fascinating inhabitants, which they had just quitted, and that in the moment of excitement some of them should have so called out, but *Bligh is the only person who has said they did so.*"

Page 130. "In fact, another mutiny was within an ace of breaking out, which if not checked at the moment, could only, in their desperate situation, have ended in irretrievable and total destruction. Bligh mentions, in his printed narrative, the mutinous conduct of a person to whom he gave a cutlass to defend himself. This affair, as stated in his original manuscript journal, wears a far more serious aspect."

Page 133. "Some excuse may be found for hasty expressions uttered in a moment of irritation, when passion gets the better of reason; but no excuse can be found for one, who deeply and unfeelingly, without provocation, and in cold blood, inflicts a wound on the heart of a widowed mother, already torn with anguish and tortured with suspense for a beloved son, whose life was in imminent jeopardy: such a man was William Bligh. This charge is not loosely asserted; it is founded on documentary evidence under his own hand."

Page 246. "M'Intosh, Norman, Byrne, and Coleman, were acquitted because they expressed a strong desire to go, but were forced to remain. This was not only clearly proved, but they were in possession of written testimonies from Bligh to that effect; *and so would Heywood have had, but for some prejudice Bligh had taken against him*, in the course of the boat-voyage home, for it will be shown that he knew he was confined to his berth below."

Page 266. "It has been before observed, that many things are set down in Bligh's original manuscript journal, that have not appeared in any published document; and on this part of the subject there is, in the former, the following very important admission. 'As for the officers, whose cabins were in the cockpit, there was no relief for them; *they endeavoured to come to my assistance, but were not allowed to put their heads above the hatchway.*' To say, therefore, that in the suppression of this passage Bligh acted with prejudice and unfairness, is to make use of mild terms; it has more the appearance of *a deliberate act of malice*, by which two innocent men might have been condemned to suffer an ignominious death, one of whom was actually brought into this predicament; the other only escaped it by a premature death."

Our charges against Capt. Edwards are also condemned under the term of "abusive epithets;" but we are at a loss, on reading the author's own exposition, to know how he could expect us to speak otherwise on such monstrous and mournful particulars.* He doubts that orders were given to *shoot* any prisoner attempting to escape, because it would draw a weighty responsibility. But this is merely opposing opinion to a positive and undistorted fact: such commands have not unfrequently been given; and an atrocious murder by a prize-master on the coast of Africa, about eight years ago, is a proof of the untoward waywardness with which hasty orders and the blind execution of them may actually occur.† With respect to the loss of the Pandora's jolly-boat, it was expressly stated that we quoted from memory, nor had we seen the book for fifteen years; the remark was, therefore, placed only as a foot note, although we knew of other circumstances which heightened the severity of the act. Our passage is thus handed up:—

Page 162. "This gives occasion to a little splenetic effusion from a writer in a periodical Journal, which was hardly called for. 'When this boat,' says the writer, 'with a midshipman and several men (*four*) had been inhumanly ordered from alongside, it was known that there was nothing in her but one piece of salt-beef, *compassionately thrown in by a seaman*; and horrid as must have been their fate, the flippant surgeon, after detailing the disgraceful fact, adds, '*that this is the way the world was peopled*,' or words to that effect, for we quote only from memory.' The following is quoted from the book:—

* Since our Sketch of Capt. Heywood's career was written, several redeeming qualities in the character of Capt. Edwards have been stated to us, although nothing in extenuation of his conduct in the Pandora. In mitigation of the latter it is said, he was generally attentive to his people, but that he had not sufficient reliance upon his own judgment. We were somewhat surprised to learn that he was studious and observant, and that he had prepared a journal of the voyage with a view to publication,—of the forthcoming of which document we may yet entertain hopes.

† An instance in point may be brought from page 224 of the last number of this Journal; and it is curious that the scene is there laid in English Harbour, the very place where Lord Camelford shot Lieut. Peterson, in what was rather a squabble, than a strict point of duty, though the Spartan tenour of martial law recognises the principle on which the lamentable deed was perpetrated.

“ ‘It may be difficult to surmise,’ says the Surgeon, ‘what has been the fate of those unfortunate men. They had a piece of salt-beef thrown into the boat to them on leaving the ship; and it rained a good deal that night and the following, which might satiate their thirst. It is by these accidents the Divine Ruler of the universe has peopled the southern hemisphere.’ This is no more than asserting an acknowledged fact that can hardly admit of a dispute, and there appears nothing in the paragraph which at all affects the character of Capt. Edwards, against whom it is levelled.”

Now, we really think, that in thus parading the original type of expression, no small compliment is paid to the accuracy of our recollection. The merely despatching a party on necessary duty, at an unfavourable moment, needs no apology; but in this case there were conditions which rendered the measure somewhat barbarous. The weather was so squally, and the boat’s crew so fatigued, that on hearing the harsh mandate, one of their messmates ran to fill a barica with water, a second to bring bread, and a third meat; the last only was successful by being the quickest, and thus, a piece of salt-beef, thrown out of one of the bow-ports, was all that the devoted midshipman and four sailors—a number which we may surely term *several*—had for their future existence. But however much it may reflect on the character of a Commander of a vessel where such a boat could be thus ordered away, or on that of the Lieutenant of the watch, who actually drove it from alongside,—our disgust was mainly excited by the Doctor’s trash about peopling a hemisphere by means of five males adrift in a leaky jolly-boat, instead of his more deeply lamenting the lingering misery of his starving shipmates. Such, we trust, would be the general impression on the minds of those who read the passage; the words “little splenetic” ought, therefore, to be expunged, and “indignant” inserted in their place. It is also our duty to show, by another extract or two, whether we could have truly expressed ourselves, had we not depicted Capt. Edwards as we have done. First, we will take the author’s own opinion:—

Page 168. “One would imagine, indeed, that the officers on this dreadful emergency would not be witness to such inhumanity, without remonstrating effectually against keeping these unfortunate men confined a moment beyond the period when it became evident that the ship must sink. It will be seen however, presently, from Mr. Heywood’s own statement, that they were so kept, and that the brutal and unfeeling conduct which has been imputed to Capt. Edwards, is, but too true.”

Page 172. “Capt. Edwards, in his meagre narrative, takes no more notice of his prisoners with regard to the mode in which they were disposed of at Coupang and Batavia, than he does when the Pandora went down. In fact, he suppresses all information respecting them, from the day in which they were consigned to ‘Pandora’s Box.’ From this total indifference towards these unfortunate men, and their almost unparalleled sufferings, Capt. Edwards must be set down as a man, whose only feeling was to stick to the letter of his instructions, and rigidly to adhere to what he considered the strict line of his duty; that he was a man of a cold phlegmatic disposition, whom no distress could move, and whose feelings were not easily disturbed by the sufferings of his fellow-creatures.”

We will now adduce the feeling of a distinguished and humane Admiral, Sir Thomas Pasley, who, having minutely inquired into every incident, thus writes to the admirable Nussy Heywood:—

Page 195. "I have no doubt of the truth of your brother's narrative; the master, boatswain, gunner, and carpenter, late of the *Bounty*, I have seen, and have the pleasure to assure you that they are all favourable, and corroborate what he says. That *fellow*, Capt. Edwards, whose inhuman rigour of confinement I shall never forget, I have likewise seen; he cannot deny that Peter avowed himself late of the *Bounty* when he came voluntarily aboard; this is a favourable circumstance."

And, finally, we must admit the overwhelming testimony of Capt. Heywood himself:—

Page 185. "But she was so much damaged while on the reef, that imagining she would go to pieces every moment, we had contrived to wrench ourselves out of our irons, and applied to the captain to have mercy on us, and suffer us to take our chance for the preservation of our lives; but it was all in vain—he was even so inhuman as to order us all to be put into irons again, though the ship was expected to go down every moment, being scarcely able to keep her under with all the pumps at work.

"In this miserable situation, with an expected death before our eyes, without the least hope of relief, and in the most trying state of suspense, we spent the night, the ship being by the hand of Providence kept up till morning. The boats by this time had all been prepared; and as the captain and officers were coming upon the poop or roof of our prison, to abandon the ship, the water being then up to the combings of the hatchways, we again implored his mercy; upon which he sent the corporal and an armourer down to let some of us out of irons, but three only were suffered to go up, and the scuttle being then clapped on, and the master-at-arms upon it, the armourer had only time to let two persons out of irons, the rest, except three, letting themselves out; two of these three went down with them on their hands, and the third was picked up. She now began to heel over to port so very much, that the master at arms, sliding overboard, and leaving the scuttle vacant, we all tried to get up, and I was the last out but three. The water was then pouring in at the bulk-head scuttles, yet I succeeded in getting out, and was scarcely in the sea, when I could see nothing above it but the cross trees, and nothing around me but a scene of the greatest distress. I took a plank, (being stark naked,) and swam towards an island about three miles off, but was picked up on my passage by one of the boats. When we got ashore to the small sandy key, we found there were thirty-four men drowned, four of whom were prisoners, and among these was my unfortunate messmate, (Mr. Stewart); ten of us and eighty-nine of the *Pandora*'s crew were saved."

Page 187. "I send you two little sketches of the manner in which his Majesty's ship *Pandora* went down on the 29th August, and of the appearance which we, who survived, made on the small sandy key within the reef, about ninety yards long and sixty broad, in all ninety-nine souls; here we remained three days, subsisting on a single wine-glass of wine or water, and two ounces of bread a day, with no shelter from the meridian and then vertical sun. Capt. Edwards had tents erected for himself and his people, and we prisoners petitioned him for an old sail which was lying useless, part of the wreck, but he refused it; and the only shelter we had was to bury ourselves up to the neck in the burning sand, which scorched the skin entirely off our bodies, for we were quite naked, and we appeared as if dipped in large tubs of boiling water. We were nineteen days in the same miserable situation before we landed at Coupang. I was in the ship, in irons, hands and feet, much longer than till the position you now see her in, the poop alone being above water, and that knee deep, when a kind Providence assisted me to get out of irons, and escape from her."

But enough! all who study these details, *must* arrive at the same conclusion; and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we declare the perfect unison of opinion between the talented author and ourselves,

as to the sentiments on the cause and consequences of this remarkable mutiny, delivered in the excellent summary which closes his strictures.

We have not yet, however, quite done with this interesting volume, for on approaching the "last of the mutineers," so bewitching a scene opens upon us, that the *Bounty*, the "Sunny Isle," and the *Pandora*, all fade from the view. It is with unqualified delight that we contemplate the happiness, innocence, and unaffected devotion which was matured by a penitent pirate; and we feel proud that this penitent was a British sailor.

It appears that a letter was received at the Admiralty in 1809, from Sir Sidney Smith, dated Rio Janeiro, communicating a romantic account of the American ship *Topaz*, Capt. Folger, having discovered Alexander Smith, the only remaining mutineer, who with his progeny and that of his late companions, amounting to thirty-five, was living in a most comfortable and moral manner on Pitcairn's Island. But, strange to say, this unique little colony was not revisited till 1814, when Sir Thomas Staines, in the *Briton*, and Capt. Pison, in the *Tagus*, accidentally went there. We now obtained an interesting description of two dexterous young men coming off, and hailing in good English for a rope. Their ingenuous conduct and pleasing dispositions immediately gained them friends; and on our officers going on shore, they were still more agreeably surprised to find that Smith had brought up these young people in the most praiseworthy habits of industry, piety, morality, and cleanliness. He had assumed the name of John Adams, and although he naturally endeavoured to soften his past guilt, by representing himself to have been confined below when Capt. Bligh was expelled from the ship, instead of having stood sentry over him; and affected, to the best of his recollection, to give the true account of the tragedy by which he remained the only man in the island; yet there are avowals and discrepancies in his recitals, which, but for his serviceable reformation and unheard of patriarchal success, would still have fed a degree of abhorrence towards him.

The young people had now increased to forty-six; they were tall, well made, handsome, and universally blessed with kind dispositions. They were brought up to labour, and performed it with alacrity, enjoying, however, abundance of leisure from the mildness of the climate, and the richness of the soil: their food consisted principally of the nutritive esculents of those regions; bananas, plantains, coconuts, and yams; but they also possessed pigs, goats, and fowls, and their iron-bound coast is frequented by fine fish. Their clothing is made from the paper-mulberry-tree, the same as in Otaheite, and though they do not require much for warmth, yet they had ample mantles when found requisite, and used the same material to cover mattresses of palm-leaves, and large pieces as sheets. The usual costume of the men was merely a cloth round the loins, which passed between the legs; while that of the women was a short petticoat, no thought of the upper part of the person being naked ever occurring to them as indelicate. Their cottages were spacious and clean; the lower rooms were reserved for their meals, and the upper ones for sleeping in; nor were they deficient in bedsteads,

tables, and stools, or chests for their clothes. Their attention to daily prayers, grace at meals, and the celebration of the Sabbath, was both extraordinary and exemplary; nor were the marriage and christening ceremonies ever neglected, in the former of which, one ring had done duty for all the brides; nor was the least impropriety of behaviour ever fallen into by any of the rising generation. The method of lighting their rooms at night was by torches made of the tuitui-nuts (*alcerites triloba*), strung on fibres of the palm; and their cooking was effected according to the Otaheitan fashion, by heating stones in holes in the ground. Although the women were treated with all possible tenderness and respect, yet they never sat at table when there was a scarcity of seats, but good-naturedly waited on the men, and then contentedly sat down to the remainder of the meal, when they had done.

With regard to the origin of this colony, it appears, as correctly as could be collected from Adams's various tales, that on the Bounty's last departure from Otaheite, she had on board Lieut. Christian, E. Young, midshipman, W. Brown, Botanist's assistant, and six seamen, together with six native men and twelve women. Meeting with Pitcairn's island, it seemed to suit their views from its inaccessible nature, and its being uninhabited. They ran the ship into a creek, took on shore all they wanted, and then set fire to her. The next step was to divide the territory into nine equal portions, sharing out the poor Otaheitans, who still laboured patiently for two years, until aroused by a sailor who seized one of their wives on the death of his own. They now laid a plan for murdering all the Englishmen, but the women revealed the plot, and four Otaheitans, to obtain pardon, undertook to slay the ringleaders, that is the man who had had his wife forced from him, and another who had had a quarrel with Christian. About two years afterwards, their patience was again exhausted by the tyranny of the seamen, and they succeeded in murdering five out of the nine Englishmen, among whom was said to be Christian. But so true is it that few men know how to wield power, even after they have obtained it by their own exertions, that the Otaheitans now began to quarrel about the women whom they had rendered widows, and were consequently assassinated by them, with the exception of one, who was shot by Mr. Young. The remaining Englishmen now continued four years in tolerable peace, but owing to the number of women, there was a great deal of promiscuous cohabiting and caprice. Two of the seamen also set their hearts on manufacturing a fermented liquor from the tea-root, in which they succeeded too well, and one of them, M'Kay, carried his drunkenness to such a pitch, that he became delirious, jumped off a cliff and killed himself. This so sorely shocked Quintal, his companion, that he abjured spirits; but losing his wife the year after, he became discontented, and, satiated with mistresses, he persisted in demanding the wife of one of his companions. On their equally persisting in a refusal, he swore he would destroy them, and finding that he was in earnest, they came to the resolution of taking his life. Thus, in a few years, only two men survived, and shortly after Mr. Young died of an asthma, leaving Alexander Smith sole monarch of the harem which had caused the death of twelve men

out of fifteen! After this series of bloodshed he appears to have become a sincere penitent, and turned his whole attention towards making atonement for his past misconduct, by bringing up no less than sixty-six young persons in the practice of pure and simple duties, with a success that has gained him a niche in the history of the human race.

From this time the colony, thus singularly and accidentally established, appears to have amalgamated its discordant elements; while the moral and religious improvement of the islanders kept pace with the amelioration of those external circumstances, and the increase of their domestic comforts through industry. Here then was a picture of a peaceful and contented society, on an island where everything harmonized precisely with the wants and wishes of its occupants; and the mind dwelt with delight upon such an "Eden" being in existence. But, "*ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio*," and we are pained to say that the ~~sin~~ of arrogance and ignorance, engendered by itinerant fanatics, has withered the palmy days of Pitcairn. While Smith lived, his sagacity sufficed for the protection of his flock,—but his death in March 1829, left them open to intruders. Of these, one Nobbs, a reptile of the class called "consecrated cobblers," fastened upon them, and in return for corrupt pastoral duties, claimed exemption from labour and right of support: and this, amongst a people more righteous and just than himself, for a man is no more religious from canting perverted scriptural phrases, than a bat is a parrot because it can fly. Nay more, a report is quoted by the author of the "Eventful History," stating that the scouts of those fellows who have usurped the trade, and denounced the amusements of Otaheite, in exchange for disseminating a new religion and establishing a PARLIAMENT, had found their unhallowed way to that sacred bower, and effected its complete destruction, by removing its happy inhabitants to the dram-drinking and vicious allurements of the Society Islands. Here is a melancholy wreck—"Babylon in ruins" was nothing in comparison—

"The puritan zealot is surely the worst,
For of all rogues, a sanctified rogue is the worst!"

We had thrown down our pen in a passion, but we suddenly remembered that it would be improper to quit the subject without adverting to a very curious circumstance amongst the many, so rife, in the detail of the memorable story of the Bounty. About the year 1809, mysterious whispers were afloat, that a person answering the description of Fletcher Christian had been seen in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and that it was known he had visited an aunt who resided in that vicinity. Indeed, the discordant recitals of his death, given by Smith to his several visitors, add weight to this paradox. It is corroborated moreover by the singular coincidence, that about the same time, Capt. Heywood seeing a man walking before him in Plymouth dock, very like Christian in figure, quickened his pace in order to gain a sight of his face; but the suspicious stranger looking around, and catching the Captain's glance, set off at full speed. Our friend followed involuntarily, the features having strengthened his conjecture,—but he lost sight of him, and on reflection was not sorry for it.

It would be singular indeed, should such a suspicion ever be confirmed, either by documentary or other evidence. Cases equally surprising have occurred; and it is even yet matter of doubt, whether all the courts of Europe did not mourn for a bundle of chips, in lieu of the wife of the ill-starred and brutal Czarovitz Alexey, son of Peter the Great.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

THERE is, perhaps, no class in the community which owes more obligations to the Great Unknown than our United Service, for his writings have contributed very much to the establishment, or rather, we ought perhaps to say, to the extension of a taste for reading amongst military and naval officers. At first sight, indeed, the peculiar species of writing for which this great author is most distinguished, might not seem calculated to produce the desired effect; but there can be little doubt, that innumerable persons amongst us have been led by the mere witchery of the Waverley novels alone, to discover, for the first time, the pleasure which springs from genuine good-writing. When this point has once been gained, the steps which follow are easy, for if a legitimate taste for reading be once engendered, the desire for knowledge will be sure to grow up, and the supply of information being boundless in extent, as well as in variety, every degree of capacity and every shade of curiosity will find objects to rest upon to good purpose.

Such at least has been the effect which we have witnessed in many instances, both afloat and on shore, where persons who otherwise might never have dreamed of opening a book, have been wound up as it were and set agoing by the magical productions alluded to, and who, when once in motion, have extended the habit to pursuits of more importance and higher public utility. Independently, however, of so serious a view of the matter, it is certain that Sir Walter Scott's writings have added, in our armies and fleets, most prodigiously to the stock of innocent amusement; and thus, on many occasions, have lightened the burthen of duties which pressed heavily on our shoulders. Such being the case, we are well assured that there is not a man in either profession but will rejoice to learn that an opportunity of returning the compliment in some degree has recently arisen, and been taken advantage of in such a manner, that whatever be the result, the incidents themselves must always be looked back to with satisfaction.

Every one must have heard with sorrow, that our great and excellent favourite has lately suffered from severe attacks of illness, and although we rejoice to say that he has now almost recovered his wonted energy and good spirits, his bodily strength is far from restored. Under these circumstances, his medical advisers deemed it prudent some weeks ago to advise a change of climate, and recommended Naples as the fittest place. The only risk which they apprehended, was in the great length of the land journey, and they accordingly stated, that if possible, he should proceed to Italy by sea. Here, however, some difficulty arose, for it did not appear that there was any ready means of finding suitable accommodation in a merchant vessel, and Sir Walter fancied there might be some indelicacy in requesting a passage in a ship-of-war.

'Fortunately, however, his friends were less scrupulous, or at all events they knew better than the worthy Baronet himself the degree of estimation in which he was held by all persons in the country, high as well as low, afloat as well as on land. And one of these gentlemen, we understand, proceeded without delay to the Admiralty, and having requested an interview with the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that accounts had just been received from Scotland, by which it appeared that the health and perhaps the life of this invaluable servant of the public were considered by his medical attendants to depend upon his obtaining a passage to Italy in a King's ship.

Sir James Graham, in the kindest possible manner, at once undertook that every arrangement should be made for Sir Walter Scott's comfort and convenience; and he even offered, in order to smooth all difficulties, to write himself to Captain Pigot of His Majesty's ship *Barham*, about to proceed to Malta, to request a passage. He added—and we are sure we may say, with great truth—that he felt perfectly certain there was not an officer in the navy who would not cheerfully make any sacrifice on such an occasion, or who would not consider it an honour, as well as a happiness, to be allowed to take such a passenger.

By Sir James Graham's desire, all this was written off to Abbotsford that evening, but it appears to have occurred to the First Lord next day, that as there might possibly arise some difficulties or doubts on Sir Walter's part as to the expences of his passage, it would be more gratifying to his feelings that no private obligation of any kind should be incurred. With singular propriety, therefore, and we may add, with equal delicacy and good taste, Sir James Graham viewed it as a public question, and laid the whole circumstances before the King. As might have been expected, His Majesty,—always gracious and always kind-hearted,—at once directed that a free passage should be provided for Sir Walter Scott and his family in the very first man-of-war proceeding to the Mediterranean.

We are well convinced, indeed, that there never was an act of Royal favour more calculated to be justly and generally popular than this considerate and well-timed attention to an author, whose writings have contributed so extensively, not more to the innocent amusements, than to the solid moral improvement of the country; to say nothing of their influence in extending the national renown "O'er lands and seas,—whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms."

In order to view this interesting matter in its proper bearings, let us only suppose, that in the histories of Queen Elizabeth's reign we were told that Shakspeare, having fallen into bad health, required the renovating aid of a sea voyage, and that good Queen Bess, happily anticipating the wishes of the country, had instantly placed a ship-of-war at the poet's command, how grateful would all posterity have felt for such an act of grace! Or view it in the opposite light, and suppose, that in consequence of some official inconvenience, or some other petty consideration, the mighty master-spirit of our literature had been *denied* such accommodation, and been allowed to languish at home, when his health *might* have been restored by the means alluded to—with what feelings of indignation and humiliation should we not have looked back to the loss of such an opportunity!

That the Author of *Waverley* will be viewed by *our* posterity in no small degree as we now view *Shakspeare*, there can be no doubt; and it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that of all the details connected with his private life, there will probably be none which will afford more lasting gratification than those we have just related, though arising from so melancholy a cause.

It must also be a source of very pure satisfaction to the mind of the most amiable of Monarchs, to know that he has been instrumental in restoring the health and prolonging the useful life of so valuable a subject; or even to have aided, in the smallest degree, in improving the comforts of one to whom the nation over which he rules stands so deeply indebted.

It is only necessary to add, that in every company where these circumstances have been mentioned, each individual appears to feel that, by this graceful act of His Majesty, a personal favour has been done to himself. This, indeed, is genuine popularity, and it will wear long and well, for it is of that **TRUE BLUE** stamp which only gains fresh lustre by the touch of Time.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SUBORDINATION.

In an age when those around us have learned to trifle with their duties, when the most sacred obligations are violated under the sacrilegious pretext of the welfare of humanity, we deem it highly necessary to expose, in their proper light, the seditious doctrines which, unfortunately, have been imbibed in other countries, even by those whose profession would seem to have specially marked them out as the firm defenders of honour, justice, and conscientious feeling.

When men lived in a savage state of nature, isolated from one another though near neighbours, each relying for self-protection solely on physical strength, and with no other end in view than the supply of his physical wants, all pursued their own inclinations, and consumed or destroyed such objects as were subordinate to their brutal will. Finally, however, man, gifted in the superior qualities by the law of his creation, emerged from this savage condition; he began to understand that the interests of his fellow-creatures were closely linked with his own, and sacrificed a portion of his brute inclination for the security of the law. He thus ceased to exist in an isolated state; he was no longer the victim of his passions, or the prey of his more powerful neighbours.

From the earliest formation of human societies, physical prevailed over moral force, and in order to guard against the abuse of this force by any one portion of the community, the others endeavoured to cement their powers more firmly together. The general interests of society were considered and discussed, each member contributing to the common stock his share of intelligence and power. Hence the origin of republics. Soon, however, mankind perceived that such a state of things could not be durable: the foibles and the passions inseparable from human nature exerted their influence and anarchy and discord were the natural results. Again were com-

menced deliberations, which terminated in blows ; physical strength resumed the mastery, and the primitive object of society was still unattained. At length nature herself instructed man, who, by an attentive observation, became convinced that *unity* was the directing principle of all the varying forms of society : this indivisible power governed the universe ; it was the image of the Deity himself ; and after a lengthened epoch of disorder and carnage, proved the ultimate source of man's safety. Hence the origin of monarchy.

The organization of society was complicated in proportion to the number of individuals composing it, to the formation of neighbouring societies, to the diffusion of knowledge, and to the developement of the human capacity. Ere long, the heads of societies and societies themselves were, with regard to each other, in the same dangerous position in which individuals had been before the formation of societies : they, therefore, felt the same necessity of linking themselves together in a closer bond of unity, and by sacrificing a portion of their will, and submitting to the authority of one, all ensured their safety. Hence the origin of extensive monarchies, and of aristocracy. It must be evident, that for the better regulation of large societies, certain forms and laws were necessary. After the institution of these laws, provision was to be made for their due execution. Hence the origin of the legislative and executive power. At first the executive was the only armed force, because destined to protect the laws against external aggression and internal plots : but soon this principle, on which alone depended the security of societies was neglected, and the propagation of fallacious doctrines led to the arming of every individual capable of bearing arms,—a measure which paved the way for the utter dissolution of societies themselves.

If the principle of the executive power be considered, it must be admitted that it is but a chimera, unless established on a perfect system of unity ; in other words, unless directed by the will of the sovereign or his delegate. The army is the instrument, by which the executive power enforces, both at home and abroad, the respect due to the laws. The military force would be inadequate to discharge the duties with which it is entrusted, were it not guided by a complete system of unity, which daily becomes the more absolute in consequence of the high degree of perfection to which the experience of centuries, and the developement of intelligence, of science, and the arts have now brought the organization of armies. From the necessity which exists for a system of perfect unity in the direction of an armed force, it naturally follows, that the individuals composing such force should implicitly obey one supreme will. It must, therefore, be seen that obedience and subordination are inseparable from the idea of an army. Is it not then lamentable to behold the principle trampled under foot ? to reflect that at the present day even military men, who should be the legitimate supporters of order, and the depositaries of the national honour, are the first to forget their sacred duties and to swell the ranks of traitors ? The more lamentable we consider this disgraceful circumstance, the more thoroughly are we convinced that it becomes our bounden duty to examine and expose the causes in which it originates.

A single glance at the history of all political events will prove the influence which orators and authors have in every age exercised over the feelings of the populace. In our days, therefore, when the means of communicating ideas are so abundantly multiplied, it can scarcely be matter of surprise that authors should almost wholly direct the opinion of the public. When human societies were first formed, one bold and vigorous individual, with determined grasp, seized his club, and the crowd trembled with awe: the feeble exclaimed—"How strong he is! he is in the right! we must follow him!" In modern times an author prints his high-sounding phrases on liberty, independence, republics—and endeavours to persuade his docile readers that in those magic words may be regained the paradise lost. The stupid crowd instantly exclaim—"How well he speaks! he is in the right! we must follow him!"

Governments at length perceived the fatal influence of such writers by the result, and adopted measures wholly at variance with their interests. By establishing a censorship of the press, and by prosecutions, they added interest and zest to the writings against which their authority was directed. And yet nothing can be more easy than to counterbalance the influence of such false doctrines, which carry along with them their own refutation. Develop their principles in a clear and positive manner, and the credulous mob will begin by distrusting their apostles, and end by despising and forgetting them. At a time when every body reads, it is not sufficient merely to be in the right: the ability to prove that right is also necessary. It were a great mistake to attribute the success of licentious dissertations to the truth and gravity of the cause. On the contrary, this success, so fatal to all legal institutions, is due only to the consummate artifice of the writers, to the specious quackery which, both in public and in private, they practise on the passions of the weak, and still more, to the incapacity displayed by the majority of their adversaries. The latter, almost wholly belonging to the upper classes of society, were for a length of time contented with their legitimate rights, and neglected altogether the pursuit of important acquirements. The higher ranks have, in fact, but recently commenced their march with the age, and for that reason have but few representative organs; whilst the lower ranks have for ages been labouring to overturn social order, and have prepared themselves for the decisive struggle by cultivating a thorough acquaintance with the most flimsy sophistry. In every country, for one organ advocating the preservation of social order, ten may be found in favour of its destruction. This arises, not from any want of justice in the cause, but rather from the absence of talent to place it in its proper light before the multitude, and to defend it against seditious insinuations. The people hear and read the words—natural rights, independence, liberty, equality;—words in reality without meaning, but grateful to the ears of those who are ever disposed to adopt the chimeras which flatter and unbind their passions.

Natural right is another term for the right of the strongest. This was the sole right acknowledged by brute nature; but man once released from that savage condition, natural right ceased to exist, and was replaced by social right. To insist on the principles of natural

right, and at the same time to pretend to social rights, is a contradiction, or in other words, an absurdity.

What is the meaning of the word—independence? Of what nature can that society be, every member of which is independent? The notion is utterly at variance with the idea of a society founded on the authority of the laws. In such a regular and legitimate society everything is dependent, because every individual consults the common interest by sacrificing his independence to the unity of the law and the constituted power. Independence, therefore, is in fact licentiousness—anarchy—disorder.

And liberty—that piercing shaft of the liberals—what is it in reality? Is it the brute condition of nature? Is it a state of savage independence? Is it the right to overturn all established order, and to substitute individual pleasure in place of law and authority? Poor human beings! how woefully are you misled by an equivocal and undefined sound!

And last of all, equality! You, who call yourselves philosophers, liberals, children of nature! Have you studied nature? Are you acquainted with her divine laws? Look around, and say where is to be found that equality which you so presumptuously and so madly preach. Inequality multiplied to infinity pervades the system of nature, and to that source is due the grandeur of the universe. Inequality brings into contact the various substances contained in space, and thus renders them nearly perfect. Equality in nature would be eternal death, annihilation; as equality in society, without contact, without relative degrees of excellence, would be the death—the annihilation of society and of civilization.

The advocates of these imposing ideas, and the dealers in these sounding phrases are fond of quoting, as an argument drawn from fact, the prosperous condition of the United States of America. But how feeble is such an argument! As well might they attempt to prove that the entire season will be fine, because the weather is fair to-day.

The geographical position of the United States favoured the introduction of a system of equality, and perhaps the same cause will for some time longer preserve the system unchanged. But as soon as an alteration shall take place in the relative position of the surrounding country—as soon as the population shall have increased in proportion to the extent of the soil—as soon as the interests of individuals shall clash together, as well as those of states—as soon as the foibles and the passions, which are the natural consequence of aggrandisement and opulence, shall have begun to exercise their influence—the chimera of independence and equality will vanish, and the Americans, conformably to the ideas already explained, will establish one or several monarchies, in order to save themselves from anarchy.

THE WAR OF TERRY ALT.

PUBLIC attention is now so much occupied by the engrossing question of Reform, that the alarming state of the west of Ireland has been quite overlooked by the people of England, or, at least, regarded with a degree of apathy that is unpardonable, when it is considered that three of the principal counties of Connaught were virtually, if not actually, in a state of rebellion. It is true that the term rebellion has been carefully avoided in speaking of the late disturbances, and there are many who would make us believe that they were solely the offspring of a dispute betwixt the tenantry and their landlords. Yet we, who are not capable of drawing such nice distinctions, cannot but think, that when the laws of the realm are set at defiance, the magistracy devoted to destruction, the King's troops openly resisted, and the authority of some unseen power implicitly obeyed, — we can scarcely deem rebellion too harsh a term for such a state of affairs.

In England the impression exists, that the insurrection in Clare was caused by the scarcity of food, attendant on the failure of the potato crops, and the inhabitants of Great Britain hearing that a famine was dreaded in Mayo and part of Galway, naturally concluded that hunger and want had incited the peasants to acts of rapine and cruelty. With this belief, they answered the call upon their charity in the most benevolent manner; thousands of pounds were subscribed in behalf of their famishing fellow-subjects, and it was fondly hoped that, the sufferings of the poor having been alleviated, the country would relapse into a state of peace. But, to the astonishment of every one, such was not the result of their generosity. The poor were fed, yet still were the daily papers disgraced with narratives of murders and outrages committed in Clare, and what had at first appeared to be the mere ebullition of popular feeling, gradually assumed the form of an organized insurrection. The truth is, that the inhabitants of Clare, the south of Galway, and part of Roscommon, have not the plea of famine to adduce in extenuation of the cruelties they have committed; for it is well known to those who have been on the spot, that they possessed abundance of provisions, and that never were the market prices of their staple article of food, the potato, lower than they have been this year. In Mayo, Sligo, and the north-western districts of Galway, especially in Connemara, and other tracts on the borders of the ocean, the reverse was the case; — the potato crops had failed; the country, barren as it is, produced nothing to counterbalance this deficiency; even the sea had ceased to yield its wonted supply of fish; and the wretched inhabitants had nothing to look forward to but famine, and its usual concomitant, disease. But they submitted with resignation to their lot; they raised not their hands against the Government to which they looked for assistance, nor did they infringe the laws that afforded them protection; — they appealed to their countrymen and to the British for assistance in the hour of need, and nobly has the call been answered. Notwithstanding the jobbing, the speculation, and the maladministration, which generally absorb a large portion of the pecuniary gifts made to the country, ample supplies reached the suffering districts, and by the judicious arrangements and indefatigable exertions of a few independent and disinterested gentlemen, who undertook to distribute

the funds, the poor have been relieved, and the famine averted, whilst an unusually abundant harvest this year precludes the possibility of the distress recurring in the next.

It is not our object in the following pages to enter into further details relative to the late scarcity in Ireland, but we wish to dispel the illusion that the insurrection is attributable to want, and we trust that we may be enabled to explain the real causes of the disturbances, as well as to describe their results. We have chosen the United Service Journal as the medium of conveying our remarks to the public, as we consider that it should receive not only all communications on military subjects, but also all communications from military men, and in the present case so large a portion of the British army is employed in overawing and apprehending the disaffected, that we feel confident we need offer no excuses for giving a short sketch of the late campaign against the Terry Alts. In tracing the origin and progress of Terry Alt's system, we are sensible that we must make some avowals rather humiliating to our national pride, but it is better to acknowledge our faults at once, than to allow others to tax us with them: we have no objection to confess the failings of our countrymen whilst we stand on our native sod, but woe be unto the Saxon who would dare to coincide with us, for we would instantly change our position, and become the warm defender of their errors and their follies. Like the Doctor and his wife in the *Médecin malgré lui*, we will not allow a stranger to interfere in our domestic quarrels, and, in the words of the injured dame, may exclaim—

“ Je veux qu'on me batte ! ”

As our first confession, we must observe, that although the newspapers have been filled with recitals of the outrages perpetrated in Clare, yet that not half those that were committed have been recorded in print. Hitherto it has been supposed that an Irish murder was always used by the printer's devil to fill up the chasm in a column when no better intelligence was to be had; but, alas! of late, murders have followed in such rapid succession, that it is no longer necessary to buy them at a penny a line; there is no room for the authentic accounts that are transmitted for insertion. But we are digressing. We have to treat of a race of ~~brave~~ who bid fair to vie in posthumous reputation with the Rapparees, Croppies, Peep-o'-day Boys, Carders, Threshers, Whiteboys, Rockites, and other votaries of Liberty in past times, and it is doubtful whether any of the associations above-named, have better claims to a dishonoured memory than the Terry Alts.

As the county of Clare is the land

“ That first cradled their fame,”

we must state, for the information of such as may be ignorant of its position, that it is the western county of Ireland: its bold western shores are washed by the surges of the Atlantic Ocean, whilst the waters of the Shannon and Lough Derg insulate it from Limerick and Tipperary. The Bay of Galway forms a large portion of its northern frontier, and the remainder is divided from the county of Galway by a range of hills, mis-called mountains. This tract is peculiarly wild; the bogs and moors on the highlands offer no inducement for the settlement of civilized beings within its bleak region; and this district,

although speckled with populous villages, has hitherto been only resorted to by the gentry occasionally during the shooting season. Clare is, therefore, shut out by natural boundaries from the rest of Ireland; and it is rather curious to observe, how the tide of insurrection, checked westward by the ocean, and eastward by the Shannon, poured its stream through these mountains into the plains of Galway and Roscommon.

The secluded position of Clare, whilst it necessarily contributed to keep the peasantry beyond the range of the march of intellect, likewise freed them from the baneful influence of those enemies to Ireland—the agitators. With many of the vices attendant on a state of semi-civilisation, the inhabitants of Clare likewise retained many of its virtues; they cherished a strong attachment for those ancient families, whose ancestors had ruled over their forefathers in former days. In the O'Briens they beheld the lineal descendants of the hero of ancient Irish history, Brien Boromh: the Macnamaras, the Sons of the Sea, likewise recalled to their memories a race of ancient princes: the Fitzgeralds, though of Norman extraction, had proved their identity with the soil in many a battle under the banner of the Desmonds, and might be considered as ancient Irish; and many other families in their respective districts were likewise regarded with reverence and affection by a people, whose language and ballads, rich in legendary lore, contributed much to foster the love of bygone times; but the Agitator came, and the tie which bound landlord and tenant, the link of affection that had connected them for ages, was severed for ever!

As a natural consequence of their ignorance, the people of Clare were completely under the control of the Roman Catholic Clergy; and we have a proof how strangely religion and immorality were blended together in the ideas of the peasantry, when we find that the formula of the illegal oath, administered by the Terry Alts to their proselytes, and enjoining a willing acquiescence in deeds of horror, was headed with the sign of the cross, and commenced with an invocation to the Holy Trinity, “In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost!”

The influence of the clergy enabled Mr. O'Connell, in 1828, to gain that seat in Parliament which eventually led to the enactment of the Catholic Relief Bill. To the proceedings of that period, strange as it may appear, must be traced the origin of the discontent which has blazed forth in the west, and it is on that account we recur to an event which must still be fresh in the recollection of every one. The agitators on this occasion had ample opportunities for the exercise of their oratorical powers, and they availed themselves of the moment, by exerting all the force of their vulgar rhetoric, to alienate the peasants from their landlords. They said that the poor had a right to the land, of which they were only tenants; that the gentry were tyrants, and their most decided enemies; and that they ought to form themselves into bodies, and agitate—agitate—agitate—until they obtained their rights. Can it for an instant be asserted, that men of undoubted talent could have uttered these sentiments, and not have felt that they were sowing the seeds of rebellion in a fruitful soil? Was it likely that the subtle poison which they so successfully infused in the minds of the people, could be counteracted by any antidote that their former

rulers might offer them, when they were told that agitation and ingratitude would lead to wealth and independence. Impossible; yet we are told that the agitators laboured for the welfare of their country! The extent of their influence may be imagined from the well-known fact, that of the many thousand men who attended the Clare election of 1828, not a single individual was seen drunk or riotous,—the agitators having enjoined them to refrain from drinking, and their commands being scrupulously obeyed.

The peasants returned to their homes, but they were altered men! They had left them with their vices dormant, and the virtues of the Irish character in full activity—they returned to their dwellings moody and discontented, with rebellion in their hearts, and revenge on their lips. They gazed covetously on the mansions of their landlords, for they hoped the day would come when they should be the proprietors thereof, and then in full possession of their rights they would lead a life of indolence and dissipation. They turned with disgust from their usual labours, for their minds were fraught with brighter fancies than steady industry could tend to realize; and now, instead of calculating the chances of a good and bad harvest, they passed their leisure hours in conning over the political aspect of the times, in reading the speeches of the Dublin agitators, and in devising the best method of asserting their newly discovered rights. The long winter nights afforded them ample time to enter into associations, and form those plans which have since been matured, and there is every reason to believe, from the secrecy and tact displayed in the organization of the confederacy, that there must be others engaged in it than the illiterate peasantry. Whilst, however, the train was silently preparing, the inhabitants of Clare did not neglect their potato crops, and it is necessary to impress this point upon our readers, that they may understand how abundance reigned in Clare during this year.

It is then to the incendiary language used by the agitators at the Clare election, that we must attribute the spirit of discontent that exists in the west; but with their usual disregard of truth they deny such to be the case—"We told them to agitate," they say, "but we meant quietly, peaceably"—and now that they have been obeyed in the literal acceptance of the word, (agitation being generally understood to be a state the reverse of quiet,) they affect to be surprised at the turn affairs have taken. But this affectation cannot impose even on the most unwary. Strange indeed it would be, if the "men of the people" had formed such an incorrect estimate of the Irish character, as to suppose that their countrymen might be taunted with their abject state, and informed that agitation would afford a speedy remedy for their grievances, and that they would allow the exciting words to pass unheeded. They knew the feelings of their auditors better, they were well aware of their inflammability, yet when the explosion took place, they shrunk from the offspring of their discourses, and, as if alarmed at the storm they had raised, hastened to disavow and desert their victims. Unhappy Ireland has been visited by many a curse; rebellion, civil-war, famine and disease, in turn have laid her waste, but these were open foes; let her beware of her false friends, for the bitterest visitation that Heaven could inflict upon her, is agitation, and its attendant crew of heartless demagogues. Watch but the steps of the

agitators! trace their influence! Social feelings and domestic ties disappear before them, peaceful hamlets are converted into nests of discontent and sedition, outrages become of daily occurrence, property is rendered insecure, and everything tends to that state of political chaos from amidst which they hope to create a new world under their sole control. Yet the day must come when the curses of their misguided countrymen will ring bitterly in their ears; already is blood upon their heads, yet still do they stalk onwards in their revolutionary career, careless whether they wade through human gore, provided their nefarious wishes be attained.

It will perhaps scarcely be credited that the subversion of the present Government was believed by the foolish peasantry to be a matter of easy attainment, and ere we bid adieu to the agitators we may be pardoned for mentioning an anecdote illustrative of their speeches with reference to such an event.

At the period when Terryism was at its height, a carriage and four horses drove up to one of the principal shops in Limerick. The ladies in the carriage were daughters of a celebrated Peer, and in addition to the well-merited popularity of their father, they had a large O before their names, which ought to have commanded respect from every admirer of the old Milesian dynasties; but it availed them not. An old beggar-woman stood at the door of the shop, and on seeing the "quality" drive up, instantly commenced an appeal to the charity of the young ladies—"Won't your ladyships' honor just give me a sixpence for the honour of God, to buy praties for the seven children I've got at home, the poor craturs—and them starving—and may the Lord incrase you." And the practised mendicant repeated her usual string of lies and blessings alternately as she judged expedient. But professional beggars in Ireland are not fit objects of charity, the old woman's suit was therefore rejected, and the carriage drove off. "Ay!" muttered the hag, "there ye go, and the devil go with ye, ye nagurs! it's your turn now, but just wait awhile till O'Connell is king and we've got our own agen. It's I will be riding in my carriage-an'-four then, an it's yez will be here in my place, bad luck to ye!"

Having stated what we consider to be the primary cause of the insurrection, we must proceed to show what are the grievances the peasantry laboured under, and which they set forth as a colouring for their proceedings: some are exaggerated; others real, but requiring a remedy not easy of attainment, if indeed it can be found. Their alleged causes of complaint may be divided into three heads.

- 1st. Their rents being too high.
- 2nd. The low price of labour.
- 3rd. The employment of the land in Clare for pasturage instead of potatoes.

These, it must be observed, were their alleged grievances, but whilst they in the first instance advanced these, their real views were deeper; they hoped to expel the gentry from the country and divide the lands among themselves.

The first is a grievance of which every tenant complains, and it must therefore be received with caution, the more especially as during the insurrection the landlords who had reduced their rents, did not escape from the attacks of the Terries. In many cases, however, there

is just cause for complaint in the heavy rents demanded from the peasantry, who must either pay them or starve. In these cases the evil may be traced back to the last war. The temporary stimulus caused by the great demand for agricultural produce had given a factitious value to land, which enabled the tenant not only to pay a rent treble the actual value of the land, but even to support himself comfortably on the surplus. The landlords, in like manner, profited by this state of things, but with the improvidence peculiar to the Irish character, they never calculated upon the reaction that might be caused by the termination of hostilities; they not only lived up to their income, but by their prodigality and profusion far exceeded the amount of their revenues. It then became necessary to borrow, and the money raised was secured by mortgages on their estates. Thus, say a person possessed an income of 1500*l.* per annum, and that during the war he had found it necessary to borrow 10,000*l.* at 5 per cent interest, 1000*l.* a year would still be left for his expenditure. Since the peace of 1814, the value of land has fallen nearly two thirds, and thus the same proprietor, who after paying the interest of his debt had 1000*l.* a year, would now be left with almost nothing. In this position, he finds it impossible to reduce his rents in proportion to the fall in the value of land, and thus his tenants have barely the means of paying for their potato-fields without the possibility of attaining any degree of comfort, whereas the tenants of a more provident landlord on an adjoining estate are living in comparative cheerfulness and plenty. There are many estates in Galway and Clare in the embarrassed position we have mentioned, where it is impossible for the landlord to reduce the rent, and almost impossible for the tenant to pay it; where such is the case, the peasantry must be miserable. The only apparent remedy for this evil is the enactment of a law, that when an estate is encumbered to the amount of its fee simple, it should be sold for the benefit of the creditors. But this remedy, though easily administered theoretically, would be rather an infringement on established rights, and consequently not practically feasible. If the Terry Alts had been solely composed of persons suffering under the weight of a burthensome rent, there would have been much to say in their favour; but as we know that the ringleaders and most active partizans of the confederacy were farmers in comfortable circumstances, this first grievance of theirs does not carry with it the weight it otherwise would, as we rather consider it to have been put forth as a bait for those who smarted under its influence, and as a cloak for deeper designs.

The second ground of complaint is the low price of labour. The general price of daily labour throughout Clare, Galway, and Roscommon, was eightpence, and in some cases, sixpence per diem; a small sum, it is true, although, when the nature and price of the provisions on which the peasants subsist are considered, it is not so disproportionate to the price of labour in England as it at first appears. But the peasants cannot obtain work even at this rate—with the exception of the great proprietors who afford occupation to the poorer classes, there is a sad lack of employment for the poor. The middling classes of gentry, who occupy the place of English yeomen, the *squircens*, *half sirs*, and *buckeens*, have no conception that they ought to expend a portion of their annual incomes in improving their properties, and affording em-

ployment to their tenants. The ugly high-roofed house, perched on the summit of an eminence, and looking bleak and unhappy, is quite good enough for them, as it did for their grandfathers. Why should they plant their barren moors, or why embellish their grounds, since to do so would require money, which they can expend much more profitably in horse-flesh, in the pleasures of the table, or in betting on the Curragh! and what does it signify, if the walls of their demesnes are full of gaps, and the gates unhinged, or broken up for firewood, when a few loose stones, piled one above the other, can remedy the one evil, and that a cart placed sideways, or a heap of furze bushes, can close the entrance just as well as the gate did. In one way alone does this class of resident proprietors afford occupation to the poor, and that is when they are so fortunate as to have obtained a grand jury presentment for repairing or making a road. Say that the sum granted be 30*l.* which is lodged in the hands of the County Treasurer until the undertaker makes oath that he has *bona fide* expended that sum for the purposes intended. We will suppose that the proprietor in question has thirty tenants. These he employs as labourers on the projected road at the rate of sixpence a day—forty days' labour makes 30*l.* Now, not one sixpence of this goes into the hands of the labourers, it is all deducted from their rent, and the proprietor having satisfied his conscience that the money has been *bona fide* expended, makes the stipulated oath, and pockets the cash, thus securing the high rent he exacts for his *conacres*. Our English readers may not understand the meaning of the term '*conacre*'. We shall try to explain it, as it is a peculiar feature of Irish improvidence, and intimately wound up with the late proceedings in the West, especially as connected with the third demand of the 'Terries, and the turning up of land in Clare.

It is well known that meadow land, which has been untilled for many years, is extremely productive when again laid under tillage, and in order to prepare it for the plough, a process is used in Ireland which has the effect of forcing the ground during two years, but so completely exhausting it, that after two crops it becomes quite unproductive. The sod is first peeled off and left in heaps to dry; it is then burned, and the ashes used as manure to the already rich soil. It is from this kind of land that is derived the use of the *conacre*. There is a class of the peasantry in Ireland, who living completely from "*hand to mouth*," care not what rent they pay for land, provided they are enabled to secure a provision for themselves and their families for the ensuing year. Now so extremely productive is the first potato crop raised on meadow land, that the fourth part of an acre produces more than one or two acres of ordinary ground, and a peasant is well contented if he can obtain one or two *ridges* of land at an enormous rent. It thus happens that an acre of land, such as we have described, is divided amongst eight or ten people; the value of the land is generally settled by arbitration; the landlord appoints one person, the tenants nominate another, and, if there is a disagreement, have likewise the choice of an umpire. The price of the acre is then settled, varying from six to ten pounds, and it is then divided amongst the candidates according to their wants. Next year the same land lets at a lower price; but after that it remains fallow, and useless to the proprietor for many years. Meanwhile, however, he has extracted from it the amount of its fee

simple, and the tenants of it during the former year migrate to some other ground, where they make a similar bargain. The great hardship of this system on the tenants is, that the crop remains in the ground as a security for the payment of the rent; when that is paid, the crop is released, but with the scarcity of work, and the manner in which his wages are set off against the rent, he often finds great difficulty in releasing his little crop. The practice of deducting the wages from rent, prevents the circulation of capital—every thing stagnates, and industry becomes paralysed.

The third cause of complaint, namely, that the land in Clare is all pasture instead of arable, may be better understood, after the description of the conacre. The peasants viewed with indignation that fine meadow lands, which would support thousands of people on the conacre system, were divided into grazing farms, and their views were not profound enough to make them comprehend, that though not planted with potatoes, the lands were equally productive to their owners, and forgetting that every man has a right to do what he pleases with his own property, they resolved to oblige the gentry to till their meadows, and therefore commenced that system of turning up land which seems so unaccountable to persons far from the scene. The real grievance in this case was the non-distribution of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of their stock in providing work for the peasants, who might then purchase their potatoes in other counties.

If the Terry Alts had been driven into rebellion solely by the operation of the evil system prevalent in Ireland, relative to the comparative position of the tenant and landlord, we should have viewed their case with feelings of compassion; but when we know that many of the insurgents had no grounds for complaint, we feel convinced that the insurrection was projected and matured by some secret agency, as yet undiscovered, for the furtherance of political purposes. The above-mentioned grievances were made use of to enable the conspirators to acquire that extraordinary power over the population of the Western counties, which has completely bound them in slavery to their invisible directors—who, or what they are, even the most active agents in their cause are ignorant. They blindly follow the orders transmitted to them, well knowing that sooner or later, nay, even after the lapse of years, their lives would be forfeited as the penalty of their treachery to the fearful tribunal, which, both in its vengeance and its secrecy, is not an unapt representation of the Vehme, or secret tribunal of former days. Demoralised as they were by the doctrines propagated at the Clare election, the peasantry of Clare eagerly joined in the summons to rebellion, and willingly placed themselves under the direction of a power which professed to be actuated solely by the desire of befriending them. Seldom, indeed, has the standard of insurrection been fruitlessly displayed in Ireland; the want of occupation amongst the lower classes, and the enthusiastic character of the Irish combine to ensure hundreds of followers to a bad cause, as much to enjoy the excitement of the scene as to indulge freely in the gratification of their passions; besides which, they are always well pleased to take the law into their own hands. A very common impression amongst them is, that one law was made for the rich and another for the poor; and they consider that the laws were meant for their oppression, not for their protection.

Little else can indeed be expected from people whose minds are shrouded in superstition, and who think that a murderer will be forgiven in Heaven, if he performs penance at a holy well, and is shriven by his priest.

It was in January 1831, that the smouldering embers of sedition first burst into a flame, and the outbreak of the insurrection was signalled by the murder of Mr. Blood, a magistrate, who had in no wise done any thing to render himself obnoxious. His murderers have since been apprehended, and executed; the ringleader was his own butler, and his accomplices were members of the confederacy which was then silently forming. Mr. Butler and Mr. Synge, likewise magistrates, were fired at and desperately wounded, and the servant of the latter was shot at his master's side. From this moment, the insurrection spread all over the country. Rockite notices, bearing the signature of Terry Alt, Mrs. Alt, or Lady Clare, were circulated throughout the county, enjoining some of the gentry to leave their houses before a certain day, or to prepare their coffins; other notices denounced pain of death against those who did not increase their wages and lower their rents. Many of the gentry were ordered to re-establish persons who had been ejected from farms years before, in consequence of their misconduct, whilst others were ordered to break up their pasture ground, and let it at a moderate rent. Then followed a general demand for arms, and from one step the insurgents proceeded to another, until almost every village in Clare had been surrounded by armed bodies of Terries, and the inhabitants all sworn to join the cause, and pay implicit obedience to the will of the directing committee.

The singular name of Terry Alts, adopted by the insurgents, has given rise to many inquiries as to its origin, and an English writer supposes it to be derived from *Terra Alta*, as connected with the practice of turning up the ground in Clare; but ingenious as is the reasoning, we fear that we must overthrow his argument, by accounting for the name in a very simple manner. In a small village in Clare, somewhere near to Corofin, there lived a person named Terence Alt; he had served as a soldier, and received a pension from Government. Terence, or as he was called by his familiars, Terry Alt, was a man of undoubted loyalty, and therefore it seems strange that he should have immortalized his name in the cause of rebellion, but he did so very unwittingly. He was a harmless good-natured fellow, and the wags of the village used at times to make a butt of him. This Terry took in very good part, and in a short time he became the scape-goat of the hamlet; if there was a trick played, or a piece of mischief performed, of which the author was unknown, "Sure it's Terry Alt did it," was the universal cry, and poor Terence was made to bear the whole odium of the transaction. In the course of time, Terry Alt became a by-word; it was affixed as a signature to the incendiary notices which were posted on the houses of the gentry, and ere long became the recognised appellation of the insurgents. Meanwhile, Terence Alt unconscious of his future celebrity, succeeded in procuring a situation in the police, and he now, as a member of that valuable body, is asserting his loyalty by waging active hostilities against his namesakes.

It would be an endless task to recount all the atrocities which signalled the progress of the insurrection; one or two instances illus-

trative of the intensity of revenge which actuated the Terries, will suffice as samples of what happened daily in every part of the country, and we will therefore mention a circumstance that occurred under our own observation. -

On the borders of the county of Galway, within a mile of a village, occupied by a strong detachment of regular troops, there lived a Protestant farmer named Eason, who was universally respected and liked by the neighbouring inhabitants. He held three hundred acres of meadow land from a landed proprietor who was not a favourite with the peasantry, and this circumstance alone pointed him out as an object of hatred to Capt. Rock, Terry Alt's predecessor. On a winter's night in the year 1829, Eason and his family were alarmed by the appearance at the door of their cottage, of several armed men, whom they rightly conjectured to be part of Capt. Rock's gang. Nor were they long left in suspense, for the leader of the party having ordered Eason to come out of the house, the ruffians placed him on his knees, and with a pistol pointed at his head, compelled him to take an oath that he would give up his land, and cease to work for his employer. This done, the Rockites departed. During many months, the recollection of this awful visit had such an effect upon Eason's mind, that he feared to resume his former occupations, but in course of time his alarm wore off. Capt. Rock had ceased to be heard of, and the farmer considering himself safe from his vengeance, once more continued his usual labours. For some months he was unmolested, but when Terry Alt opened his campaign, the country again became inundated with Rockite warnings and threats of vengeance. Eason received his share of these; at first he disregarded them, but a dreadful murder that was committed within a few doors of his house, on a poor wretch who had disobeyed Terry Alt, convinced him that his life was in danger, and he made preparations for moving into the village, where he would be safe under the protection of the military. Terry Alt was not, however, to be balked of his prey—he heard of Eason's intention, and fixed his doom.

About eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day on which they were to have changed their residence, Eason and his wife were sitting by the fireside in their cottage, amusing themselves with the playfulness of their little daughter, a child of eight years old, whilst Larry, the cowherd, leaned against the door of the cabin, enjoying the delights of idleness after his day's toil. Their son was assistant teacher in the village school, and was attending to his duty. They had no neighbours nearer than a quarter of a mile, and the household, constituted as we have described it, could offer no resistance to an enemy. It was not yet dark, when Larry's reveries were interrupted by the approach of two men, armed with muskets, who advanced to the door, and inquired if his name were Eason. On his replying in the negative, one of them entered the cottage, and having wished the farmer a good evening, requested him, in the most civil terms, to walk outside for a few moments as he wished to speak to him. Eason willingly assented, and accompanied his visitors about twenty yards down the lane: a couple of shots were then heard by the terrified inmates of the cottage, and when they proceeded in the direction whence the sounds issued, they found the unfortunate Eason lying on the ground, weltering in his blood. He was perfectly dead, and had been shot in

the back by the Terries. Early next morning we went to the spot, in company with the civil authorities ; but although the wife and the cowherd had both seen the faces of the murderers, they said they could not identify them. The corpse, already decked out for the wake, lay in the cottage ; two or three old cronies of the widow were seated around it, uttering their doleful wailings, and the widow herself, at one moment sobbing, and at the next full of gratified importance at being the narrator of the horrid tale, prepared to answer our interrogatories.

But not even the desire which she must undoubtedly have felt to avenge her husband's death could overcome her dread of Terry Alt's vengeance, should she become that hateful being—an informer. "And how would I know them?" she replied to our questions. "Sure it wouldn't be the neighbours that would do the like, an' he that never so much as harmed a fly, let alone a man, in all his born days. An' how would I tell them, seeing that may be their faces were painted?" and then she burst into paroxysms of sobbing, either feigned or natural, and the women joined her. No clue could be found, however, by which to trace the murderers. Larry, in all probability, had been sworn in, and was one of their confederates, and nothing could be elicited from him, for the ties of gratitude, affection, and kindred, are set at nought by the awful insurgent oath.

Now when we state that scarcely a day passed without the perpetration of deeds such as this by the Terry Alts, it may be imagined what a dreadful state the country was in: to apprehend the criminals was impossible ; their fearful oath had subjected the whole population to them. No one dared turn informer, and as for the military force being able to apprehend the insurgents, it was out of the question: for not a soldier could move without his destination being known to the Terries. The constabulary force or police was of more service: their intimate knowledge of the country and of the character of the people enabled them to come in contact with the insurgents on many occasions, and the Terries felt them to be such a thorn in their sides, that they marked them out for destruction. The indefatigable activity of Major Warburton, Mr. Vokes, and their subordinate officers, kept them, however, in constant alarm, and the steady conduct of the police afforded them no hopes of success against them except by assassination.

In the months of March and April, Terry Alt may be said to have held possession of every part of Clare that was not actually occupied by the army and police. Many of the middling gentry had taken refuge with their families in the towns of Ennis and Gort: those gentlemen who resolved to brave the storm, barricadoed their houses, bricked up the lower windows, and applied for military protection ; whilst others, in the most pusillanimous manner, delivered their arms to the Terries the moment they were asked for, without firing a shot. Amongst these was a magistrate, who surrendered, it was said, nearly twenty stand of arms, together with powder and shot, to a small party of the insurgents, when there were at the time five gentlemen and as many men servants in his house. On the other hand, some of the gentry behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. Major Rosslewin, when called upon to surrender his arms, discharged their contents in the faces of the insurgents, and beat them off. Mr. Butler and Mr.

Alexander defended their father's houses with success against the attacks of Terry Alt; and had their example been more generally followed, the rebellion might have been crushed in the onset; but terror seemed to have unmanned the gentry of Clare, and men who would fearlessly have encountered death in the "deadly breach," now shrunk from the attacks of an invisible foe. Their only excuse for acting in a manner so unworthy of the national character was, that they knew not whom to trust in their own household, as their servants were, generally speaking, implicated in the insurrection, and in many cases, deserted them, without ceremony, in obedience to the commands of Terry Alt. We have heard a ludicrous illustration of this state of things from a gentleman, who, having apprehended an attack, assembled seven men, whom he thought he could rely upon, to assist in defending the house: the windows were barricadoed, and having armed his allies, he placed them in position so as to command the entrance of the yard. No enemy came, but instead thereof was a notice, denouncing vengeance against the seven men who had assisted him; they, however, attended at muster next night, but on the third evening he found himself supported solely by his body servant: the others had been informed by Terry Alt, that if they presumed to assist Mr. —, their wives and children should be dragged into the high road, and there beheaded: and as Terry was a man of his word, they stayed at home, and left "the master" to his fate. A detachment of soldiers secured him from further molestation.

The county of Clare being virtually in the possession of the Terries, they now pressed forward into Galway, and the range of hills between Gort and the Shannon afforded them every facility for holding their nightly meetings, and making incursions on the plains below. In these wild tracts, the men of Galway and of Clare met to decide on their future operations, and the large but secluded village of Derrybrien being a central spot, became the focus of the insurrection in this part of the country. From thence, in the month of March, two or three thousand men marched to Marble Hill, the seat of Sir John Burke, member for the county, and who was then in England. They seized all his arms, did an immensity of damage to the house and furniture, and proceeded to perform the same outrages at the houses of the neighbouring gentry: they then dispersed long before either the police or the regular troops could be applied to for aid. A story is told, that on this occasion, two of the Terries began to quarrel about the division of spoil hereafter, and each advanced a claim to Marble Hill, when the final expulsion of the gentry and the Sassenachs should take place, and the Irish should "have their own again!" The dispute waxed warm, and at last some of the captains were appealed to for their decision. "Marble Hill," said the legislators, "shall belong to whichever of you is of the oldest family!"

From hence the insurrection spread into Roscommon, and it now extends everywhere to the southward of the high road from Galway to Athlone. At one time it nearly succeeded in establishing itself in the county of Limerick, but the gentry stepped forward to meet it in such a spirited manner, that they drove it back into Clare.

The alarming state of the country rendered it necessary for Government to increase the display of military force, and fresh troops were

poured into Clare and Galway, and scattered in small detachments throughout the villages in those counties. Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot fixed his head-quarters at Ennis; the 28th and part of the 59th Regiments were stationed on the borders of Galway; the 5th, 74th, 76th, the depôts of two or three regiments, were quartered in Clare; the 68th occupied Athlone; and the 8th Hussars, and part of the Carabineers and Enniskillen Dragoons, performed the cavalry duties.

Day and night patrols were constantly moving through the country, and a stranger passing by, might have been justified in supposing himself in an enemy's country. Ennis and Gort presented such active scenes of military life, that it seemed as if they were "*en état de siège*;" and, to add to the singularity of the picture, it was seldom that a peasant was to be seen by day,—those hours being now devoted to rest which should have been employed in labour. The once light-hearted countryman was now converted into a midnight assassin; and it was by sleeping in the day that he recruited his strength, wasted by nightly marauding and long marches through the country, when acting at the beck of his invisible leaders.

The duties now imposed upon the troops were of the most irksome and fatiguing description, and it may safely be asserted, that the army was as much harassed during the "War of Terry Alt," as it would have been in a regular campaign, and that without the excitement and novelty which cheers the heart and keeps alive the spirit of a soldier. Let a person who has pictured to himself all the delights of a military life, just fancy the position of a young officer, sent with twenty men to occupy some village in the dreary mountains on the coast of Clare. He finds himself in a miserable hamlet, containing twenty or thirty cabins, swarming with wretched-looking beings, who all wish him at the bottom of the sea that lies below him. Around he sees a barren range of hills, destitute of verdure, unadorned by a single tree, and their surface so completely studded with rocks, that it seems past belief that from thence the inhabitants of the village should derive their means of subsistence. A glance at the quarters prepared for his reception is not more consolatory: if he is so fortunate as to be in a village containing a *slated* house, that will have been selected for his reception; but if the roof that covers him is thatched, then may he and his men nightly expect to be burnt out of their quarters before morning,—a lighted coal quietly introduced into the thatch to windward effectually does that part of the business. (A threat to set fire to the quarters occupied by the troops, has more than once been made to our knowledge, but we are not aware that it was ever carried into execution.) Once established in his quarters, our young officer's duties commence: he must patrol several miles during the day, and again by night, despite of the rain, which, as every one knows, is not of rare occurrence in the Emerald Isle; he must wade through bogs, and climb over walls, until he thinks he has proceeded far enough, and then wet, tired, and disgusted, return to his miserable home, without having the satisfaction of feeling that he has done any good. He eats his solitary meal, reads a passage or two of some book that he has already learned by heart, and goes to bed in the hopes of obtaining a night's rest, when just as he is fast asleep, dreaming that he is in some gay delightful part of the world, he is awoken by a policeman, who

comes to claim his assistance in apprehending some suspected persons. The policeman has the *best* information, and away he goes, feeling some degree of excitement at the idea of coming in contact with the Terries; but when he reaches the spot where he expected to fall in with a party of insurgents "*flagrante delicto*," he finds that *the best information* is a hoax. Society he is a stranger to; he hails the inspecting visit of his field-officer once a fortnight with the greatest delight, as it affords him half an hour's conversation; perhaps also he may have an occasional chat with the priest, and if there is a gentleman residing near the village, he will be asked to dinner; but this invitation he can seldom accept, and when he does venture to dine out, he cannot return to his own house without an escort. Such are a few of the delights of campaigning in Ireland during the present war. We shall hereafter have another opportunity of illustrating this subject.

Notwithstanding the exertions of the army and the activity of those officers who had been appointed magistrates, it was a long while before the Terries professed any dislike to the troops; they seemed anxious to conciliate them, in the hopes that they might be seduced from their allegiance, but when they found themselves mistaken in their conjectures, and that the troops were animated with the firmest wish to annihilate the Terries even at the point of the bayonet, they changed their affection into a dislike which is certainly requited by the soldiers. As yet, however, with one or two exceptions, there has been no blood spilt on either side. One night, indeed, Mr. Mountstephen of the 28th regiment, when leading a patrol through a disturbed part of the country, was fired at by one of the insurgents, who was instantly shot by a soldier; and more recently the murder of Serjeant Robinson of the 5th Regiment, widened the breach between the Terries and his Majesty's troops; but no pitched battle has taken place.

Towards the end of spring, the Marquis of Anglesea resolved on making a tour through the disturbed districts, in order that he might be able to form a better opinion of the state of the country by personal inspection, than he could do by the reports of others. He first proceeded to Ennis, and received deputations from the gentry, bearing addresses professing sentiments of loyalty and obedience to the laws—the populace cheered him, and, to judge by his reception, there was no lack of good-feeling in the country. Yet it was at this very moment that the Terry Alts, as if to set him at defiance, attacked a party of five policemen who were marching from one village to another, and after a running fight which lasted for some time, and occasioned a few casualties amongst the assailants, the unfortunate policemen were overpowered and put to death in the most barbarous manner.

From Ennis the Lord Lieutenant went to Galway, where he was received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, yet, to show how great is the influence of Terry Alt, we must mention that on the eve of His Excellency's arrival, the walls of the town were placarded with printed notices to the effect, "*that Lord Anglesea had informed the gentry of Clare, that he did not wish the peasants to give up their arms until the landlords had acceded to their demands.*" This atrocious falsehood was no doubt credited by the lower classes, and tended to keep alive the spirit of discontent; but the loyal inhabitants of Galway, indignant that their town should offer such an insult to their popular Lord Lieu-

tenant, covered the obnoxious hand-bills with others expressive of the pleasure they felt in welcoming their noble visitor, so that the seditious placards were invisible when his Lordship entered the city.

On Lord Anglesea's return to Dublin, he did not deem it expedient to place the disturbed districts under the Insurrection Act, or under martial law, but directed that a special commission should proceed thither for the purpose of trying the Terries who had been already apprehended; meanwhile outrages were still committed with impunity, and the murder of a colour-serjeant of the 5th regiment created a considerable sensation. He had been sent in command of a party of fourteen men, soldiers and police, to apprehend some persons implicated in the late murders, and the better to conceal his movements, he and his men were dressed in dark-coloured great coats, and armed only with pistols. This disguise was not, however, sufficient to impose upon the sagacity of Terry Alt; they were soon discovered, the alarm was given, and flew like wild-fire from hamlet to hamlet; hundreds of men collected, and Robinson, seeing his danger, commenced a retreat—but it was too late—the insurgents opened an irregular fire on his party, which they ineffectually returned with their pistols. Robinson, who appears to have displayed great courage and judgment, received several wounds, and at last fell dead, and the rest of the men, wounded and unwounded, succeeded in reaching the Rev. Mr. Kennedy's house; their ammunition was expended, and they would have fallen a prey to the infuriated passions of the multitude, had not Mr. Kennedy and a Roman Catholic clergyman, (whose name we believe to be O'Shaughnessy,) expostulated with the insurgents and obtained a capitulation, by which the lives of the party were guaranteed on condition that they would surrender their arms. It is not known how many of the Terries were killed and wounded during this skirmish, but it is supposed that several must have been put *hors de combat*.

Lord Anglesea was still unwilling to put the Insurrection Act or Martial Law in force; the law called the Whiteboy Act gave so much power to the magistracy, that it seemed quite sufficient, if properly administered, and, to ensure its execution, the Government appointed several gentlemen to act as stipendiary magistrates. As they were quite unconnected with the disaffected districts, they were not likely to be biassed by party spirit, nor had they to fear the destruction of their property by Terry Alt in requital of their exertions, a fear which may reasonably be supposed to have operated more or less forcibly on most of the county magistrates. Many officers in the army were invested with magisterial power, so as to enable them to unite civil and military authority in their own person, and to their exertions in aid of the stipendiary magistrates may be attributed the check that was placed on the insurrection. The indefatigable activity of the latter deserves great praise, and Capt. Warburton especially is to be thanked for the energy with which he at once struck terror into the Terries, by assuming the offensive, and carrying the war into the enemy's country. He knew Derrybrien to be the resort of the Terries, and having combined a plan of operations with other magistrates and the officers commanding detachments, he resolved to make a sweep through the mountains, in hopes of arresting several suspicious persons against whom he had information. The following letter, which has been lent to us,

gives an account of the expedition: it was written by an officer to one of his friends in England.

“ May 25, 1831.

“ MY DEAR S—, We commenced our campaign against the Terries on Sunday last. It was short and bloodless, but dreadfully fatiguing. I mentioned in my last letter that I was stationed at the foot of the mountains, connecting Galway with Clare. In the midst of these wilds there is a populous village called Derrybrien, and we received information that many persons implicated in the late dreadful outrages resided at that place or in the vicinity. A plan of attack was therefore concerted with the greatest secrecy, and a concentric movement from Gort, Kilchrist, Loughrea, and various posts in Clare, was directed upon the village. Eleven detachments of cavalry and infantry accordingly marched from different points on Sunday night, with orders to arrest every man they met, to capture all the male inhabitants of the villages on their way, and to concentrate at Derrybrien at six o'clock A.M. We marched at eleven o'clock on Sunday night and commenced ascending the mountains; it was moonlight, and, until we reached the summit of the first range of hills, all went on well, but a dense fog then enveloped us, we lost our way, (not our road, for road there was none,) and for a couple of hours we were floundering in a great bog. We succeeded with much difficulty in extricating ourselves from this quagmire, and continued plunging onwards through a morass and over the most desolate tract of moor and mountain that you can conceive, when at dawn of day the barking of dogs assured us that we were near a village. With infinite valour and discretion I prepared for the attack, surrounded the hamlet, placed sentries at every door, and then proceeded to secure the inmates. It was in truth a curious scene; the people were as wild as the deer, and the women and children little better than savages. One bed served for a whole family, nay, for two or three generations, and they seemed when asleep to deem all clothing quite superfluous. We arrested eighteen men, some of whom wore clothes far superior to those of persons in their condition, the remainder of the men were most probably attending some illegal meeting in the mountains. As soon as we left the village, the women set up a wild howl as a signal of alarm, and we were obliged to admonish them in very ungallant terms to do that difficult thing—hold their tongues. This done, we continued our swampy march. At half-past five o'clock we had reached the mountain overlooking Derrybrien. The hills around were sprinkled with our soldiers, advancing in a circle in extended order; the morning was fine, the scenery wild in the extreme, and the whole scene more like an incident on actual service than any thing we had a right to expect at home. Notwithstanding our good arrangements, we did not succeed in capturing the Derrybrienites, a stupid officer who commanded one of the detachments having entered the village before the appointed hour and given the alarm. 220 Terries were, however, made prisoners, and on the hills, where pursuit was unavailable, there were hundreds looking down upon us and shouting their wild signals of alarm: it reminded me of some of Sir Walter Scott's highland scenes in Rob Roy. I was obliged to march my company with the prisoners, who required a strong escort of hussars and infantry; we went past Marble Hill to Loughrea, where the prisoners were placed in temporary confinement, and then I returned home at half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening. We had marched forty miles, principally 'o'er moor and mountain,' the heat was insupportable, we had no provisions, and you may believe me when I say, that I was rather tired; twenty-one hours on foot is rather harassing work. A similar movement to this was to have taken place in Clare on Monday night, and we hope that many Terries will be identified. There is a fair in Loughrea to-day, the town is full of country people, and it is reported that the Terries intend to attempt a rescue; half a troop of the 8th Hussars have just past my windows on its way there, but I do not believe there will be any thing in it. As soon as the Terries have

planted their potatoes we expect the disturbances to increase, and I am convinced some clever people are at the bottom of the business. The Terries have too much method in their madness for a mere rabble; they have plenty of money, and they are reported to have said that before three weeks are over, they would arm themselves at our expense. Even now they have arms in abundance, and if something is not settled soon, why—*nous verrons!* The houses of the gentlemen are all *en état de siège*, but many of the Squireens have behaved most shamefully, and have delivered their arms to the Terries without firing a shot. We have parties out night and day, but they do no good, and if we wish to forward a letter from one military station to another, we are obliged to send four or five men with it. I am quite sick of all this, as I have no desire to transfer my allegiance from the House of Guelph to that of Derrinane. ADDIO."

* * * * *

The expedition to Derrybrien, and others of a similar nature in Clare, enabled the magistrates to identify many suspected persons, and when the special commission commenced its sittings in Ennis and Galway, the county gaols were full of prisoners. Of these few were acquitted; but the Crown in most cases having declined to prosecute on the capital charge, most of the criminals were sentenced to transportation. Many, when they were led from the dock to the cart which was to bear them far away from their kindred and homes, bitterly lamented their infatuation, and one young man cursed the hour when he first heard of O'Connell. The murderer of Mr. Blood and some of the persons implicated in the murder of Robinson and the Policemen, were tried, convicted, and suffered death; and it is a singular circumstance, that when the latter were executed near the scene of their crime, not a single being attended to witness their exit from this world, except the guards and executioners. In ordinary cases all the county would have assembled to see a man hanged.

The special commission having terminated its sittings, it seemed as if much good were likely to result from the examples it had made. The country for a short time became tranquil; but this calm was not of long duration, and Terryism recommenced with such violence, that at a meeting of the magistrates and gentry of the county of Galway, which was held at Loughrea in the beginning of July, it was unanimously agreed, that the laws then in force were not sufficient to maintain tranquillity, and the Lord Lieutenant was requested to employ more forcible measures. This request was not granted, and at a second meeting, held fourteen days afterwards, it was reiterated, and backed by the assertion, that more than forty outrages had been committed since the last assembly.

In this state do affairs rest at present—the organization of the Terries is still unbroken. Terry Alt is undiscovered, and the last letters from Ireland speak of the Western counties as being in a very turbulent state. We should think, however, that peace will soon be signed between Government and Terry Alt, and that the latter, awakening from his infatuation, may see how much he has erred in following the path of rebellion; if not, if another campaign takes place this winter, we fervently hope that we may be neither a partaker in its fatigues or in its glories.

Sept. 19th, 1831.

T. A. T.

SURVEY OF THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA IN 1825-6.*

UPON the return of the pinnace from surveying the river Andony, we weighed and commenced beating up the coast to the northward, standing out during the night, and continuing our work along shore with the morning's light. We were employed during one day in clearing the sail room, where we found great havoc had been made by the rats, who had formed a most populous and destructive establishment on board; nothing that admitted of mastication, without any consideration of its digestive properties, could be preserved from these rapacious animals; in fact, their prowess deserves particular mention. The rat of Africa (*mus giganteus*) is not like the well fed, and, in spite of its bad character, well-shaped native of our "Golden Isle," being in general much larger and particularly hideous, as it varies considerably in form, the head being if anything more capacious than the body, with a very thick and elevated skull. I was frequently led to believe that these animals had been made *upside down*, and thus had their brains put in the body, and their intestines in the head; but whether anatomists could admit such a position, I must leave *them* to determine; certain it is, that the seat of intellect is by far the better calculated to contain the quantities of miscellaneous matter which they devour, than the usual depository for such matters; they are well whiskered and long-tailed, and generally known amongst our sailors by the classical cognomen of *Bandicote*, the derivation of which is to me a mystery. None can imagine who have not witnessed it, the destructive character of these rats; the wooden walls of Old England are hardly safe when once attacked by them; as when hard run, they would as soon devour a *seventy-four* as any *other vessel*. The chain-cables and guns were the only things positively untouched by their rapacious maws: shoes, jackets, caps, shirts, stockings, in fact, a mid's whole wardrobe was but a meal for them; and the young gentleman himself would have been taken as dessert with as much ease if they could have mustered courage enough to make a beginning. Whittington's cat would, in my opinion, have undergone the process of digestion in the stomach of a *Bandicote* ere she arrived at the immortality which now attends her name. As an instance of this, I had secured a couple of very fine grey parrots, and thought I had taken every precaution to guard them from the attacks of these rats; they were suspended in a stout wooden cage from the deck by a strong cord, in the same cabin with myself. I had succeeded in preserving them for a few days, and began to hope that they would be spared from the ravenous harpies, when one night I was alarmed by a noise near me, which I soon recognised as the fall of the cage, and was instantly confirmed in it by a tremendous disturbance upon the floor, and the vociferous exclamations of the *Pollies*. I started out in the dark, when all was immediately silent, soon found the cage, and in hopes that the rescue was complete, again suspended it, and returned to roost. Upon waking at daylight, my grief was lost in astonishment to see the cage still hanging without any inhabitants; not the ghost of a parrot was there! Upon a farther

* Continued from page 61.

inquiry, I found that the wretches had not only gnawed through the rope, but also destroyed two of the bars, and thus got in, and turned out their prey, which they instantly dismembered, and devoured at their leisure in various parts of the ship; the only remains I could find were the beaks and feathers to remind me of my beautiful birds. War to the knife was declared against these destructive monsters, but in spite of every exertion, they appeared to increase tenfold for every one that was destroyed. No mercy was ever shown them, and numbers were sacrificed to the manes of my poor parrots. But to record the numerous acts of daring and ferocity displayed by these devourers would fill a volume; nothing daunted them, and the dreadful example of slaughtered hundreds appeared but to stimulate the living thousands to fresh exertions.

Another pest to which we were subject, was that well-known and little-respected gormandizer the cock-roach (*Blatta Africana*), whose powers of stomach and annoyance are familiar to most oriental travellers. In my opinion, the locusts of Egypt were not for one moment to be compared to these active and never satisfied destroyers; and I firmly believe the most certain way to rid the land of the former, would have been to turn in half the quantity of the latter, when, if they did not eat every locust and *every thing else*, the cock-roach of the Ancients could not be compared to the ditto of the Moderns. These animals, to speak phrenologically,* are possessed of but two organs, viz. *destructiveness* and *philoprogenitiveness*; under the latter they increase and multiply with never ceasing rapidity; in addition to which, they never die *but when they are killed*; or if such an event should happen from indigestion, or some other natural cause, his neighbour, although just born, will eat him before his face. These things were the constant companions of our bed and board, and on more than one occasion I have been awoke by half-a-dozen of them nibbling at my toe and finger-nails, making the use of scissors quite unnecessary. They would not be disturbed until, happening to get below the quick, they have commenced upon the flesh, which sometimes cost a few lives.

Every well-informed person knows the *light, airy, and salubrious* situation of the midshipman's berth in a small ship: let them see it in all its grandeur, when just fitted out in port, and it offers much for admiration; but, oh! "what a change was here!" In this place, youngsters of four, five, and six feet, are to *flourish*, and this *marine cellar* has produced heroes, but seldom *great* men, for the rising youth has two chances against his ever attaining a full and straight growth. First, if nature meant him for a tall man, the *art* of ship-building wont allow it if sent early to sea: secondly, if he commences his career when his head is level with the beams, he has the pleasing alternative of perpetually demonstrating the force of contact, or submitting by a constant inclination of the head to a constant elevation of the shoulders, vulgarly called a hump. But I must leave others to prove what

* A theory of long words and short senses, which is likely to be of much service to society, as an Ordnance survey is to be taken of the heads of all His Majesty's subjects, when some striking mark will be put upon those who possess the organ "*acquisitiveness*" to an extent likely to endanger the property of their neighbours. Mr. De Ville, of the Strand, is authorised to sell the private topography of individuals for the formation of *matrimonial, friendly, or servile* alliances.

are the consequences of putting young gentlemen intended at their birth to attain the height of six feet, to live in a place not more than five feet and a few inches. In our ship, whilst on the coast of Africa, this seminary for *young glories* possessed all the merits of a steam-boiler, and was kept in a state of constant illumination by means of some cocoa-nut-oil burning in a mustard-pot, as by the present naval arrangements it would be imagined that midshipmen cannot be well reared by the light of the sun, consequently they are raised like winter melons in a frame of small dimensions by the united efforts of *hot air* and *darkness*. The consequence of this light-exclusive principle was frequently very disagreeable to our young gentlemen, as they used to complain that whenever they indulged in soup, they universally found such a promiscuous medley, that their digestive organs were frequently much disturbed, and a memorial was sent to congress, setting forth, "That on a certain day and hour, then and there mentioned, the members of the *mess below* were luxuriating upon a well-known and much-liked delicacy, yeleft plum-pudding, when it suddenly occurred to one of the *masticators*, that the above pudding had a very peculiar flavour; that this *conjecturer* hereupon entered into an investigation, by bringing the rays of the mustard-pot to bear upon the broken plate, on which were deposited the remains of the suspected *morceau*, when, upon an accurate scrutiny, and much to the horror of the examiners, it appeared that the component parts were plums, and the legs, heads, and other members of cock-roaches; but plums were considerably in the minority, and that 'cock-roaches had it.'" Upon further inquiry, it also appeared, that the suttle formerly used to contain the cockpit confectionary, was entirely filled by the above-mentioned voracious animals, who had then and there demolished the whole of the grocery to wit, and then voluntarily yielded up themselves as substitutes for making tea, soup, puddings, &c. &c.; and the silent conviction on the minds of all was, that they had been indulging for some time past upon plum-puddings made of cock-roaches, which had given them the *rich* look and flavour which had in this abode of darkness been so much admired.

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

I shall conclude my notice of these our messmates by mentioning a few anecdotes in illustration of their powers. I had secured two or three very fine Hippopotamus's teeth, and thinking them quite safe, merely left them behind a trunk, but judge my surprise when upon nearing England, I brought them forth mere tooth-picks compared with what they were. These cock-roaches had been to work upon some *ban yan* day, and actually eat about half an inch all round of the solid ivory, which is, I believe, the hardest in existence; how, therefore, they contrived to make any impression is to me most unaccountable; and, in fact, so are most of the ways of cock-roaches.

The addition of these and the rats became at length too much for us, and orders were issued for the boys to muster every morning, with a certain number of both these pests in their custody, under severe pains and penalties, which made them in the course of time most admirable mousers; and one young urchin in particular I would have backed to kill his hundred *rats* against any *Billy* in *Westminster*. But it is time

to return to the sail-room, where we found they had been making sad havoc, breakfasting off a flying-gibb, dining off a main-sail, and finishing the day's meal with a skyscraper!

We were several days beating up to river Bonny in consequence of the wind being unfavourable, but at length gained Rough Corner, which forms the eastern entrance, when we dispatched the pinnace up the river in search of provisions, and a boat to Breaker's Island to obtain a base line. Upon her arrival we fired two guns, by which we found our distance to be six miles from the island. The boat upon her return, reported having observed sixteen sail of vessels lying up the river off the town, which information gave us hopes of obtaining some provisions; a French brig was also perceived lying at the entrance of the Calabar river. We were employed for two or three days surveying the bar at the mouth of this river, and the numerous shoals in the bay, during which time the pinnace was absent, and began to be looked for with some degree of anxiety, when one afternoon we saw her pulling out of the river towing a *lump** at her stern, which gave us most pleasing anticipations of fresh provisions; but they were doomed not to be realised on that day, for before she could get out, the flood-tide set in and compelled her to anchor for the night. On the following morning, we made sail over the bar to meet her, and when she came alongside, we found she had been very successful in her foraging, having procured stock for nearly three weeks. They informed us that the principal part of this provender had been obtained from the King of Bonny, and but a small quantity from the English vessels, as they were complaining of short commons! This sable despot's name is Pebble, and he styles himself King Pebble, of Bonny, Conqueror of Calabar, and a great many other places not particularly well known to European readers, all of which he winds up with a long list of most illustrious titles, which I could not precisely understand, and therefore contented myself without a full sense of his dignities. He is reported as being amazingly rich, and actually in possession of more than a million and a half of dollars, with vast warehouses full of different wines and merchandize. This wealth has been acquired from the masters of vessels, who are obliged to make him a valuable present before permission is granted to commence trading. The entrance to the River Bonny is extremely intricate, and I should recommend all ships to receive a native pilot before they attempt it. These fellows are provided by the king for that purpose, and upon application to his Majesty, one is instantly sent without any charge being made, although it is customary, if he performs his duty well, to make him some trifling remuneration; but this is not always the case, as from ignorance or idleness, accidents frequently happen to vessels whilst under their guidance, to prevent which, the French traders that visit this port invariably keep a pair of pistols on deck, and tell the pilot that should any thing happen whilst he is on board they will instantly blow out his brains,—not a very pleasant, but at the same time a very certain way, to put a man to his *wil's end*. This threat is in general, however, so stimulating, that whether the fellows have abilities or not they universally work the French ships in safety.

* A provision boat.

The chief produce of this place is palm oil, which must be very plentiful, as from fifteen to twenty ships, of five or six hundred tons, are loaded annually with this article in the river Bonny alone. The principal trade is carried on by a Mr. Tobin of Liverpool, who appears to enjoy quite a monopoly, and to judge from the small cost at which it is obtained in Africa, and the high value it holds in England, the profits must be considerable. This traffic is, however, attended with much danger to the immediate actors; and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining seamen for the ships, as it frequently happens that few of the original crew return from that fatal coast, as they sometimes lie for two or three years before they complete their cargo, and during this period, the whole ship's company not unfrequently become victims to the pestilential climate. This it is that prevents sailors of good character and abilities from entering into the service, and report says, that it is no uncommon event for the ship's crew to be completed a night previous to her sailing, by means that reflect but little credit upon those concerned. In fact, it is currently stated, that many of the men arrive on board in a state of intoxication, and with returning reason, find themselves under weigh for the coast of Africa. Ivory is another article exported in large quantities from the river Bonny, and ere Britannia had broken the shackles of the slave, whilst her blood-stained flag waved over the miserable victims of her sons' cupidity, then it was that this place was their mart of human flesh and bondage. Even now the neighbouring nations of Europe, the Portuguese and Spaniards, continue this disgraceful and inhuman traffic.

The method of commencing trade in this river is rather amusing, and perhaps deserves notice. When a ship arrives, let her object be what it may, Ivory, palm oil, or slaves, all have to undergo the same ceremony. Before a single act of barter is allowed, a *dash*, as it is termed, must be made to the king, which being interpreted, means a handsome present. This takes place with all the pomp imaginable; a few days after the vessel's arrival, his sable Majesty is invited on board to a *dejeuné à la fourchette*, when all the masters of the different ships are mustered to meet him. He then embarks in a large canoe, rowed by about thirty paddles, while he sits, with all the pomp and dignity of the *King of Bonny*, on a kind of rude throne or chair, rigged up in the after-part, and dressed in his robes of state. Upon his arrival on board, he is received in due form, and handed to the breakfast-table by the Captain. Immediately he is seated, he falls to and eats like any other hog, until his powers of receiving but not his inclination are exhausted: when this effect is produced, the dash is brought forward, and spread out for his inspection. It generally consists of various articles, such as muskets, casks of powder, beads, bushels of salt, and stuffs of divers descriptions; if the intended offering meets with his approbation, he gives a grunt to that effect, when the goods are handed into his boat. He then takes a parting glass or two before embarking his own fair form, from the effects of which he is generally slung in a rope and lowered to the canoe, where,

“The world forgetting, by the world forgot,”

he is rowed ashore to wallow in the mire of which nature made him. Immediately after this interesting ceremony, trade is allowed to com-

mence, and the coopers from the palm-oil ships may then go on shore and set up their casks, which are put into the trading canoes and taken many miles up the country; they frequently return in the course of a week with two or three puncheons, which they procure for similar articles to those mentioned above; and I will venture to say, that each cask does not cost more than two pounds in that country, which in England sells for ten times as much; 8 or 10,000 tons are thus annually sent from this place to Liverpool, Bristol, and other British ports; no other country but our own ever taking a cargo, as they in general prefer *black ivory*. The country surrounding this town is low and swampy, and at this season of the year (March) particularly unhealthy. The merchant vessels were losing many men daily, although every precaution was taken to prevent disease. They were nearly all covered in, and the men not allowed to go on shore or work in the sun, which is the chief enemy to the constitution in this climate. Man in these torrid regions is not the first person singular, he is subject to and governed by the sun; every action is dependant upon that hot luminary, and every intention expressed should properly terminate with, "if the sun will let me;" it acts not only upon the body, but upon the mind its influence is also great, and none who have not experienced it, can imagine the pleasure of seeing the sun, after its burning maddening course, sink into the cool bed of the ocean, acting upon the mind as the plunge into a cold bath when in a high state of fever does upon the body. It used to be a saying in Portugal, and I believe many other hot places, "that none but dogs and Englishmen went out in the sun." The burning rays of Africa are possessed of so much power, that braving them in the mid-day may, with great propriety, be considered as tying the first knot of a strait-waistcoat, and if a *coup de soleil* does not quickly deprive you of reason enough to know anything about it, you will soon discover that a second walk in the sunshine, may save you the necessity of looking after your own affairs, and trouble your next of kin to take charge of your body and estate, under the conviction that your mind is *ex officio*. All nature seems in these caloric regions to feel and look parched and feverish, and I firmly believe, that every cat, dog, mouse, tree, shrub, and butterfly, in fact, every member of the animal and vegetable kingdom, looks with as much pleasure upon the daily decease of this hot luminary, as they hail with delight the cool refreshing dews of night, with the cold comfortable-looking moon shining with its round unmeaning face upon the thirsty earth. An Englishman cannot understand a tropical sun; the dog-days of our temperate isle would be refreshing moments to the toasting, stewing, enervating hours of an African purgatory; frequently, no breath of air sweeps over the waters to cool your parched skin, or else it comes like "blasts from hell," and you inhale air that almost burns the lungs, so hot and arid is it. With night comes the tempting, but too fatal dews, and a refreshing breeze.

"The morrow comes when they are not for thee."

This river abounds with ground sharks of a prodigious size, and from the respect which is paid them by the natives they are quite domesticated. This, however much it may be admired in some animals, is not at all a pleasing trait in the character of a shark, and the domestic monster

of this species is quite as disagreeable in his mode of mastication, as his less polished brother of the deep; but probably I shall be better understood by saying, that from having proper respect and attention paid to them, they are quite fearless, and seem to eat you under the impression that *men were made for sharks*. The inhabitants of Bonny worship this very sagacious and agreeable monster, which they call their *Jewjew*, and seem to consider that the nearest way to heaven is through the digestive organs of a ground-shark. In consequence of this devotion paid to the shark, it is considered a great crime to kill them; for they say, "who kill Jewjew, him go dam, but who Jewjew eat, him go *comartable*;" an odd idea of comfort, but *chacun à son goût*, as our polite neighbours say. These animals appear so well aware of their prerogative of protection, that they commit the most daring acts, and have been known to leap some feet out of the water to get hold of men whilst working in the head of the vessel, thinking, no doubt, that they were fit subjects to be "*made comfortable*," as they had just undergone the process of ablution; falling overboard is certain destruction, as they keep a constant watch upon all vessels lying in the harbour.

The inhabitants hold a kind of festival three or four times a year which they call the "*Javjav*." It is conducted by taking all their canoes into the middle of the river, when, after numerous ceremonies and absurdities to invoke the patronage and protection of their attentive listeners, they commence throwing them quantities of goats, fowls, goms, &c. until every monster that happens to be in the neighbourhood appears satisfied, when they return to the shore with loud rejoicings. In return for this kindness, the Jewjew gives a protection purely Irish,* for the first native that any one can get hold of, he prevents any other from attacking by eating him himself. Would that this were the only rite they pay to these voracious monsters; humanity is not so much shocked by the almost self-sacrifice of ignorance to superstition, but when innocence becomes a victim, compassion shudders at that which she cannot prevent. Every year a guiltless child is doomed to expiate with its life for the follies and crimes of its destroyers. The poor babe is named for this bloody rite at its birth, from which time it is called their Jewjew, and allowed every indulgence that its infant fancy can wish for, until it arrives at about nine or ten years of age, when its sanguinary doom must be fulfilled. The tears and lamentations of the child avail not; its parents have placed their feelings of nature on the altar of a mistaken devotion, it is therefore left alone to plead with those that hope to benefit by its destruction. The sharks collect as if in expectation of the dainty meal being prepared for them. The spot chosen is a spit of sand, into which a stake is driven at low water-mark. The mother sees her innocent offspring bound to this, and as the tide advances left alone. Various noises are made to drown the cries of the terrified child. Its little hands are seen imploring, and its lips calling for her aid; the water soon reaches the stake, and the greedy monsters are seen by the tender victim quickly approaching with the deepening tide. Have we fellow-

* *Vide*, Sir Jonah Barrington's description of a gentleman in Ireland who was called "the peace-maker," because he would never let anybody fight—but himself.

creatures like these? is there a mother that can stand and see this unconcerned? Can her heart be formed like ours? has not the withering bolt of heaven seared up their feelings and left them a debased and hardened imitation of humanity? I need but briefly finish the horrible picture. The shouting mob stand watching the stake until the advancing tide has emboldened the sharks to approach their prey—then their dreadful revelry begins. No tear is shed for the poor sufferer, but the day is concluded with rejoicing and festivities.

It will be seen from this, and the following fact, that these animals, which in general are looked upon with a feeling of terror and disgust, are here held in much estimation and importance. In their punishments they ever make them their judge (more properly executioner) in case of any atrocity being committed. The person upon whom suspicion falls is ordered by the king to swim across the river, when, if innocent, he is to arrive safe upon the other side; but if otherwise, these just judges are to have him for breakfast. This trial takes place before his majesty and an immense concourse of spectators; the suspected person is brought forth and forced into the river, when the poor devil makes every exertion to reach the destined goal, but strange to say, the king has never yet left the beach without being fully convinced of the truth of his suspicions, as no instance is on record of the sharks ever allowing him to be in the wrong. This is certainly very like hanging first and trying afterwards. These people have a great deal of trade and constant intercourse with Europeans, yet we found them in many things as debased as any savages upon the coast, and these bloody ceremonies, which they perform to the present day, corroborate this statement.

Another object of their devotion is the guana, a species of lizard, which is one of the most privileged members of society, and allowed to do whatever it pleases with impunity. It is a most filthy and disgusting reptile, which in this unaccountable country may be a reason for the attention which is paid it. The length to which this is carried is beyond conception; and I have on several occasions seen it enter a house and deliberately carry off fowls and ducks which were intended for immediate consumption, and this without being molested in any way by the proprietor, who, on the contrary, seemed to consider himself honoured by the preference which this object of his devotion had given him. An occurrence also took place whilst we were here, which had nearly proved of a serious nature to the traders. It was in consequence of the mate of a vessel having killed one of the guanas in ignorance of its value. Immediately King Pebble and the whole nation were on the *qui vive*, vowing vengeance against the aggressor, at the same time that a mandate was issued for the instant suspension of all trade. Every canoe coming down the river with oil and other merchandize was stopped, and a guard put on board to prevent her delivering the cargo. In fact, a perfect stagnation took place, not a single native attempting to come on board any ship for any purpose whatever: this state of things lasted for some days, but was at last compromised by presenting a *dash* to the King adequate to the dreadful offence which had been committed.

H. B. R.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENCES OF A SUHALTERN.

NO. VIII.

THE Duke of Ragusa and the Count Dorsenne employed themselves the whole of the day (the 26th of September) in reconnoitring the ground we occupied, and every thing announced that a battle would be fought the next day, (which had it taken place, would have been the anniversary of the battle of Busacco, gained by us the preceding year,) but Lord Wellington observing a considerable body of troops moving upon his left, apparently with the intention of turning it, withdrew from his entrenched camp in the course of the night, to the neighbourhood of Alfayates, leaving the fourth division, commanded by Gen. Cole, at Aldea-de-Ponte.

At break of day on the 27th, the French army were in motion, but their surprise seemed great on finding our lines unoccupied. Marmont pushed his advance upon the village of Aldea-de-Ponte, and a gallant affair for our fourth division took place there. The two regiments of fusileers particularly distinguished themselves, and repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Night put an end to this affair, which cost us a couple of hundred men, and nearly double that number fell on the side of the French.

The enemy being but ill supplied with provisions, and the country in which they *now* were (Portugal) being quite unsuited to their operations, as well as unable to supply their wants, the French Marshal, having provisioned Rodrigo, which was the object sought for when he formed his junction with the army of the North, resolved upon retracing his steps, which he did on the following day, the 28th, by falling back to Salamanca.

Both Marshal Marmont and the Count Dorsenne wrote accounts of their operations to Berthier, the War Minister, which were amusing enough. They both accuse Lord Wellington of having posted his men badly, and of committing all kinds of blunders; but still they admit, that with sixty thousand men under their command, they were unable to disorganize a single battalion, or take one piece of cannon. Dorsenne says, "Could we have foreseen that this General" (meaning Lord Wellington) would have been guilty of such a fault, we might have taken part of the English by separate combats; but our infantry only arrived at night." And he thus concludes as bombastic a dispatch as ever came from under the hand of a French Marshal or Count, "Were the moment fixed for the catastrophe of the English arrived, we should have followed the enemy up to the lines of Lisbon. Whenever the Emperor shall think the proper moment arrived for driving the English definitively from the Peninsula, His Majesty will not find in any other army more zeal and devotion." What stuff is all this! Every person knew well that Marmont had not more than ten days' provisions for his army, and that it could not subsist in Portugal, which had been so completely exhausted by its occupation by Massena the preceding year; besides, *double* the number of the united force of Dorsenne and the Duke of Ragusa, would have been inadequate to the task of forcing the lines of Lisbon; but I never knew a Frenchman who would stop at a good bounce if it suited his purpose.

Lord Wellington issued a most flattering order to the troops engaged on the 25th, and so delighted was he with the conduct of the 5th and 77th, that he held them up as an example to the army. On the 29th, we went into cantonments, our division occupying Aldea-de-Ponte; and until our arrival there, I had no idea the loss of men and horses on the 27th had been so great. The ground was thickly covered with both, and immense numbers of vultures had already established themselves in the neighbourhood. These birds, the sure harbinger of a disputed field, crowded around us in vast flocks; whether this was owing, to the lateness of the season, or to a scantiness in the supply of their accustomed food, I know not; but the voracity of these birds, and consequently their boldness, was beyond any thing I had ever before witnessed. In many instances they would throw off their ordinary variness, and strut before the carcase they were devouring, as if they supposed we were about to dispute their pretensions to it; but it is astonishing what birds of this description will do when really pressed by hunger.

Fuente-Guinaldo was occupied by our light division, who made that town agreeable both to themselves, and also to their brothers in arms, not only by their hospitality, but by the attraction of their theatrical performances, which were got up in a style quite astonishing, considering the place, and the difficulties which they must have found in supplying themselves with suitable costume; but the light division had an *esprit du corps* among them, whether in the field or quarters that must be *seen* to be understood. Their *dramatis personæ* were admirable, and Capt. Kent of the Rifles, by his great abilities, rendered every performance in which he took a part doubly attractive. The third division, although unable to cope with the light, in this species of amusement, got up races, which, though inferior to those of the former year at Torres Vedras, were far from bad; amongst the jockies was one, an officer in the Portuguese service, who though an excellent horseman, was without exception the ugliest man in the division, or perhaps, in the army. Major Leckie, of the 45th, took the greatest dislike to him on this account, and gave him the name of "Ugly Mug,"—by which cognomen he was ever after known. Just as the horses were about to start for a tolerably heavy stake, I went up to Leckie, who was one of the most knowing men on our turf. "Well, Leckie," said I, "who's the winning jockey to-day?" "Why look," replied he, "I've laid it on *thick*, myself, upon Wilde's horse, Albuquerque, and tortured as I am with this infernal attack of gout, (to which he was a great martyr,) I have hobbled out to witness the race; but, my dear fellow, I don't care one rush *who* wins, provided *Mug* loses." However, *Mug* won, his race easily, and poor Leckie went home quite out of sorts; whether from the effect of his favourite horse losing, or *Mug's* winning, or that the exertion was too much for him, I know not, but upon his return to Aldea-de-Ponte, he was seized with a violent attack of gout; towards midnight he was a little more composed, and had just sunk into a gentle slumber, when he was awoke by a young Ensign who had lately joined. This officer played a little on the violin, and had a very good voice; he began to practise both, and commenced singing the little air in Paul and Virginia of

"Tell her I love her while the clouds drop rain,"

but whether from being imperfect in the song, or that this particular line struck his fancy, he never got beyond it. Leckie became very fidgety—every scrape of the violin touched his heart, but in a far different manner from that in which it seemed to affect the performer; a quarter of an hour passed on, and the same solitary line was repeated; at last the accompaniment grew fainter and fainter, until it died away altogether. Lackie became composed; "Well!" exclaimed he, "that young fellow is at rest for the night, and so I hope shall I," and he was beginning to settle himself in a more easy posture, when the same sounds re-assailed him—this was too bad! He sprang out of bed,—the perspiration rolling in large drops down his forehead; he rushed to the door of the Ensign's apartment, which he forced at one push, and in a second was standing before the astonished musician in his shirt. The fatal words, "Tell her I love her," had just been uttered, and he was preparing to add, "while the clouds drop rain," when Lackie exclaimed, "By God! Sir, I'll tell her anything you wish, if you'll only allow me to sleep for half an hour." It would be impossible to convey an idea of the confusion of the young man, upon finding his commanding officer before him at such a time and upon such an occasion—he made a thousand apologies; and poor Leckie, who was one of the pleasantest fellows in the world, in spite of his pain, could not avoid laughing at the occurrence, which amused him to the hour of his death.

Matters being in the state I have described in the month of October 1811, and as there was no likelihood of any active operations taking place, we began to make ourselves as comfortable as the wretched village of Aldea-de-Ponte would admit of. Any person acquainted with a Portuguese cottage, will readily acknowledge that a good chimney is not its *fort*; we therefore turned all the skill our masons possessed, to the construction of fire-places that would not smoke, and it required *all* their knowledge in the arcana of their profession to succeed even in part; however they did succeed, partially, I must admit, but it was easy to satisfy us, and we made up for the badness of our fire-places, by stocking them abundantly with wood, of which article there was no lack; but we had barely sufficient straw to keep our horses and mules alive, much less afford ourselves a bed. In the entire village, I believe, there were not a dozen mattresses. Provisions were but ill supplied us, and we were reduced to subsist upon half allowance of bad biscuit; as to money, we had scarcely a sou, for although there was plenty of specie in Lisbon for our use, the want of animals to convey it to the army, left us as ill off as if there had not been a dollar in the chest of the Paymaster-General: so that between smokey houses, no beds, little to eat, and less money; we were in any thing but what might be termed "good winter quarters."

This state of privation was sadly annoying to the soldiers, and the men of my corps, or, as I am more in the habit of calling them, "the boys," were much perplexed as to what they would do. Several desertions had taken place in the army, but our fellows didn't like that at all-at-all. "Why then, by my sowl," said Owen Mackguekin, of the Grenadiers, "I think *misther* Strahan, the commissary, is *grately* to blame to keep us poor *boys* without *mate* to *ate*, when those *pizanos* have plenty of good sheep and goats; and sure if they'd *ate* them

themselves, a man wouldn't say anything; but they'll neither *ate* them, nor give us *lave* to do so, and sure a'tanny rate, *bacallao* and *azele* is good enough for them." I need scarcely remark, that an argument so full of sound sense, was not likely to be thrown away upon the hearers of Owen Mackguekin. From this moment our fellows determined to be *their own commissaries*.

For some weeks there had been a considerable defalcation amongst the different neighbouring flocks; and the Portuguese shepherds, confounded to know what had become of them, armed themselves, and kept watch with a degree of vigilance that they were heretofore unaccustomed to. Wolves, they remarked, were not sufficiently numerous in that part of the country to effect such havoc, even in the depth of winter; but, said they, it is *impossible* at this early stage of the season that it could be *them*; and they were right.

One night in November 1811, three of the "boys" walked out of their quarters with nothing *at all*—but their bayonets; Mackguekin headed them. The sheep-fold they assailed was defended by five armed Portuguese; but what did the "boys" care for that? After nearly sending the unfortunate men to the other world, they very deliberately tied their arms and legs together to keep them *aisy*, as they afterwards said, and then performing the same office to three sheep, they left their owners to look after the remainder.

As may be supposed, this affair made a great noise; the Provost-Marshal was directed to search, with the utmost care, the quarters and premises of *all* the regiments; but the fellow *instinctively*, I believe, turned towards mine, and here, I am sorry to confess, he found that which he wanted, namely, the three sheep, part of them in a camp-kettle on the fire, and the remainder in an outhouse. This was enough. The three men were identified by the Portuguese, tried, flogged, and had to pay for the sheep, which (the worst of it!) they had not the pleasure of even *tasting*! but this example by no means put a stop to the evil. The sheep-folds were plundered, the shepherds pummelled, and our fellows flogged without mercy. Gen. Picton at length issued orders, directing the rolls of the regiment to be called over by an officer of each company at different periods during the night; and by this measure the evil was remedied; but we did not get credit for even this. That pleasantest of all pleasant fellows, Bob Hardyman, of the 45th, used to say, in jest, that instead of the officers going round the quarters, we entrusted the duty to a serjeant; and, according to Bob's account, the manner of *his* performing the duty was as follows:

Arrived at the door, he gave a gentle tap, when voices from within, called out, "Who's there?"

Serjeant—It's me, boys!

Soldiers—And who are *you*?

Serjeant—Why then blur'an ouns, boys, don't yees know my voice?

Soldiers—Och! and to be sure we do *now*.

Serjeant—Well, boys, yees know what I'me come about.

Soldiers—Sure we do, serjeant.

Serjeant—Well, boys, are yees all within?

Soldiers—Within, is it! to be sure we are; why, *where else would we be*?

Serjeant—That's right, boys! but boys, take care, are yees all in bed?

Soldiers—In bed! sure we are, and all *asleep* too!!

Serjeant—Och! that's right, honies, it's myself that's proud to find yees grown so regular!

And having thus performed his duty, he wished them good night. But poor Rob Hardyman was one of those sort of fellows that could say a thing, (and make you laugh at it too, although at your own expense,) that if another person attempted, he would get his teeth knocked down his throat; he verified a saying in his own county, (Galway,) that one man in that country might *steal* a horse with impunity, when another *darn't look over the hedge where he was grazing*.

At Aldea-de-Ponte, the head-quarters of our division, all was quiet; and although our allowance of provisions was scanty, and our supply of money scarcely sufficient to procure us salt and rice for our soup, the division, nevertheless, was in high order; we had a good deal of drill, and regular examinations of the men's *kits*, a very necessary precaution with all regiments, and with my corps as well as another. At an inspection of this kind by Gen. Mackinnon, he found fault,—and deservedly so, I must confess—with the scanty manner in which the men of my company were supplied. The General was too much the gentleman to *row*, or call *names*, but it was clear from his manner that he was far from satisfied with the wardrobe displayed by my fellows; indeed if he was, it would have been *easy* to please him! At last coming to a “boy” of the name of Darby Rooney, whose knapsack was what a Frenchman would term *vide*, or—to speak more intelligibly, one that contained nothing whatever but an old watch-coat, a piece of pipe-clay, and *button-brush*! he seemed thunder-struck, as well he might, for I believe he *ne'er had looked upon its like before*! With more asperity of manner than I ever observed him to make use of, he asked “Darby” to whose *squad* he belonged? Darby Rooney understood about as much English as enabled him to get over a parade tolerably, but a conversation such as the General was about to hold with him was beyond his capacity, and he began to feel a little confused at the prospect of a *tête-à-tête* with his General;—“Squidha—squodha—cad-dershe-vourneen?”* said he, turning to the orderly serjeant, Pat Gafney, who did not *himself* speak the English language quite as correctly as Lindley Murray, “*Whist, ye bostoon*,”† said Gafney, “and don't make a *baste* of yourself before the General.” “Why,” said Gen. Mackinnon, “I believe he don't understand me.” “No, Sir,” replied Gafney, “he don't know what your honour *manes*.” The General passed on, taking it for granted that the man had never heard of a *squad*, and making some gentlemanlike observations on the utility of such partitions of a company, expressed himself satisfied with the fine appearance of the regiment, and our inspection ended with credit to us, this solitary instance excepted. This was, however, *enough*. Ill-nature and scandal seldom lack arguments. They are ever ready to take a hint, and it is unnecessary that a report should be as true as the gospel to form a foundation for their belief of it. An hour had not elapsed when the entire division were made acquainted (through some of our *friends*!) with the story. Groups of officers might be seen together (God forgive them!) laughing at our expense. “Well!” cried one, “did you hear what happened with the Connaughts to-day?”—“No,” replied a second, “but I'll bet twenty dollars I

What does he say, Honey?

† Hold your tongue, you booby.

guess ; another sheep or goat found in their quarters?" "No. But when Gen. Mackinnon inspected them just now, *there was not one man in the regiment who knew what a squad was!*" "I would have sworn it," replied a third. An old crone of a major, now joined the group, and shaking his head, said, "Ah! they are a sad set!"

But to return to the war. The partial successes which the Guerrillas obtained over detached bodies, and in some instances over regular columns of the enemy, gave them great confidence in themselves, and they carried their effrontery so far, that in many instances they captured the oxen belonging to the garrison of Rodrigo close to the glacis of that fortress. On the 15th of October, Don Julian Sanchez, who had waited the night before in ambush near Ciudad-Rodrigo, surprised Gen. Raynaud, the governor, when he was coming out for a ride, and took him prisoner; while the brave and enterprising Empecinado attacked the garrison of Calatayud, and took four hundred prisoners; and Espos y Mina destroyed, in the neighbourhood of Ayorbe, a French detachment of eleven hundred men.

Although all hostile movements in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo had ceased, and both British and French in its vicinity were in a state of comparative repose, in the other parts of the Peninsula much activity prevailed. On the 1st of October, the second division of our army, commanded by Gen. Hill, resumed its position on the left of the Tagus, with the view of covering the province of Alentejo against any attempts that might be made to disturb its tranquillity by the garrison of Badajoz. The fifth French corps, under the command of Gen. Girard, was posted at Estramadura; while Gen. Drouet, with the ninth corps, kept up a line of communication between Girard's corps and Badajoz.

The Spanish General, Castanos, was busily employed in the organization of a considerable corps between the Guadiana and the Tagus; these demonstrations caused some uneasiness to Marshal Soult, who accordingly gave directions to Gen. Girard to make a movement upon Merida, and to use every means in his power to disperse this force of Spaniards before it should be in a situation to act on the offensive. Gen. Girard followed those orders with success, and forced the Spanish General into Portugal; but Gen. Hill was by no means an idle spectator of the movement made by the French General, and he anxiously watched for an opportunity to punish him for his apparent disregard of the presence of a British division. Gen. Hill was at Portalegre, distant but a few marches from the French, yet nevertheless they continued to pillage the country with as much security as if there was no enemy within reach of them. After several marches, made with the greatest precaution, on the 27th of October, the English General established himself in the village of Alcasar, close to the town of Arroyo-de-Molinos, the head-quarters of Gen. Girard!

At two o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the British division was in motion, and under cover of a thick fog attacked the French troops as they were about to *debouche* from their position; nothing could exceed their consternation at this unexpected attack; their column made but a feeble resistance, and out of three thousand men of which the division consisted, it lost upwards of two thousand, together with the General of brigade, Bron, and Colonel the Duke of Aremberg.

(To be continued.)

SERVICE AFLOAT DURING THE LATE WAR.*

BEING THE PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

IN the month of December we repaired to English Harbour to refit. On this occasion I had an adventure which had wellnigh proved a tragical one. Among the crew before the mast, was one Jonathan Williams, a stout athletic fellow, measuring about six feet two in height, with an outline and proportions evincing corresponding muscular powers. This man, shortly after the commissioning of the E——, had, in spite of his plea of American citizenship, corroborated, as I believe, by a certificate of naturalization, been impressed from an English merchant ship. This was an occurrence by no means rare; especially as the similarity of language and national traits between individuals of the two nations, left no leading marks whereby to discriminate between the two; moreover, these protections were easily counterfeited, and therefore little regarded. Indeed, the fact was notorious, that spurious documents, (an ordinary article of traffic among the crimps in the American sea-ports,) could at any time be procured by our seamen for a few dollars. A reasonable apology was thus offered for the frequent repetition of an act which had no small share in exciting a hostile feeling against us in all parts of the Union, and which otherwise might certainly have been deemed indefensible. In this instance, however, there were some collateral circumstances, which, with the consistency and energy so characteristic of truth displayed in his unceasing remonstrances against the injustice of his detention, afforded a strong presumption favourable to Williams' claims. Some months having elapsed, and the little attention paid to his case affording but a faint prospect of emancipation, he determined on desertion. Accordingly, seizing the opportunity while the vessel was alongside the wharf in English Harbour, he with two or three others effected their escape. The only channel by which they could finally leave the island being by the merchant ships in the harbour of St. John's, distant about twelve miles, it was naturally conjectured that their flight lay in that direction, and with a view to intercept them I was sent round to that place. At the end of a week, spent in fruitless inquiries and vain attempts to trace them, I was on the eve of returning from my unsuccessful mission, when accident effected that which my endeavours had failed in. I had taken up my lodgings at a tavern in the town, kept by a French woman, among the numerous inmates of which, principally masters of ships, was a merchant, a resident of the place, with whom I had previously been acquainted. This man having occasion to visit a brig, of which he was the owner, and which was loading in the harbour, proposed to me to accompany him. It happened to be a boisterous day; but the wind being fair, and the vessel lying well up the harbour, a canoe manned by two negroes, which we hired, soon wafted us alongside. I had been but an instant on board when the principal object of my search, the fugitive Williams, little expecting such a visitor, unexpectedly popped his head up the fore-hatchway. The sudden appearance of some terrific spectre would not have caused a greater revulsion

* Continued from page 228.

of feeling and consequent expression of countenance, than that which the sight of so unwelcome a visitor produced at this moment. The poor fellow, pale, paralysed, and dumb from the surprise, for a few moments uttered not a word. But gradually recovering his self-possession, he seemed quietly to resign himself to his fate, and without offering the smallest resistance, walked aft to the quarter-deck as desired. Here taking up a large tin pot lying by the side of a cask of what appeared from the colour of its contents to be water, he drew off a considerable quantity which he drank off. This turned out to be white rum—the effects of such a stimulant may be readily imagined. They were neither slow in their development nor disproportioned to the potency of their influence. Such a dose as he had imbibed was more than sufficient to screw the moral energies, already in a state of strong excitation, to a higher pitch, than was necessary for a much greater enterprise than that which he suddenly conceived and as promptly executed. Having from his assumed quiet demeanour no suspicion of what he meditated, I had gone for a moment to the opposite side of the deck, and was looking in another direction, when turning round I found my prisoner had disappeared. Watching his opportunity, he had leaped into the canoe, clearing the gunwale at a bound. And when I looked over the side had already got her clear of the vessel. I now beheld him in the attitude of menacing the two boatmen, who after a slight and ineffectual resistance, were retreating to the bow of the boat. It was a scene for the pencil. In his red woollen shirt, without a hat, his dark shaggy hair closely matted over his bronzed forehead, with a beard unshaven, perhaps, from the moment of his quitting the E—; resolution, anxiety, hope, and fear, all blended in his agitated countenance,—there he stood, or rather stooped in the boat, a marine Goliath,—in one hand brandishing the formidable clasp knife usually suspended round the necks of seamen at the two sable boatmen, comparatively pigmies, and who had now fairly surrendered and were crouching with every sign of astonishment and pusillanimity in the bow of the canoe; while with the other he was endeavouring to retain the mast in its erect position, the sail having partly blown loose and luffed her broadside to. In this dilemma, no boat being alongside, I was for a moment at a loss what to do; however, having no time for deliberation, I sprang into a small punt lying under the counter, the only one belonging to the vessel, and followed by my friend the merchant, who, in defiance of the gale, readily undertook to render assistance, we shoved off from the vessel; and the canoe having been delayed by the causes already stated, we succeeded in getting up with her, just as Williams, having got her once more before the wind, was setting the sail, and she was acquiring rapid way. Unluckily, in my eagerness to board, I jumped into her stern; and my companion, whose motions were not sufficiently agile to follow or lay hold of the canoe, was left fairly in the lurch, and got adrift. Thus I remained solus to grapple with my formidable adversary, who now, wrought up to frenzy by the effects of the potation from the rum cask, and the probable frustration of his hopes, looked scarcely human. Having summoned him to submit, and pointed out to him the consequences of aggravating his crime by resistance, he once more drew forth his knife, and glaring wildly on me with eyes inflamed with liquor and excitement, he in a

broken and sepulchral tone, thus addressed me. "Mr. —, I am a native American born; I am determined to have my liberty, whatever may be the consequences, and by G—, you had better not attempt to prevent me." The only weapon I had about me was a small uniform dirk, four or five inches long, and made more for ornament than service. This I had drawn forth, and standing over him, was menacing him with it, when suddenly with one hand seizing my wrist, with the other he wrenched the weapon from me, and closing upon me got me down in the bottom of the boat. The brevity of this conflict, if any thing had before been wanting, effectually demonstrated the odds to which I was opposed. I was like an infant in his powerful grasp. In a moment I found myself transferred to the other element, with as much apparent ease as one might fling overboard a spaniel. Whatever might have been his motive, after a few seconds, during which I found myself retained under the sides of the boat, which by her heeling nearly level with the water I contrived to cling to, he suddenly relinquished his iron grasp, and I, like a drowned rat, crawled once more into the boat. For this, perhaps, I was indebted to the appearance of a large boat, manned with six or eight men, which, pulling up the harbour, and passing at the distance of half a cable length, was no sooner perceived by my adversary, than he jumped overboard and swam towards her; and I, without reflecting on the rashness of a further pursuit of such an adversary, threw myself after him, and with no small difficulty reached the pinnacle just after he had been taken on board. The crew naturally sympathising with him, evinced no great alacrity in picking me up, and but for a circumstance or two, I might have fared but badly: moreover, it was only by dint of the threat to make them responsible for the prisoner's evasion, that, after a considerable parley, they were prevailed on to put us on board the nearest merchant vessel. Here again I had to encounter the same difficulty. The master, under the plea of not being able to spare an only boat, absolutely refused to accede to my desire of being conveyed on board the Guachapin guardship, which was lying at some distance round a point in that part of the harbour called the Carcuage. In this dilemma, an occurrence suddenly gave a new turn to the affair, and decided the skipper to comply with my wishes: All at once the prisoner, making a last desperate effort, sprang over the gunwale, and threw himself at the risk of his neck into the boat, and endeavoured to cut her adrift. It was almost ludicrous to observe the change which this sudden proceeding wrought in the tone and bearing of the skipper. He now flew into a violent rage, and showed himself ready, by any means in his power, to rid himself of so troublesome a guest. He was my prisoner, was accordingly secured, and finally lodged in safe custody on board the guardvessel. In this almost mortal struggle, I found that I had received a wound in the hand, either by my own dirk or the knife of my adversary, which I had remained unconscious of until advertised by the blood which streamed from it.

This man, on his return to the ship, under circumstances that might have shaken the constancy of the firmest, displayed a fortitude and equanimity which astonished every one on board. This was more particularly shown on the following occasion. Being short of complement, the services of an able-bodied individual could not well be dispensed

with, particularly in action. On getting to sea, therefore, it was proposed to liberate him at the hour of mustering to quarters. This would probably have led to his further enlargement, and in the end might have averted the fate which in the opinion of all awaited him under the aggravated circumstances of his case, and in the absence of sufficient proof of his naturalization as an American. This, however, he refused to accede to. On the first occasion of his being brought on deck, he refused to take a share in any part of the duty; nor could the remonstrances of the officers, the heavy denunciation of vengeance, or the menaces of instant death from the captain, make him swerve from his resolution. The latter, wound up to the highest pitch of anger by such a pertinacious example of disobedience in the face of the whole ship's company, at length ordered his pistols to be brought, and threatened to blow his brains out for mutiny, if he continued any longer refractory: this, however, produced as little effect. While the captain was actually stamping with rage, and alternately threatening to hang or to shoot him, the prisoner with the most imperturbable coolness and self-possession addressed him thus: "Capt. —, I am an American citizen; you have no right to detain me. I am in your power it is true, and you may shoot or do what else you please with me; but I am determined never more to touch a rope or do a stroke of duty in your ship." I have never seen an instance of greater determination than this man exhibited. Though fully alive to his critical situation, he remained firm and unshaken as a rock, till at length he was once more ordered below. Here, before the gun-room bulk-head, immediately under the main-hatchway ladder, he remained for several months in double irons. Our distance from head-quarters, constantly cruising, prevented an opportunity for his trial. This delay proved fortunate for W—. Time at length brought a termination to his sufferings. The promotion and appointment of the captain some months after to a frigate, caused a relaxation in his rigorous treatment, and finally led to his release and discharge from the service.

On the 31st of May, off the eastern coast of Grande Terre, we fell in with his Majesty's sloop Forrester and the Attentive gun-brig. These having reconnoitred the position of an enemy's brig and schooner at anchor in the harbour of the Moule, a plan was projected for surprising them by the boats of the two larger vessels, covered by the gun-brig. This little harbour is formed by a bay of indentation in the land to the southward and westward, and to the seaward by a reef of rocks having only one narrow channel, barely wide enough to admit craft of moderate dimensions: this locality rendering any attempt to bring vessels out by night extremely difficult, it became necessary to make the attack by day. It was therefore decided on for the following morning. Accordingly at two A.M. the second lieutenant being absent on duty, I took charge of the force from our vessel, and having joined the boats of the other, with oars muffled and in profound silence we pulled in for the shore. We arrived off the harbour mouth about five A.M. without apparently awakening the enemy's attention, and, lying on our oars, we impatiently awaited the appearance of day, and that of our ally the gun-brig. Scarcely had the first grey streaks of dawn lighted up the east sufficiently to render the surrounding objects visible, when there came whizzing among us in quick succession, certain messengers

indicating that our neighbours were awake, and admonishing us to keep at a more respectful distance ; and as the issue of an attack without the co-operation of our cruiser (as yet in no quarter to be seen) was extremely equivocal, it was found expedient to take the hint. The moment was critical, and we began to consider the affair as up. But while pulling a little to the left out of the more direct range of the formidable battery, at a musket-shot distance, as we opened the southern share of the bay, our uncertainty ceased. • Two mast heads were seen peeping over the low projecting point, and in a few minutes the sea breeze having freshened, the brig came sweeping round before it in gallant style, steering directly in for the harbour's mouth, and opening her fire from her bow and other guns as they could be brought to bear, until she fairly ran aground broadside-to, within half musket-shot of the town. Meanwhile the boats, encouraged by such example, with one deafening hurra pulling in to the harbour, landed at the foot of the battery, and our brave tars entering by the embrasures, and driving all before them, were in an instant masters of it, the town, and the vessels. One of the latter we found to be a fine brig laden with colonial produce, sugar, coffee, &c. ; the other a privateer of fourteen guns. Their sails being unbent and ashore, we were at first somewhat at a loss to navigate them ; but seamen are fertile in expedients. A few old sails were ferreted out among the neighbouring store-houses, and these being bent, they were soon ready for sea ; and in a little more than an hour, our prizes were to be seen stemming the wave, in gallant style, outside the harbour, with the old Union proudly floating at their peak. Numerous tokens of the surprise and panic of the enemy, who had fled without measuring weapons, were presented in the interior of the battery. Arms, accoutrements, sponges, handspikes, were scattered about in promiscuous confusion ; even the drummer had disencumbered himself of his drum, which was now slung round the shoulders of one of our own men. On this occasion, we met with a singular instance of precocious treachery and cunning in a young negro, apparently not more than six or seven years of age. Shortly after the explosion of the magazine I had caused to be blown up, and which had shattered some of the neighbouring houses, this urchin, who had probably been watching our movements, issued from among the ruins, and without the slightest symptom of fear or misgiving, came forward and expressed a wish to be taken on board, offering to conduct us to some valuable concealed property belonging to his master—an offer which, it was whispered, certain individuals did not scruple to avail themselves of, by lining their pockets well with doubloons. This youngster was the only being that during a protracted stay of between two or three hours we met with ; none of the inhabitants deeming it prudent to show themselves.

I have before shown in what manner, in the fourth year of my probationary term as midshipman, I had been induced to step out of the direct road of professional advancement to accept an acting appointment as master. Having filled that station nearly two years, I had now completed the full term of six years required by the regulations to become eligible to a lieutenantcy, and not being desirous to forego an opportunity which occurred on our return to port, of regaining once more, through the kind offices and influence of an officer of rank, the

high road to advancement, I willingly sacrificed the temporary advantages of my situation, and being superseded and transferred on board the P——, seventy-four (Flag-Ship), resumed the weekly account in the cockpit.

I joined this ship on the 21st of July, on the eve of her departure from the Leeward Islands for Halifax, where it was intended to remain during the approaching hurricane season. Touching at Antigua, we took our final leave of these islands about the beginning of August. The voyage was delightful, being scarcely interrupted throughout by a single squall. Every evening the officers and midshipmen, (the latter mustering about fifty-five young fellows chiefly on promotion,) assembled on the quarter-deck, where, to the harmony of a very fine band stationed on the poop, they figured away in the country dance; and though the presence of that sex from whom this species of amusement derives its principal charm was wanting, still in these bull dances, as they were called, we found an infinite fund of diversion and a healthful exercise. To this was added dramatic representations, performed sometimes on the quarter-deck, at others under the half-deck. On these occasions the talent displayed by some, particularly the flag lieutenant, and one of the marine officers, might have shamed many a professed knight of the buskin. In this manner the time passed agreeably enough, and we almost regretted the termination of our voyage, when in little more than a fortnight we entered the superb harbour of Halifax.

The recurrence to this period awakens in me many pleasing recollections. What a contrast did our ship present to that of most other vessels it had been my lot to serve in! To some indeed, it was as elysium compared with purgatory. Here the promotion of the welfare, the comfort, and the convenience of all on board, as far as consistent with the claims of the service, formed a primary part of the system in practice. There, in many instances, these were not only neglected, but from mistaken notions of discipline, from the want of reflection and experience, and sometimes from caprice and ill-regulated disposition, it seemed the study to engender disgust and misery by a system of terror and persecution. The forbearance and consideration of the superiors naturally produced a corresponding confidence among the men; and although the latter generally mustered about seven hundred, the greatest order and harmony prevailed. Little coercion was necessary to urge them to their duty, and the cat was seldom in requisition. Here there was no starting up the rigging to reef or furl sails to the second; no bullying or ungentlemanly language; no polishing of shot to ornament the combings of the hatchways, half-decks, stanchions, belaying pins, or other iron work. Consequently, instead of the disinclination to the service, the concomitant of all this, which in more than one instance made it necessary to row guard round the ship, or send marines in the boat on duty to prevent desertion when in port, the men, feeling "they might go farther and fare worse," were contented with their lot, and instead of deserting it, would have felt it no slight punishment to be driven forth from the ship. All went on smoothly without any of the bustle and confusion incident to ill-blood and apprehension; for the energies become paralyzed when the mind is irritated or distracted by the passions of hatred and fear. Our ship,

though not remarkable for paint or polish, was a model of cleanliness, and good fighting order; and the hearty alacrity and obedience with which each fled at the commands of his superior, while it proved that duty was a pleasure rather than a task, gave an earnest of what might be expected from them in the hour of battle. Such was the feeling of esteem and respect with which each looked up to our excellent commander-in-chief, and his no less worthy second, the flag-captain, that I verily believe there were few on board who would not, in the execution of their duty, have sacrificed themselves at their bidding. This example of suavity and condescension on the part of the superior officers naturally produced a corresponding bearing among the juniors—among whom the greatest unanimity prevailed—the influence of which was felt by those under them.

On the 14th of September following, I underwent the usual examination to qualify me for promotion. This is an anxious and important moment in the officer's career; the ordeal involves no ordinary considerations; it is like a step in promotion, henceforth he is considered "a cut above the common" reefer; the succeeding day may see him exchange the weekly account for the epaulet, the cock-pit and all its privations for the gun or ward-room and its luxuries. This barrier once passed, the field is opened before him, and a new era commences. But should he fail! Ah—there's the rub! To say nothing of loss of time, and in the interim the loss of an opportunity of promotion, there is the appalling disgrace. A failure always more or less infers a stigma, and though this may not very frequently occur, the imagination is sure to be full of exaggerated instances of rigid scrutiny, and frequent rejection of the unfortunate novice. This I recollect was my case, for though in comparing my pretensions with some of my more assured messmates, with not a fourth of my professional experience, I had reason for encouragement, I was not without my misgivings, and seldom have I experienced more anxious moments than those preceding my probation. I was fully aware that diffidence and over anxiety may chain the tongue and paralyze the faculties—how many a clever fellow, face to face with his redoubted inquisitors, has cut but a sorry figure, while the modest assurance of some less sensitive block-head has carried him through with *éclat*. In short, nothing but experience can give an idea of the thousand anxious hopes and apprehensions which attend the young aspirant. How awful is the moment when the youngster is first ushered in before these "potent, grave," and oftentimes fierce-looking "signors," who, with aspects as chilling as the keen north-westerns which have hardened and furnished them with their cordage, forgetting the indulgence which they once stood in need of, bring with them from the quarter-deck all the hauteur and unapproachable harshness of the severe and uncompromising disciplinarian! I shall not readily forget the almost breathless trepidation which seized me when at length my name was called, and I was conducted into the presence and placed *vis-a-vis* to my redoubted examiners, five of the senior captains of the fleet. Standing before a table covered with green cloth, round which these officers were seated, I deposited a huge bundle of journals, kept up with great care and neatness for nearly nine years. The pause which the preparatory examination of these occasioned, permitted me time to collect myself, and

to reconnoitre my redoubted cross-questioners, and seek in their weather-beaten physiognomies for signs of the "day's disasters." That of the President, Sir Robert L——, a fine old officer, full of frankness and urbanity, raised the mercury of my frame at once from something very near freezing point to a comfortable temperature; and before I had time to study the character of the others, a few simple questions from the former, in a mild tone, and a handsome compliment on the peculiar correctness and style of my journals, at once brought me to summer heat, and "Richard was himself again." In short, they troubled me with very few questions. Instead of being overwhelmed by interrogatories touching my seamanship, or puzzled with the solution of any abstruse problems in the science of nautical astronomy, the queries were of a general and very simple nature; and I went off with flying colours. The facility which on this occasion we all more or less experienced, with the exception, I believe, of two miserales who were turned back, arose in some measure from the formidable string of us (fifteen or sixteen) to be overhauled, a circumstance always regarded as favourable.

On the 14th of September a court-martial assembled on board our ship for the trial of the crew of the Columbine sloop-of-war, just arrived, under a charge of mutiny and conspiracy to rise on the officers and seize the vessel. The investigation of this affair occupied the court fourteen days, and brought to light facts of so atrocious and sanguinary a character on the part of some of the mutineers, as to vie (had their intentions been carried into effect) with the most tragical cases of mutiny on record. But circumstances were also elicited furnishing another instance sadly illustrative of the fatal effects of undue harshness and severity. It was a striking peculiarity of this case, that the dissatisfaction was not on this occasion confined alone to the crew; the boatswain and carpenter also were implicated, and took an active part in it. These, and a great portion of the crew, were found guilty at the close of a protracted and patient examination, which was highly creditable to the members of the court, consisting of six or eight of the senior captains, with the Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Island station, Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander C——, President. Of these the boatswain and five of the ringleaders were sentenced to death; the carpenter and the remainder to mitigated punishments. The sentence on the former of these unfortunate men was carried into execution on board their own vessel a few days afterwards.

Few spectacles are more impressive than a naval execution. Early on the fatal morn the crews of the different ships in port are turned up and distributed in the rigging and along the gangways, while abreast the vessel in which the execution takes place, the boats of the fleet are manned, and with a party of marines in each, are drawn up to witness the solemn example. A little before eight o'clock on this melancholy occasion these unhappy men mounted the platform extending across the fore-castle, and the sentence of the court-martial, together with the article of war under which they were condemned, having been read, at eight the signal gun flashed and they were simultaneously run up to the fore-yard-arms.

(To be continued.)

THE SERVICES OF LORD DE SAUMAREZ.

LORD DE SAUMAREZ entered the naval service of this country in the year 1770, on board His Majesty's ship *Montreal*, proceeding to the Mediterranean, on which station he continued till 1775, when the contest with the American Colonies taking place, Mr. Saumarez sailed in the *Bristol*, 50, Commodore Sir Peter Parker, for that seat of war, and soon after served in the memorable attack on Sullivan's Island, where the *Bristol* suffered severely, having 111 killed and wounded, including her Captain amongst the former. Mr. S. had himself a narrow escape on that occasion: whilst pointing one of the lower-deck guns, a shot from the enemy entered the port at the moment, which killed and wounded seven men there stationed. Mr. S.'s conduct in this desperate affair procured him the approbation of the Commodore, accompanied with an order to act as Lieutenant of the *Bristol*, which appointment was confirmed by Lord Howe.

Lieut. Saumarez was subsequently successfully employed in command of an armed vessel (the *Spitfire*), against the enemy's privateers, and also on important services connected with the army till 1778, when he was compelled to set fire to his ship, which was destroyed, together with some other vessels in the *Seconnet* passage, in order to prevent their being captured by the French fleet, under Count D'Estaing. Lieut. Saumarez was then appointed to serve on shore during the siege of Rhode Island, when he commanded an advanced post, manned by seamen and marines. On the cessation of hostilities with America, Lieut. Saumarez returned to England, and was soon after appointed to the *Victory*, where he continued under several flag-officers till the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to the command of a squadron fitting out for the protection of the trade in the North Sea, when Lieut. Saumarez removed with the Rear-Admiral to the *Fortitude*, 74, in which ship he served in the action that followed off the Dogger Bank, and after the battle conducted one of our disabled ships, the *Preston*, whose Captain was wounded, into port. His late Majesty George the Third honouring the squadron with his presence on their arrival at the Nore, Lieut. Saumarez was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the command of the *Tisiphone* fire-ship, which vessel formed part of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt when that brave officer captured a number of French merchantmen in the face of a superior force, commanded by the Count de Guichen. This success was, in a great measure, owing to the zeal and activity of Capt. Saumarez, who first discovered the enemy, and immediately standing towards them, succeeded in taking several transports; one a ship of thirty guns, with 400 soldiers on board. Capt. Saumarez received the marked approbation of the Rear-Admiral on this occasion, and was detached to convey the intelligence to Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, whom Capt. Saumarez found off the Island of St. Christopher's, in sight of the French fleet under Count De Grasse; but he succeeded in joining and delivering his dispatches to the Vice-Admiral, in defiance of the utmost endeavours of the enemy to cut him off. Being soon after, though then under twenty-five years of age, promoted to the command of the *Russel*, 74, Capt. Saumarez took a distinguished share

in the glorious victory of the 12th of April, under Admiral Sir George Rodney, who particularly noticed the Russel during the heat of the engagement, separated from the body of the British fleet, and exposed to the close fire of many adversaries. The war soon after terminating, Capt. Saumarez was enabled to enjoy an interval of repose, devoted principally to the advantage of his native island,* and other laudable purposes—employments as honourable to his Lordship during peace, as his professional exploits in war.

In 1787, on the prospect of hostilities, Capt. Saumarez was appointed to the Ambuscade frigate, and in 1790 the Spanish armament again caused his being called upon to commission the Reasonable, 64; but the retention of these commands lasted no longer than the occasion that called them forth—the necessity of making a preparation for war. In 1793, on the commencement of that arduous contest the French revolutionary war, Capt. Saumarez was appointed to the command of the Crescent frigate, in which ship he captured, after an engagement of two hours and a half, the Réunion, a French frigate of superior force.† On the part of the enemy, the action was very severe and sanguinary, her loss in killed and wounded amounting to 120 men, whilst the Crescent had not a single man killed; an extraordinary circumstance, which may be ascribed to the superiority of her fire and tactics. This service procured Capt. Saumarez the honour of knighthood, and many gratifying marks of distinction from corporations, &c. In June 1794, Sir James Saumarez, in the Crescent, being on a cruise amongst the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, with the Druid and Eurydice in company, engaged and beat off a French squadron more than triple his force, thereby preventing the apparently inevitable capture of the Eurydice,—a brilliant and lasting example of what may be effected by a happy combination of courage, discipline, and seamanship. Being appointed to the command of the Orion, 74, Sir James served in the engagement of the 23rd June, under Lord Bridport, and was one of the first ships that brought the enemy to action: he also commanded the Orion in the victory of the 14th Feb. under the Earl of St. Vincent, whose testimony of Sir James's services on that and other occasions is equally strong and honourable. In 1798, Sir James accompanied the late Lord Nelson to the Mediterranean, and shared in the honours acquired off the mouth of the Nile, in which battle he was second in command. The Orion was the third ship that doubled the enemy's van, and sunk a French frigate (the *Sérieuse*) by a single broadside, in passing to take up her station. In this action Sir James was wounded, but remained on deck till all firing ceased. Sir James commanded the detachment that escorted the prizes to

* Lord de Saumarez was born in the island of Guernsey, the 11th March 1757; is the third son of the late Matthew Saumarez, Esq. and nephew of the late Captains Philip and Thomas Saumarez, who both sailed with Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage to the South Sea. The former Capt. Saumarez gloriously fell whilst commanding a line-of-battle ship in the engagement between Lord Hawke and the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, 14th of October 1747. The latter when commanding the *Antelope*, 50, captured the *Belliqueux*, French 64.

† Comparative force of the two frigates		Crescent.	Réunion.
Long guns	.	28	36
Carronades	.	8	4
Crew	.	257	320

Gibraltar, when the *Orion* being ordered home, she proceeded to Plymouth, where she was paid off early in 1799. In February of that year, Sir James had conferred on him one of the Colonelcies of Marines, and about the same time was appointed to the command of the *Cæsar*, 84, in which ship he joined the Channel fleet, and cruised off Brest during a long and tempestuous period.

In January 1801, Sir James became a Rear-Admiral, and commanded the in-shore squadron of the grand fleet,—a service of no ordinary character; and nothing can manifest the unwearied zeal with which he performed it, in defiance of dangers of every description, than by stating that not a single square-rigged vessel sailed from, or entered the port of Brest, during any part of the time he was so employed. The 14th June, the Rear-Admiral, now created a Baronet, sailed from Plymouth in command of a squadron, for the blockade of Cadiz, off which port, on the 5th July, at two P.M., he received intelligence that a French squadron had anchored near Algeziras. Sir James immediately bore up, and made sail towards the enemy, (leaving the *Superb*, 74, and *Thames* frigate to watch Cadiz,) and the next morning on opening Cabrita Point, discovered them warping under the protection of the Spanish batteries, which commanded a cross fire, and flanked the entrance into the harbour. The Venerable, Capt. Hood, led the van of the British squadron in the most gallant manner, but on approaching the enemy, the wind (so extremely baffling near Gibraltar) fell, and she broke round off, which obliged her to anchor. The *Pompée* brought up in her allotted station, and raked the French Admiral with great effect: she was soon supported by the *Cæsar* and *Audacious*, when the action became general. The *Spencer* and *Hannibal* being becalmed, anchored outside the ships engaged; but a breeze springing up, the *Hannibal* got under sail, when she took the ground in a bold attempt to lay the French Admiral on board. Shortly after, the *Pompée* broke her sheer by a flaw of wind, and lay exposed to a raking fire, so severe, that Capt. Sterling was obliged to order her cables to be cut, and she was towed off in a leaky state. Every effort was now made to destroy or capture the enemy's ships, which took every opportunity of warping closer to the batteries. At about half-past ten, the *Cæsar's* cable was cut, and she stood further in, followed by the *Audacious* and *Venerable*. The *Cæsar* brought her broadside to bear on the bow of the *Indomptable*, (French, 80,) at three cables' length distance; but the British ships were soon after becalmed, without being able to get a single gun to bear, and had the additional mortification to find that they were drifting towards the reef off the island battery. It now became evident that victory was fast eluding the utmost endeavours of the assailing squadron; the Admiral, however, determined to make every effort to overcome the perplexing obstacles occasioned by the unsteady and failing wind. He made the signal for the boats, for the purpose of storming the batteries on the island, but their disabled and sinking state rendered the attempt impracticable. Meanwhile the *Hannibal*, having continued the unequal contest to the last moment, was obliged to surrender, after a dreadful loss in killed and wounded. A breeze having sprung up, Sir James directed the *Cæsar* to be laid alongside the *Indomptable*, and the sails were trimmed for that purpose as well as the crippled

state of the masts and rigging would allow, but a calm again ensued, and rendered all his efforts unavailing. Under all these difficulties, and seeing the utter inutility of contesting further, Sir James discontinued the action, and anchored his shattered ships in Gibraltar Bay, leaving the Hannibal in the hands of the enemy. The ardour of the British squadron was, however, neither damped or deterred from renewed exertions : as no doubt existed that the enemy would put to sea the first opportunity, not a moment was lost in getting the ships in a state to intercept him. In the afternoon of the 9th, the Superb and Thames were chased into the bay by a Spanish squadron of five sail-of-the-line and three frigates, which hauled round Cabrita Point, and joined the French ships off Algeziras. The enemy's fleet was further augmented on the following day, by another ship-of-the-line, with a French Commodore's broad pendant, from Cadiz. The exertions of the British squadron in refitting were unparalleled. On the 12th, the enemy were observed to make a move, and at two p.m. were all under sail off Cabrita Point. The scene that followed is difficult to describe. Sir James, in the Cæsar, immediately hauled out of the mole, amidst the deafening cheers of the garrison and inhabitants of Gibraltar, assembled in crowds near the dockyard, and shouting their admiration and good wishes for the success of the gallant squadron. At three, the Admiral made the signal to weigh and prepare for battle. Thus, after one of the severest engagements ever known, these ships, (with the exception of the Pompée, which could not be got ready in time,) in the short space of five days, shifted masts, repaired extensive damages, and again sought the enemy, whose force had become tripled by the junction from Cadiz. At eight p.m. the enemy cleared Cabrita Point, followed by our squadron. From the superior sailing of the Superb, she was soon abreast of the Cæsar, when the Admiral directed Capt. Keats to bring the sternmost ship to action, which he performed with the utmost promptitude and spirit, and then keeping in shore, passed on to engage one a-head. On the coming up of the Cæsar alongside one of the Spanish three-deckers, the order to open the broadside was about to be given, when the enemy was perceived to have taken fire ; the flames flew with the greatest rapidity, and communicating to a ship to leeward, both (the Real Carlos and Hermenegildo, Spanish first-rates of 120 guns each), were soon enveloped in one general blaze, and afterwards blew up, when upwards of 2000 men perished. Seeing that their destruction was inevitable, and that under all circumstances there existed no possibility of affording assistance in so distressing a situation, Sir James pushed on to close with the ship engaged by the Superb, whose cool and determined fire soon compelled the enemy to haul down her colours. Sir James now bore up after the flying enemy, who were carrying a press of sail and standing out of the Straits. The wind blew a strong gale till daylight, when the only ships seen from the Cæsar, were the Venerable and Thames a-head, in chase of the Formidable, French, 80 ; and the Spencer coming up astern, every exertion was made to come up with the enemy's ship, but the wind dying away, the Venerable only was enabled to bring her to action, which Capt. Hood did with the greatest spirit, and had nearly silenced his opponent, when the Venerable's main-mast, previously wounded, was shot away, and the

enemy was enabled to get off without a possibility of being pursued. Such was the termination of this memorable and brilliant contest, fought so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals, but was hove off with the loss of her masts, and taken in tow by the Thames. The combined fleet had on board a large body of troops, and were to have proceeded against Lisbon, which place would probably have fallen into their hands, had they not been thus timely prevented from going thither. On the introduction of the subject in the House of Lords, Earl St. Vincent, then First Lord of the Admiralty, stated—

“This gallant achievement surpasses every thing I have met with in reading or in service, and when the news arrived, the whole Board at which I have the honour to preside, were struck with astonishment to find that Sir James Saumarez, in so short a space of time after the affair of Algeziras, had been able, with three ships only, and two of them disabled, especially his own, to come up with the enemy, and with unparalleled bravery to attack them, and obtain a victory highly honourable to himself, and essentially conducive to the national glory.”

His Lordship was seconded by Lord Nelson, who bore ample testimony to the exalted character of Sir James, and concluded in these words—

“A greater action was never fought than that of Sir James Saumarez. The gallant Admiral had, before that action, undertaken an enterprise, which none but the most intrepid officer and the bravest seaman would have attempted. He had failed through an accident—by the falling of the wind; for I venture to say, if that had not failed him, Sir James would have captured the French squadron. The promptitude with which he refitted, the spirit with which he attacked a vastly superior force after his recent disaster, I do not think was ever surpassed.”

His Majesty conferred on Sir James the Order of the Bath, with which he was invested with all ceremony at Gibraltar, by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the presence of the officers of the garrison.

The peace of Amiens restored Sir James once more to his family and home, when he resumed his philanthropic duties; nor did the war that speedily ensued deprive them long of his presence, for the proximity of Jersey and Guernsey to the French coast rendering those islands constantly liable to attack, he was, after commanding for a short period at the North, appointed to the command of a squadron on the Guernsey station, which he retained till December 1806, when he was selected to command the Channel Fleet, in the absence of Earl St. Vincent, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Sir James was employed watching the enemy's fleet in Brest till August following, when he resumed his former command at Guernsey.

In March 1808, Sir James was appointed to the command of a strong fleet in the Baltic, where, by his able arrangements, the extensive and highly important trade in that quarter was protected under extraordinary difficulties. His earnest but conciliating measures essentially contributed to maintain the peace with Sweden, and unite the northern powers in favour of the common cause, which terminated so advantageously for the welfare of Europe. During the summer of 1808, he released the Spanish army, under Gen. Romana from the control of the French, by transporting it from the Danish

dominions (where the policy of Napoleon had drawn it) to Spain, then commencing her patriotic efforts to repel her powerful and unjust invaders. Sir James being soon after informed that the Russian fleet had left Cronstadt, and were blockading the Swedish fleet in their own port, immediately proceeded up the Baltic, with his flag on board the *Victory*, when he received information that the Swedish fleet having been joined by the *Centaur* and *Implacable*, seventy-fours, had chased the Russians to Port Baltic, and that one of the Russian line-of-battle ships had been destroyed. He then joined Capts. Hood and Martin, and found there was no probability of again attacking the enemy with advantage. The difference of opinion and abrupt departure of Sir John Moore from His Swedish Majesty at Stockholm, greatly increased the responsibility of Sir James's situation; and to his superior skill and address it is owing, that Sweden was never virtually added to the then numerous list of the enemies of England. In 1812, when Russia again declared against France, and ranged herself amongst the allies of Britain, the interest which Sir James possessed in the councils of Sweden was successfully exerted, and through his zealous and ardent representations, that kingdom was induced to abandon the cause of France. Sir James continued to exercise all the precaution and wisdom which professional knowledge could dictate to aid the common cause, till October 1812, when he resigned the command, on which occasion he was gratified by the approbation of his own Government, as expressed in a letter dated Admiralty, 20th Nov. 1812, of which the following is an extract:—

“ My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to command me * to communicate to you, their marked approbation of the zeal and judgment and ability evinced by you during your late command in the Baltic. Your attention to the trade of His Majesty's subjects, and your conciliatory, yet firm conduct towards the Northern powers, have met the approbation of His Majesty's Government, and their Lordships are glad to have observed, that your services have been appreciated by the Courts of Sweden and Russia.”

A superb sword was presented to Sir James from the King of Sweden, and subsequently the personal thanks of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. On the 24th June 1813, His late Majesty George the Fourth, then Prince Regent, was pleased, in compliance with the request of the King of Sweden, to invest Sir James with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, conferred upon him by that Monarch as a distinguished testimony of his royal regard and esteem. June the 4th 1814, Sir James was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue. In the same year, the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred on him at Oxford. In 1819, he was appointed to the honourable situation of Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and subsequently to that of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. In 1824, Sir James was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, which he retained the usual term of three years; and in September 1831, the naval service was gratified by the elevation of this beloved and respected officer to the dignity of the Peerage, under the title of Baron De Saumarez.

* Mr. Barrow, the secretary.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SEA LIFE.*

BY A MIDSHIPMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

WE left H. M. S. A—— in rather an awkward situation, beating on the rocks, with the night coming on, and a rising gale from the southward.

Since writing the account of her progress, indited from memory, at the distance of thirty-five years, I have been favoured with some memoranda written at the time, which enable me to mention the following particulars; viz. soon after she struck, the tide was found to be ebbing, and it was not high water again till near eight o'clock in the evening. It was not until this time, that the efforts to heave her off were effectual; she was then hove off into five and a quarter fathoms, *not seven*. The swell which had by this time risen, together with the flat smoothness of the rocky bottom, precluded the possibility of warping the ship farther out by any small anchor, and the swell also prevented the possibility of the boats now carrying out a large one. It was under these circumstances that, *at half-past nine*, it was deemed proper to cut the cable, and trust to the sails for weathering the reef. I find also, that the stream-anchor had been broken in heaving upon it, and that the sheet-anchor was remaining on board when the ship went on shore the second time. I presume, therefore, that the reason for its not being let go was, that when the wind came a-head, so as to make it impossible to weather the reef, she was so near, that, under the circumstances, the anchor could not have kept her from falling on it. However, on it she went. The wind freshened. She now began to beat violently on the rocks, and, in the course of the night, became a complete wreck.

Soon after the ship had gone on the reef the second time, Lord —— was prevailed upon to leave her; and a boat was sent with him to join his family, who had been previously put into a small fishing schooner that happened to be near. On the next day the weather became fine, but the destruction of the ship was by this time complete; and the water ebbed and flowed in her with the tide. The first lieutenant remained on board with a part of the crew, to send on shore such stores as could be saved; and, in the first place, provisions, with spars and sails to make tents.

A tent was, as soon as possible, got up for Lord ——'s family, who were landed. The schooner was retained to be of what use she might. Tents were afterwards made for the men and officers. By working on board at low water, a sufficient quantity of provisions was got on shore to admit a full allowance of some articles, and half allowance of others,* being served to the crew. There were some little helps to our short allowance, that we could not have had on board. After the first few days, there was less work to be done, so that we found time to make rambling excursions in quest of wild birds or fish. In the midshipmen's mess, we somehow or other got hold of a seal. I think, notwithstanding our short allowance, the flesh of the seal, in general, was not extolled, but the liver, &c. were declared to be equal to lamb's fry.

One day, when I had recommended myself to the first lieutenant by being on the alert while the work was going on at low water, I obtained his permission to take a run in the evening: so I got a powder-horn at my side, a load of bullets, cut into slugs, in my pockets, a ship's musket over my shoulders, and set off upon a solitary ramble along the coast, fancying myself a very Robinson Crusoe. In this reverie I had wandered several miles along the shore, and, as the sun went down, I was seated on a rock looking at his broad red disk, as it immersed behind the sparkling surface of a calm sea. When he was gone, however, I began to make the best of my way back to the tents, but it soon became dark, and the rough inequalities of the beach made my progress rather slow, so that it was late before I reached them. When I came within a mile or so, I heard some voices, and presently recognised that of my brother, (the youngster whom I have mentioned as having been removed with me from former ships,) who was rather younger than myself. Our friend the Newhaven fisherman was with him. As I approached them, I heard my brother crying bitterly, and I now began to fancy that I was the object of their search. I was not long left in doubt upon this subject, for the moment my brother saw me, he ran towards me, and snatching up the broken bough of a tree, gave relief to his feelings by discharging two or three hearty blows upon me. This novel mode of expressing his joy and goodwill took me by surprise; but I was more disposed to laugh than to resent it, and we returned to the tents together. I found that his imagination had consigned me to the bears and wolves, the only inhabitants of the island.

After our immediate wants of tents and provisions had been supplied, the next consideration was, how to get from the island. We were about sixty miles from the nearest land of New Brunswick, and probably one hundred and fifty from any port where vessels were likely to be met with. I believe it was decided that our first lieutenant should go in the large cutter to search for some that would be able to take us off: our number was about 250. It was thought proper that the boat should be raised upon a streak before she was dispatched on this service. The carpenters were accordingly set to work upon her.

While these things were going on, a circumstance occurred which rendered it advisable to make some change in the arrangements. In the course of the proceedings above narrated, many of the men had shown a disposition to riot and mutiny. A marked instance of this occurred while the first lieutenant was engaged on board in endeavouring to save the stores and provisions. He was occupied in the lower parts of the ship, when information was brought to him that some of his men had broken open the lockers in the Captain's cabin, and were helping themselves to wine. He immediately jumped up among them, and his presence put some of them to flight; others were more restive, and stayed in defiance. One fellow, Patrick Roach, a great big Irishman, took up a cutlass, and put himself in an offensive posture. The first lieutenant promptly and gallantly seized another, and might easily have sent him down, although the Irishman was twice his bulk. The skill and activity of Lieut. B——, gave him a superiority, which he used with a forbearance and moderation but little merited by his adversary. Patrick Roach, made sensible of this superiority, laid

down his arms, and was handed out of the cabin with the rest; the lockers were forthwith secured. This fellow was probably emboldened to act as he had done, by the knowledge of a combination, the plans of which were put in operation a few nights afterwards, when forty-five of the men entered the provision tent, loaded themselves, and carried off what they could to a place in the wood, to which they had already conveyed secretly such arms and ammunition as they could possess themselves of by stealth.

In all cases of rebellion or mutiny, as well as in such cases of reform as are carried by the display of physical force, it is well to remember, that the friends of good order, those who wish only for the redress of some real grievance, or relief from some real evil—in calling up that display, make common cause with those who have no common feeling with them, except in relation to the ostensible ground of complaint; and who, when that is removed, will sweep them onward with a tyranny infinitely more ruthless than any from which they have escaped. A feeling of this kind induced one of the deserters to return, and to give information that this band had formed the diabolical plan of making a night incursion, the object of which was to carry off the females of Lord ——'s family. It became, therefore, proper that they should be immediately sent off the island without waiting for a better vessel than the little fishing schooner. They accordingly embarked on board of her. The first lieutenant was dispatched in this charge. Lieut. H—— was put under his orders in the large cutter, to accompany him to a little settlement in New Brunswick, called Percy, near to which is a safe land-locked anchorage called Gaspee Bay. Here, it was hoped, some vessels would be found which Lieut. H—— could bring back to our relief. Meantime, this bay was appointed as the place of general rendezvous.

In about ten days, Lieut. H—— returned, bringing with him three fishing-schooners, which were not adequate to carry off the crew and the stores that had been saved. A part was, however, embarked on board two of them. The captain remained on the island by the wreck, and there now remained with him but a small portion of the well-affected part of the crew. We sailed in the schooners with a fair wind, and lost sight of our low-wooded island; but the wind died away soon after, and we continued for several days, with light variable winds and calms, to make but little way. On the afternoon of the third or fourth day, we descried through the haze a large ship standing towards us; she was near to us before we saw her, so that we were not long in suspense. H. M. ship P—— came up with us, and our commanding lieutenant went on board to give an account of our circumstances. As soon as he returned, the P—— made all sail in the direction of Anticosta, instead of proceeding to Quebec, whither she had been bound. We got on towards Gaspee Bay as well as the calm weather would allow us. To those who are accustomed to the luxury of a feather-bed, this slow progress may appear irksome, crowded as we were in a small fishing-schooner, and compelled to sleep on her deck; to us youngsters it was a grand holiday to be relieved from the restraints under which our duties on board the frigate had kept us. We found fishing-lines and hooks on board, and never-failing amusement in the use of them, while it was perfectly calm; but,

to our great annoyance, we were obliged to lay them in when a light air of wind enabled our vessel to creep through the water, however slowly, in order that her progress might not be retarded by dragging them. We were not, even then, without objects of interest and amusement, in looking at the gambols of the multitude of whales which were here congregated in greater numbers than I have ever since seen; and they, also, seemed more frolicsome and playful. I could here add my testimony, if it had been requisite, to the fact of those immense animals jumping entirely out of the water; although, more generally, their unwieldy weight allowed little more than half their length to rise above the surface, on which they fell upon their broadside with a noise like thunder. The best miniature simile I could give of the sea around us at this time, would be a pool full of trout in a fine evening, when the mayfly is on the water.

I was instructed by some of the seamen who had been whalers, that the most numerous groups were the finners, or fin-backed whales, which, being less productive and more vicious, are not sought after; but there were, also, many of the kind which are sought for their oil. I believe the demon of mischief put it into our heads to fire one or two musket-balls into some of them; but these, probably, did not trouble them much, and we had no means of attacking them in any other way. The smallness of the vessel we were in might have justified a fear for her safety, if we had then known the wonderful story of the American South-sea whaler being sunk by the repeated attacks of a whale. These gambols were performed so near us, and the whales so frequently passed close to us, that the chance of our being hit was at least three to one, if they had not instinctively avoided us, which I have no doubt they did.

We now fell in with two British brigs, transports, which having landed the troops or stores they had carried out, were returning light. Our commanding officer took possession of them; we removed into them, and the schooners were sent back to the island, where their light draught of water would make them useful. Soon afterwards we arrived at Gaspee Bay, where the holiday amusements of us youngsters were changed from fishing for cod to rambling about in a wilderness of wood, with a musket over our shoulders, (for I cannot say that we found much game,) and returning on board in time for our dinner of pork and molasses. I never had an opportunity of seeing this dish at the table of an American, but the fashion of using such combination has been attributed to them; and the captain of our transport thought proper to give it to us, I suppose, upon the principle of conformity; although we were not in the United States, but in British America, where the custom does not prevail. I do not know how I might relish this mess now, but I am quite sure I found no objection to it then. Leaving the transport anchored in this nicely-sheltered bay, we may return to H. M. ship P—— which had arrived at Anticosta.

The site of the mutinous deserters' haunt was supposed to be about four miles from the tents. Off this spot H. M. ship P—— anchored, and sent an armed party, including the whole of her marines, to search for, and if possible, to take some of them dead or alive. The mutineers came down to the beach, also armed, with the show of an intention to repel this party; but after firing off their muskets at the boats,

when they were yet far from the shore, they ran into the wood without waiting for any closer encounter, and thus only gave a more direct indication of the place of their retreat. The party from the P—— pushed into the wood; but they soon discovered that looking for their opponents in a tangled thicket of indefinite extent, would be only a waste of time. By a diligent search, however, they discovered the place in which they had deposited their stores and provisions, and also their arms; of which last they appeared to have disencumbered themselves, to make their retreat more freely. This den was, of course, cleared out, and every article taken from it on board. The P—— next embarked the captain of His Majesty's late ship and the remainder of her crew, with such stores as could be got on board without loss of time; and, calling for us at Gaspee Bay, proceeded to Halifax; where the crew of the lost ship were distributed among the ships of the squadron. The captain and officers remained on board the P—— for a passage to England. Before returning thither, however, it was necessary that she should fulfil the object of her voyage, by going to Quebec for a convoy; so that we found ourselves there again sooner than we expected.

The mutineers who were left to their fate upon the Island of Anticosta, probably found no difficulty in getting off in some of the many small vessels which would, after the departure of His Majesty's ship P——, come to get what they could from the wreck. The number of these deserters would give them the power, which they would no doubt use, of asserting a right of property in the wreck, and making their terms with such vessels for a passage to the United States, where they probably became afterwards available subjects to add to the Englishmen with which the American frigates were manned.

From the account given me by many seamen, whom I have interrogated upon that subject since the conclusion of the war, I am induced to believe that the crews of American ships are in a great part made up of British men-of-war's men, and almost all their petty officers were such. The system of discipline in the American ships was quite as rigid as it was in ours, or even more so; but *they had no compulsory service, and their term of enlistment was limited.* Our seamen were invited also to desert from their unlimited and compulsory service, by the popular motto of "Free Trade and Seamen's Rights;" the pay in the American service was greater, and the limited nature of their engagement admitted of their having free liberty to roam on shore and spend their money without danger of the ships being unmanned by desertion.

These circumstances, together with the embargo on the marine commerce of America, which brought forward a thousand competitors from whom to select every hundred that was wanted for their ships, gave the Americans immense advantages; but, notwithstanding all these, notwithstanding that they did not man their ships with Luddites and convicts, notwithstanding that they did not impress able seamen from their industrious though daring occupations to serve upon an equal footing with these convicts, still, the great advantage was in the overwhelming difference of force in vessels of the same nominal class. A book written by Mr. James on this subject, very properly assigns a due consideration to weight of metal as an element in estimating the force of ships. It is one which is not in general sufficiently considered.

Thus, in looking at the classing of our own ships, we speak of a thirty-two and a thirty-six gun frigate, and the difference does not seem great, but when we know that the thirty-two carried only 12-pounders, and the thirty-six carried 18-pounders, a new element enters into the proportion, and the comparison will then be between thirty-two multiplied by twelve, and thirty-six multiplied by eighteen, or about thirty-two to fifty-four. But this is not all. The more massive scantling (size of the frame-work) of the larger ship is to receive the smaller shot, to bury itself in the wood with little damage; while the larger shot, coming against the smaller frame-work, or the smaller masts, smashes every thing before it.

The detail of one of the actions during our short war with America, in which the smaller vessel was sunk by the larger, has lately been related to me by a seaman, one of the few survivors of the English brig *Reindeer* when she was sunk by the American ship *Wasp*. Accounts of the action, of course, appeared at the time; but it would not be easy to convey, in any official account, the interest which this man's narrative carries with it. I shall, therefore, give it in his own words:—

“We was cruising off Falmouth, looking for these Mericans, because we had heard that some of them were off there. Our Captain comes upon deck at break of day, and he was looking all round outside of us to seaward, because we were not far from the land, and he did not expect any thing in-shore of us; when our first lieutenant calls out to him—‘Here’s a sail under the land, Sir.’ So with that we puts about and stands towards her, and, presently, she seed us and stood out towards us. When we had got pretty close to her, as she was not disposed to run away, we laid our head off the land and shortened sail to let her come up with us. The first broadside we gave her choaked her rudder, so we were able to take what position we liked, and for a while we had the best on it; but our Captain thought to carry her by boarding: so we tried to board her forward by her bowsprit—but they were ready for us and skivered us like as many mice. When our Captain seed that, with fourteen wounds in himself, he ordered us to retreat, and the next broadside she gave us after that fairly ploughed up our decks, and killed our Captain with his fifteenth wound. It was the death-warrant to the brig too—she filled so fast that there was only time to get the wounded as was likely to live out of her. Them as was mortally wounded went down in her. When the Mericans boarded us there was no officer left to give any orders but the captain’s clerk, and only twenty-five men out of one hundred and twenty. The first man as comes up to me was one of my own townsmen from Kirkcaldy; with a cutlass over my head, says he,—‘You —, what’s the bearing and distance from the old wharf to Aunty Nell’s?’ * Down with your arms.’ With that I out with my knife and cut the belt that was round my waist with a pistol and cutlass to it. At the same time he makes a dig at one of the marines, but his lieutenant stopped him; says the lieutenant—‘Would you kill a man in cold blood when he’s surrendered?’ I knowed the lieutenant too—he had been a lieutenant in our service, and was broke for a drop of grog when

* Aunty Nell, the hostess of a public house at Kirkcaldy.

he was second-lieutenant of the *Seagull*—his name was O'Reilly. So we laid our Captain and officers as was killed all together on the quarter deck ; and before we would go into the boats with the Mericans, while they were getting the wounded into the boat, we nailed a white ensign over them. Soon after we shoved off from the brig she gave a sally to starboard, and went down head foremost. The *Wasp's* crew was 350 men, ours was only 120. She had 36-pounders, ours was only 24-pounders."

Our mutinous deserters have led me into rather a long digression. I shall leave the subject for the present ; but as the manner of manning our navy during the last war, has occupied my mind much, I may resume it at a future time.

While *H. M. S. P*— lay at Quebec, waiting for the ships she was to convoy to England, a fire broke out in the Upper Town that threatened destruction to the whole. A Lieutenant from the *P*— was dispatched with a party to assist in putting it out. I was attached to this party, and had thus an opportunity of marking the progress of its destructive ravages. Its progress was not only by means of contact, in the way that would happen in a town where the roofs were of tiles or slates, but the houses here being roofed with *shingle*,* they caught fire by the sparks falling on them. A strong breeze of wind was blowing at this time, so that the fire burst forth from place to place at considerable distances from those where it already raged. The number of houses consumed must have been great. A broad belt of the town, extending from the spot where the fire had commenced to the outskirts, in the direction of the wind, was destroyed.

One church, at a good distance from the fires already burning, was seen to smoke at its roof: a rush was made to save it. It was too late. The flames burst out and soon enveloped the whole: they were communicated to a nunnery. The broad gate which enclosed the premises was locked: the key could not be found. A moment of intense anxiety prevailed. A simultaneous rush was made by the assembled crowd; the gate gave way, and the captives were released. And now more anxious to escape from the turmoil which surrounded them, than they had ever been to explore the regions of liberty beyond their convent walls, they were led to some other retreat.

Luckily, the wind did not blow in the direction of the Lower Town, where the streets were narrow and the houses crowded together. As the evening closed in, the wind died away to a calm, and the fire, having burned to the end of the town, exhausted itself and went out. Having collected our seamen, we got on board about eleven o'clock at night.

The vessels which were to accompany us being now ready, we sailed for England, with ten sail under our convoy, about the beginning of September. We made our way down the river without any event, and in the gulf, again met with foggy weather, in which, however, we managed to keep clear of our friend *Anticosta*. It was about this time that I first witnessed that scene of overpowering anxiety—a man falling overboard, with the ship under way. We were going with all

* Slabs of thin wood put on in the manner of slates.

sail set in a light breeze nearly before the wind, about three knots, when the man fell out of the mizen rigging. The helm was instantly put down, and the stern-boat cleared away, while the ship rounded to. A fog was coming on. When she shoved off, the man could still be seen. The fog closed in, and we lost sight of the man and the boat. We continued to strike upon the bell until she reappeared. The man was in her—but he was a corpse! It was singular that he had not gone down; the boat found him floating, with his shoulders out of the water and his face in it. He was taken on board, laid before the galley fire, and the usual means for restoring suspended animation were resorted to, but without effect. On the next day he was returned to the watery grave from which he had been rescued in vain; but with this gratification to the survivors, that the respect of the usual solemnities attended “the committal of his body to the deep.”

I have termed the case of a man's falling overboard, one of *overpowering anxiety*. The sudden alarm while the crew are dispersed at their ordinary occupations, or perhaps amusements—the simultaneous rush—and the feeling of inability to render any direct personal assistance, tend as much as almost any case I am aware of, to produce that hurry, and those misdirected efforts, which arise from that state of things emphatically called a panic. In the instance I have narrated above, every thing was done with a proper presence of mind, even to putting a compass into the boat; but I have referred to this matter more particularly, because I have often since seen the hurry and misdirected efforts I speak of, in similar cases, and where the experience of the officer in charge should have been a security against his being taken by surprise.

The first impulse in all such cases is, naturally, a desire to stop the ship at the instant, and on the spot. I think this impulse too often gives rise to the practice of letting go the lee-braces and squaring the yards when the helm is put down. When the ship is going before the wind, as in the above case, there is nothing for it but to put the helm down, and let her round to as quickly as possible. But in all cases of a ship going with the wind anywhere upon her side, before or abaft the beam, and under circumstances in which the ship will come round, I would submit to my brother officers, that the sails ought not to be backed until they back themselves. The hands, or in a well-managed ship, the watch, should instantly be called, “About ship,” and the helm at the same time be put down, sail shortened in stays, and the main-yard left square on the other tack. But there should be no letting go of the braces or bowlines, until the proper order is given for changing the arrangement of the sails. If a ship be under easy sail, or in a situation where her coming round is doubtful, there will be nothing lost by making the trial, provided she be in circumstances in which she will answer her helm readily when it is put down. If the yards be squared when she shows that she will not come round, she will not be further from the man after falling off, than she would have been if the yards had been squared without trying her.

There is no pretension to any discovery in proposing the above method in the case supposed, but I am quite sure, that those of my brother officers who join me in approving of it, will admit that they have seen instances in which it might have been practised with advantage,

and was not practised, from the *hurry* to throw the sails aback. The hint may, therefore, be useful to some young officer, or to an amateur in yacht sailing.

It is, perhaps, needless to add, that, in all cases, the quick dispatch of the boat is a point of the greatest importance. I may remark, that what has been said about putting about on the other tack, in the supposed case, is more particularly applicable to fore and aft rigged vessels, from the greater facility with which it can be done.

After these observations, it can do no harm to repeat a maxim which has been suggested elsewhere, viz.* that an officer should frequently, in his watch, or any other charge, exercise his mind by suggesting to himself the occurrence of the possible accidents in which he may be called upon to act promptly, and in considering what steps should be taken in them, that he may not be unprepared, but ready to suppress the alarm of those around him, and give confidence by his coolness.

REPLY TO COLONEL MACERONE'S OBSERVATIONS ON RIFLE SHELLS.

IN the Number of the United Service Journal for August I observe a Treatise by Colonel Macerone, an officer formerly A.D.C. to the celebrated and chivalrous Murat when King of Naples. •

In many of this gentleman's observations, which are penned on the whole with considerable ability, I certainly concur; but in many others of the most material importance I must beg to differ from him, as being decidedly complicated and Utopian. There is no doubt but that the rapid rotation on the axis of its flight gives the rifle bullet more precision than one discharged from the plain cylinder of a common musket, provided it is kept clean and unfurred, otherwise the aberration will be greater than that of a plain barrel, as any gunmaker will demonstrate. As that most destructive of all fire-arms discharged from the shoulder, I mean the rifle, is now so generally adopted by all *tirailleurs*, *yägers*, or sharpshooters, belonging to modern armies, probably you will allow me to discuss the period when it appears to have been first used with any great effect by modern belligerents.

It is perhaps not generally known, that about sixty years ago rifle barrelled cannon were cast in Russia; but it does not appear that any great use was made of them, and they seem to have shared the fate of the French triple-barrelled six-pounders, used at the battle of Ramillies,* that is, of being consigned to oblivion. It was not till the year 1775, so momentous as the grand epoch of the unnatural contest which severed Great Britain from her American colonies, that we hear of the rifle being adopted in actual warfare to any great extent; the first experiments seem to have been tried at the sanguinary business at Bunker's Hill, when the skill and precision of the American marksmen enabled them at first to pick off a great proportion of our officers, distinguished as they were by their glaring clothing* and gaudy equipments from the privates, but not however to prevent their entrenchments from being ultimately stormed, and carried by the grenadiers with their bayonets fixed.

It is nevertheless a fact, that in September 1759, at the first battle of Quebec, the French had several *tirailleurs* in their army provided with rifles,

* One of them is now to be seen in the Tower of London with its three barrels perfect.

and it was commonly reported that the heroic Wolfe received his death wound from one of these marksmen, who it appears was recognized to be a deserter, in a French coat, from one of our regiments, and who was a serjeant who had been severely reprimanded by Wolfe on the parade for striking a private, a thing strictly forbidden by that officer, who threatened to reduce him to the ranks for his indiscretion. This irritated the man, and was the cause of his ultimately deserting. He was hanged for his crime. Be that as it may, there were two French rifles with square barrels preserved in the arsenal at Quebec, till it was burnt in 1815.

In the affair of Saratoga, October 1777, Gen. Burgoyne's army, notwithstanding their valour, suffered most materially from the enemy's riflemen, and previously to this, in the action at Freeman's farm near Stillwater, great numbers of them took post on his flanks, many on high trees in the rear of the whole line, and there was seldom a minute's interval of smoke without officers being taken off by single shot. At Baltimore in 1814, many of the American marksmen who had ascended trees for the same purpose, were shot on their perches in the woods. But more of this anon.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1776, we find the following notice of moment, relating to the gallant and lamented Major Ferguson of rifle celebrity, who afterwards fell in the action at King's Mountain (7th October 1780) in Carolina, while in command of a small party of loyalists and partisans, who were attacked by 1600 mounted backwoodsmen and overpowered after forty-seven minutes' contest, and treated with great barbarity.*

"Saturday June 1. This morning some curious experiments were tried at Woolwich before the principal officers of Ordnance with a rifle gun, the invention of Capt. Ferguson of the 70th regiment, when that gentleman fired in four minutes sixteen shot at a target two hundred yards' distance. In one minute he fired six shot. He fired *four shot* a minute advancing at the rate of four miles an hour. And lastly, he poured a bottle of water into the pan and barrel of his piece, when loaded, so as to wet every grain of the powder, and in less than half a minute, without extracting the ball, fired again as readily as before. He hit the bull's eye in the target, lying on his back at one hundred yards distance, and only missed the target three times in all his experiments, though it rained and the wind and weather was very much against him."

From the circumstance of the water poured into the pan and barrel, it would appear that the rifle here used was one made to unscrew and load at the breech, which was also a favourite plan with the American riflemen at the time, who are said to have carried among other implements a *gimlet*, to rest their pieces on in the woods, while in want of rest, the gimlet being bored into the side of a tree. In December following, we find, a patent passed the seal to Capt. Ferguson, for an invention in fire-arms, whereby they are rendered more sure in execution and more quickly charged than those in common use—most probably made to unscrew at the breech.

The American rifleman knows better how to tuck himself and fire with precision from behind his tree than any other marksman, and he is only equalled in bush-fighting by the native Indians, who are unrivalled in turning an ambuscade to advantage, and giving the foeman his death wound from the tangled covert; witness the exploit of *Tecumseh* near Brownstown in July 1812, when with seventy Indians he lay in wait for 200 Americans, and directed his fire on them with such success as to kill twenty of them, including four captains, and wounded nine, driving the rest seven miles off: also the defeat of Colonel Dudley's detachment of 400 men in the *sortie* on Gen. Proctor's batteries from Fort Meigs on the 5th May 1813. It was on its march to attack the British camp, but was drawn into an ambush, and the

* *Vide* Col. Tarleton's Campaigns, p. 164. Also Stedman's Hist. Am. Rev. War in loco.

Colonel fell, as well as the greater part of his men, by the hand of *Tecumseh* and his devoted warriors.

Colonel Macerone is perfectly right in what he states concerning the bore of the American rifles being too small, carrying balls of thirty-two to the pound; while those of the Canadian huntsmen, it is known, are more efficacious, and that the elk and other wild animals do not so easily get away when struck by their larger balls. In the travels of Major Z. M. Pike (by order of the United States Government) in the western part of North America and Louisiana, 1811, numberless instances occur of the animals shot at "getting away from the circumstance of his rifle being too small in the bore." * Not less than nine shots were fired at elks in one day, and all the animals escaped although wounded. The same evil attended the pursuit of deer, one of which, although struck in the head, was able to rise and bound off when the hunters came up to him, and, in fact, Pike and his companions were without food for two days, till at last they succeeded in killing a single deer, which ran some way after being wounded. Colonel Macerone seems to be as bigoted to the percussion system as most of the dandy sportsmen of the present day—but his plan will never do for the army. He says that it is as superior to the flint as the latter is to the old *pyrites wheel lock* of former centuries. Now, it is well known, that the old *caliver*, or Spanish musket, as well as the lighter *harquebuse*, was fired by a match, fixed by a kind of *tongs* in the serpentine or cock, which by pulling the trigger was brought down with great quickness upon the priming in the pan, over which was a sliding cover, drawn back by hand at the time of firing; that it required great care and nicety to fit the match properly and blow the ashes from the coal, and a great deal of time was lost in taking it out of the cock and returning it between the fingers of the left hand at every firing, besides the inconvenience of wet weather, which often rendered the match useless. He certainly does not mean to convince us that the difference he speaks of is *tantamount* to this, or to the wheel-lock used for pistols and carbines, invented in Germany about 1586. Let us see what this wheel-lock was. It was composed of a solid steel wheel with an axis, to which was fastened a chain, which being wound round it drew up a very strong spring; on pulling the trigger, the spring acting whirled the wheel about with great velocity, and the friction of its edge, which was a little notched, produced the fire against a hard pebble-stone, the wheel being partly in the pan and touching the priming.—(vide Luigi Collado's Treatise of Artillery, Venice 1586.) Now, I will ask any infantry officer who has been on a common parade, at drill, or at a review, whether the comparison is fair; when the great rapidity of firing, either by subdivisions, companies, or battalions, is considered, and the immense disparity that must strike him between the present mode of loading and firing and that of those ancient days, when locks were inconvenient and took time to wind up.

There is little doubt but that in certain cases percussion rifles might answer, but I will ask, how are the caps to be transported with the ammunition of an army? how are they to be guarded against that friction which must needlessly blow them up, and if they become wetted, or intercepted by the enemy, how are you to obviate the danger of your ammunition becoming perfectly useless for want of percussion caps? Your rifle brigade is then *hors-de-combat*, and forced to surrender at discretion. Flints are always to be procured, but you cannot always command an apothecary's shop in the vicinity of your army, to make the Rev. Mr. Joyce's caps for you at a moment's warning—Tallow and rosin round the bottom of the caps!! Oh, ye shades of Dundas and Torrens! are we come to this? Formerly the soldier's head was well saturated with tallow and flour; but now their *fingers*

* Afterwards Gen. Pike, blown up along with 260 of his men, at the taking of York, Upper Canada, by the explosion of a powder magazine, 27th of April 1813. —Vide James' Hist. Mil. Occ.

and pouches are to be properly daubed with grease and rosin—leave the first to the Russian boors, the latter to *Paganini* for his fiddle. Would not a little tar round the base of the nipple (as dandy men-killers they are to be, and no man is to be shot out of the fashion) do as well and not require so much preparation? Supposing the nipples to fill up, as I have often seen them do, or to break off, what becomes of your nitrate of mercury or your super-oxygenated muriate of potash?—Bah! The French, whose troops are noted for keeping up a fire with prodigious celerity and vivacity, were not to be duped on a late occasion when the Londoners wanted to put them off with detonators, instead of giving them good flint guns which would go off when wanted. The broad and convex screw, of the gallant Colonel's opening passage into the chambers would, most probably, blow out in time, and if applied to infantry in line, be very apt to give the right hand man a *quietus*, at least for a season in its convex parabola, tending to the concave! After all, give me the common plug in the musket breeching; it is the cheapest and best calculated for rough usage, dirt and neglect, it fires as well as any, and can never be stopped up. The best flint, I repeat, will not miss fire once at least out of nine shots—if there is any miss-fire, it is the fault of the hammers being too soft. It is well known, that at drills and ordinary parades our men always use *snappers*, which are small square bits of bone substituted for the unnecessary tear and wear of the flints. In the course of time the hammers become, if I may use the expression, so softened and leadened that the flint will not produce any fire at all on their surface. It is then the business of an armourer serjeant to fresh harden these hammers, or they will prove nearly useless. He should also take more pains with the mechanism of the locks when they get out of order, and greatly strengthen the mainsprings; but the truth is, that so lucrative is the repairing of locks in the items that come round to captains of companies for keeping the locks of their men in order, that the armourers, if not well looked after, are very apt not to do all they are bound to do in keeping those locks in proper order; this I know from actual experience. But the greatest objection to the use of detonators in the army would be the following, viz. that detonating powder is very liable to miss fire after being long in contact with any salt or damp; such as a strong pressure on the elastic fluid of gunpowder; being all night in boats or exposed to the spray of the sea when sailing. Colonel Hawker expressly says in his book—"In a word, although detonating powder may be put in water and then fired off, yet it frequently misses fire after being long in the damp, and particularly when shooting on salt water. Take a piece of biscuit, or crisp gingerbread, dip it in water for a short time, and it will nevertheless remain hard enough to crack before it will bend; but if, on the other hand, you lay it in a damp cellar all night, it will not be found crisp in the morning. So it is with detonating powder and with the substance in the caps, by long continued damp it loses its crispness and will no longer crack or fire by percussion." How would your armies have managed, encamped in the swamps of Walcheren, bivouacked in muddy ploughed fields in the Peninsula, amid incessant rain, with this trumpery invention? Or look to the late contest in America, when Gen. Drummond's army was for a long time encamped in a muddy rice swamp while laying siege to Fort Erie, and the rain poured in torrents. How would they have used their muskets in repelling the sortie that was made from the fort by 3000 Yankees, on the 17th of September 1814, who had got temporary possession of their batteries, and must have occasioned them, unprovided with flints, a heavier loss, till they could have felt the bayonets of the Royal Scots, of the 89th on the right, or of the 6th and 82nd, which ultimately drove them across the glacis of Fort Erie into their own works? Or at the unpropitious business of New Orleans, when the troops were wet all day and froze all night, and when, it is well known, that they were for

several days rowing in open boats from their ships to the shore by reason of the shallow draught of water after they left that marshy spot, Ile aux Poix, what state would the dandy detonators have been in?

The doctrine alluded to about arming the infantry with pikes, was a favourite reverie of old Saxe's, and long exploded. Simplicity should be the ground-work of the education of a soldier. Vide Puysegur, Folard, &c.

The heavy musket *and rest*, used so late as the beginning of the civil wars, (vide Colonel Bariffe's Young Artillery-man, 1643,) would be just as portable to the modern soldier; and we would advise Colonel Macerone to revive Lord Viscount Wimbledon's plan of 1637, to recommend the practising of a new exercise of the musket and half-pike together, and call up the spon-toon from the days of Culloden and Dettingen, in lieu of the sword exercise now taught to infantry officers. I am pleased to see the heavy and cumbrous halbert, alike useless and graceless, exploded from the infantry, and re-placed by the more useful and portable fuzee. The Colonel's plan of ma-gazine locks to mounted officers or dragoons, on Forsythe's plan, is worse, too complicated, and therefore useless; for to any one who has really been on service, it will appear that pistols are but of very secondary use in ac-tion; that the execution done by a rapid charge of cavalry is by the weight of their horses and the cutting of their sabres; that a common flint horse-pistol is quite good enough to break a Frenchman's head with; and that the small carbine carried by our light cavalry is a sort of *popgun*, that may do very well for your *videttes* to give an alarm with, but is of little use in ac-tually reaching an enemy's body till you really see, (as in gull-shooting,) the white of his eye. It is almost impossible to load at a moment's notice on horseback, like the Persians or Arabs at full speed; our dragoons are not trained to such speedy manœuvres. My idea of the magazine moveable lock, (such a one as I saw affixed to a wild-fowl gun in Grierson's shop,) was that of a heavy engine travelling on a rail-road, or a large saw for cut-ting timber, which it greatly resembles. As we are now to kill our foes *secundum artem*, as fashionable sportsmen do partridges and snipes, why not exclude the pouch altogether under the percussion system, and carry a cer-tain number of steel chargers to the field in something like the old-fashioned *bandelier*, containing the copper caps loose in little cases, and the balls separate in a havresack? Let the *Campi Doctores* be instructed to teach the *tiros* a new exercise, the old manual and platoon to be utterly exploded by this terrific march of *copper* (not bear-skin) caps: for I will then defy any private soldier to perform the present exercise, with any degree of pre-cision, or without the danger of losing his caps from the nipples of his firelock.

Glorious times! There will be no more "turning the body a quarter-face to the right on both heels, with the side brass touching the hip, elbow close pressed in front of the hip." No more necessity for "opening the pan by closing the elbow." No, only "handle cartridge; 'bout!" The adjutants and serjeant-majors will have quite a sinecure. What would the great Colonel Boone, "back woodsman of Kentucky," have said, if you had sent him copper caps into the forests, to shoot the deer at his *deerlick*, out of those rifles, which though very true "were not made for trifles?" The Kentucky sharp-shooters are such excellent shots, that they will hit a *crown-piece* with single ball, at the distance of one hundred yards with ease.* And there is a story of an American who, for a wager, shot at a stool between his friend's legs at a long distance off, and lodged the ball in its centre. Would not such shots laugh at the paltry drug-merchant's oxymuriates and gum Arabic? In his note at the end of the essay, Colonel Macerone allows, that it is un-availing for the percussion powder in the cap to be water-proof, as the water,

* The American rifles are generally loaded in action with a couple of *buck-shot* besides the ball, and the musket cartridges contain nine buck-shot besides the ball on top of the cartridge.

by reason of the attraction of surfaces, ascends between the cap and nipple, and wets the powder in it; so that the clumsy alternative of the *tallow* and *rosin* must be resorted to. I advise him to let well enough alone, and not say anything more of one of the most eccentric and pernicious theories, which ever could tend to invalidate the efficiency of a modern army, or depreciate the means it possesses to so full an extent of annoying and crippling an enemy. His *Reverence* with his percussion powder also, (like Schwartz the monk, who invented the original composition,) will at last perceive, that Providence made men upright, but they have sought out many inventions. If we could catch a *mastodon* or *megatherium* on the banks of the *Wabash*, it is probable a better fortune could be made by showing it, than poor Mr. Birkbeck did by living in a log-house, and we might then be made assistant-professors of geology to Professor Buckland, or Mr. Sedgwick. Heaven and earth only know what revolutions our empire might not undergo by feeding on kangaroo mutton-chops, and tame guanas. At the assemblies we might hear—your ladyship's elephant stops the way; the Countess of St. Alban's baboons are next. The Derby might be run for by unicorns. As we teach leopards to hunt tigers, we might harness a pair of whales to a Greenland ship, for the purpose of blowing up their fraternity with Congreve rockets. Our packets to Bombay might sail with a team of sharks, instead of a couple of steam-engines. Mr. Whippy might be troubled to contrive a saddle for a dolphin. Turtle would be naturalized in our own country by the Court of Aldermen, in the Regent's Canal, or the New River, and a boa constrictor be made into soups or fricassees.

AN OLD LIGHT-BOB.

TRAITS AND INCIDENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SOME OF THE SERVICES OF JOHN SOLOMON, ONE OF THE GIGS OF THE PALLAS AND IMPERIEUSE.

THE grandfather of John Solomon was accidentally killed in the York man-of-war, of which he was carpenter: his son Edward, a shipwright in Plymouth Dockyard, was killed on the Hannibal on duty. At eleven years of age, his only son, John Solomon, was entered in the same yard: at seventeen he volunteered into the Pallas, and in that ship and the Imperieuse, served nine years and five months, during which period he was engaged in the services detailed, and received thirteen wounds. He was in the gig at the destruction of the fleet in Basque Roads; was re-entered in the yard in 1815, as a labourer, where he is now in the lowest class, for there are grades: though he is an active and efficient seaman of forty-two years of age, he never had any pension. Such are the rewards of the brave!

J. W.

SERVICES.

Volunteered in cutting out of Almeira Bay, a ship letter-of-marque of fourteen guns, with five sail of merchant vessels, five men killed, fourteen wounded.

In cutting out a gun-boat and merchant-brig at Cape Palos.

In cutting out at Anguilla a merchant vessel.

Ditto, a national sloop and schooner from a bay six miles to the eastward of the Bay of Rosas.

In boarding off Corsica a piratical ship, mounting six guns ; carried with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

In launching and taking off three merchant vessels from the coast of Calabria.

In taking and destroying Palinore with nine gun-boats ; launched and carried off thirty sail of vessels.

In cutting out a merchant brig from Minorca, and destroying the barracks.

In taking and destroying Port Dantzic,* with its batteries, and bringing out twelve merchant vessels.

In cutting out of Quiberon Bay, a merchant vessel, protected by a six-gun battery.

In beating off an attack of 1100 men while storming Trinity Castle, in the Bay of Rosas, which was kept fourteen days.

In taking Mount Gat, garrisoned by a company of soldiers, sixty in number, commanded by a captain and lieutenant, and destroying a two-gun battery and signal-house.

In destroying with the gig only, two merchant vessels between Rochfort and Bourdeaux.

In cutting out a ship on the coast of Spain with the gig only.

In landing at Bayonne and destroying a signal tower.

In the expedition at Flushing.

In the fire-ships that burnt the French ships in Basque Roads.

In cutting out a ship, mounting eight guns, under the protection of a four-gun battery, at Valentia, on the coast of Spain.

In cutting out of Palamos Bay a Spanish ship, under the protection of two-towers, of two guns each.

Since being in the Dockyard, jumped overboard and saved the life of a young man, a shipwright, who had fallen overboard from His Majesty's ship Superb, in harbour.

" I do hereby testify that the above is a most correct account, and is not more than one-half the services this good and brave man has seen while under the command of the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane and the Hon. Capt. Duncan. One instance I beg to state that he has omitted. While on shore, in the Bay of Rosas, fifty French drove in about one hundred and forty Spaniards, when Solomon and seven more of the gigs went out from the citadel, and drove the French back with loss, having only one man severely wounded of ours. I humbly beg to recommend him as a brave, sober, good man, and worthy every encouragement, and will be an acquisition to any ship he may serve in.

" Given under my hand, this 2nd day of April 1828.

" WILLIAM BURNES,

" Gunner of H. M. S. Britannia, late Imperieuse,
with Lord Cochrane and Capt. Duncan."

HAULING DOWN A FRENCHMAN'S JACK.

MR. EDITOR,—When men of high rank in the Army and Navy distinguish themselves by acts of heroism, a thousand pens and millions of voices are put forth to laud their achievements ; but the humble aspirant, the obscure hero, who performs the most gallant deeds, falls

upon the field of glory with no other fame than being placed on the list of killed, save, perhaps, in the affectionate remembrance of some comrade, or messmate, who retains a lively recollection of the manner in which the hero died.

If the following little narrative should be deemed worthy a place in your Journal, it will probably be an inducement to me, at some future period, to furnish you with some more of a similar nature.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ONE OF THE OLD TONNANTS.

Portsmouth, 5th Oct. 1831.

When His Majesty's Ship Tonnant was in close action with the French Rear-Admiral's ship Algeiras, the latter had her bowsprit over the chess-tree of the former, so as to admit of a raking fire from the Tonnant, which did great mischief to the enemy. The fore-top of the Algeiras was full of French riflemen, who commanded, by an incessant fire, the upper decks of the Tonnant, which the marines on the poop, and officers and men on the quarter-deck, were suffering from considerably. In the midst of this carnage, an ordinary seaman, named Fitzgerald, made his way from the main rigging of the Tonnant, by the sprit sail-yard of the enemy, to the bowsprit of the Algeiras, and with his knife cut down the French jack, amidst the loud cheers of his shipmates, and the shouts and groans of the Frenchmen. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of musketry, and many hand-grenades thrown out of the fore-top of the enemy, he had regained the main rigging of the Tonnant, where his gallant exploit terminated from a grenade which struck him in the back: he sunk between the two ships, with the tri-coloured winding-sheet under his arm, accompanied by the admiration and regret of every officer and man in the ship. This fine fellow was an Irishman, of the humblest origin; but the greatest man of the great house of Fitzgerald never displayed more intrepidity or coolness in the hour of danger, than this poor Fitzgerald did.

A RESURRECTION.

MR. EDITOR,—Should you consider the enclosed anecdote worthy of a place in the "United Service Journal," it is at your service. I witnessed the burial of Carnes, and have often heard Hullock tell the story.

I am, &c.

ASAPH SHAW, Lieut. 31st Regt.

Manchester, October 11th, 1831.

In 1799 the 31st regiment was serving in Holland, and at Egmont-up-Zee crossed bayonets with the French regiment bearing the same number; a ball fired during the retreat of the latter regiment passed through the jaws of a soldier of the 31st named Robert Hullock; in the course of the afternoon he was buried in the sand hill where he had fallen, by a soldier of his regiment named John Carnes. During the night Hullock recovered, and having been but lightly covered with sand, crept out and crawled to a picket of his regiment posted near. He was sent to hospital, recovered, and was serving with his regiment in Malta in 1809. His face having been much disfigured, and his voice scarcely intelligible (a part of his tongue and palate having been carried away) he had for some years served as pioneer to his company; a soldier of it died, and Hullock, as a part of

his duty, dug the grave, in which he was found, on the arrival of the body for interment, still at work, though then near ten feet deep. On being drawn out and asked his reason for making it so unusually deep, he replied—"Why, Sir, it's for poor John Carnes who buried me, and I think, Sir, if I get him that deep, it will puzzle him to creep out as I did." On the burial service being read, he proceeded to fill up the grave, and actually buried the man who ten years previously had buried him. Hullock was discharged and pensioned in 1814.

S.

THE ACTION OF BENEVENTE, AND CAPTURE OF GEN. LE FEVRE.

In a letter from a Corporal of the 7th Hussars.

MR. EDITOR,—The following is the copy of a letter, written by John Lomax (who was a corporal in the 7th Hussars,) to his sister, on his arrival in England after the battle of Corunna. He was born of respectable parents in the parish of Dean, near Bolton, in Lancashire, and received some education in a free grammar-school (called Dixon Green,) in the same parish. His father was a soldier, and as he wished to follow the same profession, he enlisted about his twentieth year, and was afterwards engaged in the battle of Corunna; I have read your useful and entertaining Journal from its commencement, and if you think the following letter worthy of a place in its pages, it would much oblige,

W. G.

Bolton, Sept. 9th, 1831.

DEAR SISTER,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of informing you of my safe return from Spain, after there suffering a long and fatiguing march of above 900 miles, over roads that were very mountainous, which we had to travel night and day. We arrived at Corunna on the 8th of November, disembarked on the 10th, and began our weary march on the 15th. We joined Gen. Moore's army at Toro, about 300 miles from Corunna, and from Toro we proceeded to the province of Salamanca. On the 23rd of December we turned out at seven o'clock at night in order to have a general engagement by break of day on the 24th; the roads were very bad, and the weather cold, as the snow was so deep that it was almost impossible to march. We could not get our infantry or artillery up in time in the morning in consequence of the snow, which prevented our attacking them; but on the 24th the French received considerable reinforcements, which made us retreat on the night of the 24th. On Christmas morning a party of our regiment engaged one of their pickets, four to one in number against us, but we either took or killed them all, except two that made their escape. Our Colonel had his arm broken when making a cut at a French officer: we then retreated to Benevente. On the 29th the French cavalry crossed a river about two miles from the town; we had destroyed the bridge, but it was fordable; there were only our pickets there at the time. We sent into the town to acquaint Lord Paget, but we charged them three times before he came with our regiments, the 10th, 15th, 18th, and 3rd German Legion; the pickets consisted of a party from each cavalry regiment, each finding an equal number for duty the night before, about 100 altogether. They came over a quarter of a mile from where we were posted, and formed in

front of us; we gave them three cheers, which they returned; we charged them, and they met us sword in hand. When we closed with them there was not a word heard to be spoken, but cutting away as fast as possible for about ten minutes; but they were too powerful for us in numbers, which made us fall back about 200 yards and form again; they could not form so soon as we, their numbers were so great; we charged them again before they could form and front us, cutting right and left for fifteen minutes, when we fell back as before, leaving each time several of our men killed and wounded. In this charge I received a cut in the head. We formed again, thinking not to charge them any more until Lord Paget came with the regiments in town, but kept skirmishing with them; at length they charged us, and we met them full charge, (though small in number to them,) cutting away as before, many fell, but more on their side than ours. By this time Lord Paget had nearly come up with our regiments, the 10th, 15th, 18th, and 3rd German Legion. The French saw them coming, and began to fall back whilst we were in their ranks; they were six deep, many of whom we cut down in the river, what were not killed were drowned, that fell off in charge. I had another cut in the head, but neither of any consequence. I was well satisfied, for we took their commanding officer, Gen. Le-Fevre. I made a cut at him, but he would not give himself up; he got wounded in the back of the neck; he soon gave up his sword, and I caught his bridle reins and dismounted him. I did not think that fighting was such hard work, but it is the hardest work I ever was at; but I never had better sport in my life.

The French are very artful in giving point with their long swords; these men were Bonaparte's Guards, never beaten before, but we let them know we were Englishmen. They formed on the other side of the water; we brought two guns to bear upon them with spherical (spherical) case shot, which laid some of them low, and made the others go over the hills which were close by; from the hills they sent us a few shells and balls, but they did no damage. After the engagement was over I had several cuts in my pelisse, my cap was so cut that I could not put it on again, and a pistol shot had gone through it about an inch above my head. We then retreated to Corunna, 300 miles more; many of our men died through fatigue and hunger; on the hills near Villa Franca there were several men, two women, and a child, tired and hungry, frozen to death. There was a general engagement three days at Corunna, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of January; there were few of the cavalry on shore at that time. I was not twenty yards from Gen. Moore when he fell by a cannon-shot—I was at the time orderly to Gen. Slade—this was on the 16th; I embarked on the 17th and arrived at Plymouth on the 23rd. We are now at Exeter, but where the rest of the regiment is I do not know, but I believe what are left of them are at Portsmouth. There is one transport vessel wrecked with seventy of our men and three officers on board. There are 31 of us here and not a single horse, and our appearance is pitiable enough, as we are quite ragged. My duty to father and mother, and love to brother and sisters,

Your loving and affectionate brother,

JOHN LOMAX, Corporal 7th Hussars.

Exeter, Feb. 6th, 1809.

COLONEL JOHN CAMERON.

THE following beautiful inscription to the memory of Colonel John Cameron, of the 92nd Highlanders, on a monument near Fort William, would be read with lively interest by the army at any time, on account of its own intrinsic merits as a piece of composition, and as doing justice to one of the bravest warriors that ever stepped. But when we mention that it is from the matchless pen of Sir Walter Scott, it will claim a much wider circle of admiration. In another part of this Number, will be found a notice respecting the movements of this wonderful author, which, we have no doubt, will interest every class of our readers.

We need scarcely call the attention of any one who has ever thought of the delicacies of genuine good writing, to the truth and vigour of the twelfth line, or to the touching, yet manly appeal contained in the four last lines.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
COLONEL JOHN CAMERON,
Eldest Son of Sir Ewan Cameron, of Tassifern, Bart.
Whose mortal remains,
Transported from the field of glory where he died,
Rest here with those of his forefathers.
During twenty years of active military services,
With a spirit which knew no fear, and shunned no danger,
He accompanied or led,
In Marches, in Sieges, in Battles,
The gallant 92nd Regiment of Scottish Highlanders,
Always to Honour—almost always to Victory :
And at length,
In the Forty-second year of his age,
Upon the memorable Sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1815,
Was slain in the command of that corps,
While actively contributing to achieve the decisive Victory
of
WATERLOO :
Which gave peace to Europe.
Thus closing his military career
With the long and eventful struggle in which
His services had been so often distinguished.
He died lamented
By that unrivalled General,
To whose long train of Success and Victory
He had so often contributed ;—
By his Country,
From which he had repeatedly received marks
Of the highest consideration ;—
and
By his Sovereign,
Who graced his surviving Family
With those marks of honour
Which could not follow to this place
Him whose merit
They were designed to commemorate.

READER *

Call not his fate untimely
Who, thus honoured and lamented,
Closed a Life of Fame by a Death of Glory.

SIR SAMUEL HOOD.

ON the occasion of the Coronation, the column raised to the memory of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart, K.B. &c. was opened to public view. The column is of the Doric Order; the proportions are those of the Trajan Column reduced to a scale of one hundred and ten feet. It is crowned with a naval coronet, thereby clearly defining its object, and gives a correct idea of richly ornamented sterns of antique ships, of which there are four, with a corresponding number of sails, and a copper mast, ten feet high, occupies the centre. The column is from a design of Mr. Goodricke, an architect of Bath, and is considered to reflect credit upon him; the sculpture is executed by Mr. Gahagan of Bath, and it admirably put out of hand. The height on which it stands is upwards of three hundred feet above the adjacent plains, in the centre of the county of Somerset, commanding extensive views in every direction, with St. George's Channel in the distance. The family of Hood has long been resident in the parish of Burleigh, and it was in the vicarage those two great and gallant naval officers, the late Viscounts Hood and Bridport, were born. There are three other monuments seen from the top of this column, commemorating times and persons intimately connected with some most important æras in the history of Great Britain. The first is Alfred's tower, on the spot on which that wonderful man and patriot King raised his standard previous to the expulsion of the Danes from these shores; the next is the column at Burton-Pynsent, commemorative of the great Earl of Chatham; and the third is that in honour of the glorious achievements of the Duke of Wellington. These record times and events which will shed brilliancy upon Old England as long as her name shall endure, and it is in such society the column to the memory of Sir Samuel Hood now stands a speaking memento to his high worth and talents.

The following inscription from the pen of Sir James Mackintosh commemorates in beautiful language the varied greatness of his mind and character.

Sacred to the memory of
SIR SAMUEL HOOD, BART.
Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and nominated
Grand Cross thereof,
Knight of St. Ferdinand and of Merit,
Knight Grand Cross of the Sword,
Vice-Admiral of the White, and
Commander in Chief of H. M. Fleet in the East Indies.
An officer of the highest distinction
Among the illustrious men
Who rendered their own age the brightest period in the naval history of their country:
In whom the same simplicity, calmness, and firmness,
Which gave him the full command of his science and skill in the midst of danger,
Secured also the rectitude of his judgment in its most rapid decisions,
Preserved the integrity and kindness of his nature undisturbed amidst the agitations of the world,
And diffused a graceful benignity on the frank demeanour of his generous profession:
Whose character was an example of the natural union of a gallant spirit with a gentle disposition,
And of private affection with public honour,
Whose native modesty was unchanged by a life of Renown.

This Column is erected
By the attachment and reverence of British Officers,
Of whom many were his admiring followers
In those awful scenes of war,
Which, while they called forth the grandest qualities of human nature,
In him, likewise gave occasion for the exercise of its most amiable virtues.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

*Lord Munster, in Explanation of a Passage of his "Campaign of 1809,"
referring to Lord Howden.*

MR. EDITOR,—Lord Howden has pointed out to me that some details in my Account of the Campaign of 1809 in Portugal, which relate to his Lordship's command in that country previous to my arrival with the Duke of Wellington, are not correct. The information upon which my statement was founded was received at Lisbon in April 1809, and appears on my journal of twenty-two years since.

I have stated in my Memoir (p. 9.) that, during the advance of the French army to Oporto, the British artillery and cavalry were embarked, and that the Forts of St. Julian and Bugio were dismantled. Lord Howden assures me that the embarkation *did not* take place, and the withdrawal of the guns from Bugio may have given rise to the latter report.

Exclusive of my anxious desire to be as far as possible accurate in matters of history, the friendly nature of Lord Howden's communication and my sense of what is due to so distinguished an officer, more strongly prompt me to rectify this error, although I am well aware that nothing can detract from the gallant General's well-known services, especially at a moment so trying and critical as that to which I refer. How justly those services have been appreciated has been recently evinced.

I cannot find a more ready and appropriate mode of correcting my involuntary mistake, than by requesting your insertion of this letter in the Journal of the United Service.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Editor,

Your very obedient servant,

MUNSTER.

13, Belgrave Street,
20th Oct. 1831.

*Coronation Titles and Ribbons lately bestowed upon the
Army and Navy.*

MR. EDITOR,—It has usually been the policy of our statesmen to do everything which could promote cordiality between the two great military professions of the empire; and in conferring promotions, rewards, or honorary distinctions, to hold the balance of favour so evenly between the army and the navy, as not to give either branch occasion to complain of partiality or of neglect. It is true, the ranks of the army are so filled with scions of the aristocracy, and the rude, cramped, imprisoned life of a seaman presents so few allurements to boys nursed in the lap of affluence, that notwithstanding encouragements have lately been given to induce younger sons of the nobility to enter into the naval service, yet the parliamentary influence of our wooden walls is but as dust in comparison to that possessed by the army. It was on this account principally, that the whole navy of Great Britain hailed King William's accession to the throne, as an event highly favourable to their interests—it being naturally imagined that the countenance and support of the *Sailor Monarch* would tend, in some degree, to counterbalance that superior influence which had hitherto been exerted in favour of the army. Alas! miserably indeed have these reasonable expectations been disappointed, even in the very commencement of His Majesty's reign; and bitterly will the navy feel the iron enter into their souls accordingly!

At former coronations it was the custom to grant a general brevet or promotion to the army and navy. When William the Fourth was crowned,

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however, the ministers thought proper, from motives of economy, to withhold this act of royal favour; but as a *cheap* substitute, they determined upon conferring certain honorary distinctions upon the sister services. It is not for the army or the navy to pronounce judgment upon this piece of wretched parsimony. The proud Empire of Britain may have become at last reduced to such a state of bankruptcy that she is compelled to *stop payment in gold*, and to reimburse her defenders and servants by a paltry issue of titles and ribbons; but the United Services had at least a right to expect, that in the distribution of these honours, there should be no apple of discord thrown between those who had so long, so wisely, and so cordially amalgamated; that there should be no attempt made to sow jealousies between the army and the navy, by exalting one branch at the expense—the degradation—and the mortification of the other. A very simple statement will serve to show how this said *balance of favour* has been preserved; and in what proportion the Coronation Titles and Ribbons have been bestowed upon the two services.

				Army.	Navy.
PEERS.	General, 1			4	
	Colonels, 3				2
	Admiral, 1				
	Post-Captain, 1				
BARONETS.	Lieut.-Generals, 3			6	
	Major-General, 1				1
	Surgeon-General, 1				
	Colonel, 1				
	Vice-Admiral, 1				
Grand Crosses of the BATH.	Generals, 3			5	
	Lieut.-Generals, 2				3
	Admirals, 2				
	Rear-Admiral, 1				
Commanders of the BATH.	Lieut.-General, 1			22	
	Major-Generals, 15				4
	Ditto, Indian Army, 6				
	Rear-Admirals, 4				
Companions of the BATH.	Colonels, 28			67	
	Lieut.-Colonels, 17				12
	Majors, 3				
	Colonels, Indian Army, 8				
	Lieut.-Colonels, ditto, 8				
	Majors, ditto, 3				
	Post-Captains not less than 23 years standing, 12				
Grand Total { Soldiers				104	22
{ Sailors					

So that the army has obtained nearly five times more of the Sovereign's favour upon this occasion than the navy. Should this, however, be allowed to produce any ill-blood between the sister services? God forbid! Most warmly do we congratulate the *scarlet* upon what they have obtained. Richly do they deserve all that a grateful King and country can bestow. Their deserts are written in the blood of a thousand battles! and may the unanimity between the two professions be immutable as their merits are equal, despite of all that undue preference and unwise partiality can accomplish towards introducing heart-burnings between them.

It will be observed by the foregoing table, that no officer of the navy holding inferior rank to a colonel in the army of twenty-three years standing, has obtained even a Companionship of the Bath; while in the army, even lieut.-colonels and majors are included in the distribution! But even this is not all. In the announcement of Knight's *Bachelors*—which are not published in a *batch*, but keep oozing out through the pages of the Gazette—there are not more than one or two sailors to keep whole dozens of red-coats in countenance. Why also, it may be asked, is the Guelphic Order of Knighthood so exclusively appropriated to the army in preference to the navy? It is generally understood, that this Hanoverian distinction is conferred only on *personal friends* of the Sovereign; and are we therefore to believe, that in the wide circle of good King William's friendship, only the Blue Jackets are excluded? Away with such a base supposition! The Monarch little knows with what contumely his antiept comrades are treated.

We know not why Earl Grey should thus show a palpable and impolitic preference for the army—a partiality infinitely more galling to the navy than that natural predilection which the Duke of Wellington exhibited towards his old campaigners. Perhaps the great disparity in the late distribution of Titles and Ribbons may have been “inadvertent,” or it may have arisen from the baneful influence of some military relative behind the Premier, more powerful than the Prime Minister himself. In either case it is to be hoped, that even yet justice will be done to the aggrieved navy of England, by granting to it another, and a more liberal distribution of honorary distinctions, including, as in the army, *field-officers of every rank* who may have fought and bled in their country's service.

A WOODEN-LEG COMMANDER R.N.

. BUT NOT A C.B.

Marshal Suchet—Attack on the Col de Ordal.

MR. EDITOR,—In the late Marshal Suchet's Memoirs it is stated, that on the 13th of September, 1813, the division of Gen. Mesclop attacked the post of the Col de Ordal in Catalonia, defended by an Anglo-Spanish detachment, and that after being twice repulsed, the former at last succeeded, carrying the *redoubts* sword in hand. Now, there were no redoubts to carry, and, unfortunately, there was not *even time* to construct an abattis upon the high road which led through the post; if there had, instead of his two repulses, the Marshal might possibly have had to acknowledge he only meant a *reconnoissance*, as he did on the preceding April, when he was confoundedly thrashed, and by the same artists.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Naval Promotion.

MR. EDITOR,—I forbore from addressing you prior to your publication for the last month, from the supposition that you would be inundated with letters on the subject of the Non-Coronation Promotion; seeing, however, that the only remarks are from yourself under the head of “A Coronation without a Brevet,” I shall beg leave to remark, that the general opinion of the omission arises from a view of economy in His Majesty's Ministers, driven to it by the constant complaints of Members of the House of Commons, at the numerous promotions since the commencement of the general peace; and certainly with great justice, as such promotions in the Navy were, nine times out of ten, of young officers, who scarcely ever served a day during war, and were preferred for no better reasons than favouritism, arising from their nobility of birth, connexion with the “order,” or parliamentary influence. Let us see what the expense of a Coronation promotion would have been, founded upon the *just* principles of that which took place on the occa-

sion of the Jubilee of that Monarch of blessed memory George the Third, where twenty of the SENIOR OFFICERS of *each class* were promoted, but which (having an eye to economy) we will reduce to twelve on this coronation promotion.

	£	s.
The difference in pay of twelve Captains promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals will be	6	6 per day.
The difference of twelve Commanders to Captains	0	6 ditto.
The difference of twelve Lieutenants to Commanders	0	18 ditto.
Twelve Midshipmen promoted to Lieutenants	3	0 ditto.

Making the total expense to the country . . . £10 10 per day.
Or, as Cocker would have it, £3650 per annum.

I have heard it invidiously remarked, that Ministers were easily induced to waive a Coronation promotion of *old officers*, to enable them to pursue, as heretofore, the system of favouritism. Be that as it may, was the ANNUITY of £3650 for the lives of thirty-six officers, all of whom must have been upwards of forty years in the service, and of twelve old worn out midshipmen, of such paramount consequence to the country, as to sacrifice their *last chance of promotion*?

I am, Mr. Editor, yours,
A WIDOWER.

October 9th, 1831.

A Warning Voice.

“Fiat, justitia, ruat cælum.”

MR. EDITOR,—The old officers of the Army and Navy return you their sincere thanks for the notice you have taken of their being neglected at the Coronation, and will further feel obliged if you will do them the favour to admit into the pages of your impartial Journal a few observations on the way in which some of the favoured have been lately, and indeed still continue to be smuggled into the Gazette for Brevet rank; and they trust you will fearlessly do your duty by publishing the enclosed list of those who have obtained this species of promotion to the exclusion of many of humbler birth, but of far superior merit. A past life of danger and hardship it appears must now remain uncheered by the hope of receiving even the barren and unprofitable (though much cherished) distinction, to the attainment of which all ranks (save the K.C.B.'s) have been so anxiously looking forward; that rank appears only to be lavished on youths who have entered the service long since the conclusion of the war, and who thus enjoy the fruits of our services and victories, no doubt as an encouragement to fawning and sycophancy, giving to such men the reward due to sterling courage, talents, and manly integrity. When discontent and disgust at such unfair proceedings become universal in that class who suffer thereby, is it not the height of folly for those who have the power to correct the evil to turn a deaf ear to that “warning voice” which with truth and sincerity points out, that conciliation at the outset is a wiser course to pursue than to wait for that period of *expediency* when the attempt may be too late?

Believe us, Mr. Editor, this is not thrown out as a threat; but in these levelling and discontented times, is it wise to render lukewarm that class who may be shortly called on to keep down insurrection or even revolution? and may not at such a moment the thought suddenly cross the mind of the *neglect of past services*? and thus that arm be paralysed, which a wiser, prudent, and more grateful conduct might have seen actively and unflinchingly employed in the defence of the Monarch and the Constitution. How truly has Colonel Napier remarked, that “Napoleon’s troops fought on bright fields, where every helmet caught some beams of glory;” but the British soldier

and officer (with the exception of the higher ranks of the latter) conquered under the cold shade of aristocracy; and is not the remark still applicable? Look at the old Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, still remaining under a like impenetrable cloud of disappointed hope. One's blood boils with indignation when we daily observe butterfly and would-be soldiers, (one half of whom would slink out of the service the moment they were ordered abroad if war were declared,) who have never even quitted the kingdom, receiving that rank only due to merit and length of service; whilst the Majors of 1814, and the Captains of 1813, men who have served in every quarter of the globe, braving death in every shape for these twenty-five or thirty years, are passed by with utter neglect and apparent contempt. Another fruitful source of discontent has arisen from the number of aides-de-camp which his present Majesty has been advised to employ, each of whom, be it known, receives *ten shillings* per day, with the step of Colonel; George the Third had ten; George the Fourth twenty-three, and at present there are *forty-four*, (exclusive of Militia,) thus opening another door to undue influence, most of these officers being culled and picked favourites to the injury of numerous Lieutenant-Colonels of great merit and long standing, who find this class daily jumping over their heads, whilst they are compelled "to drag a lengthened chain" in a fruitless expectation of a just and impartial Brevet. The pay to this *increased* number of aides-de-camp would have more than covered the expense of giving the rank of Major to *all* the Captains of 1813, 14, and 15, they being the only class who benefit in a pecuniary point of view, (2s. a day.) the other steps of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, receiving no increase of pay with increase of rank; the excuse of expense and economising therefore was a mean subterfuge. It is now insinuated that the authorities at the Horse-Guards recommended that no promotion should take place at the Coronation; but this is not to be credited, and they no doubt were compelled to succumb to ministerial domination. Still we are not so utterly cast down as to despair but that justice will shortly be done us, and that the scar-worn veteran and enduring soldier of fortune will be liberated from the griefs of the hitherto endless supersession and "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick."

I remain, Sir,

On the part of the aggrieved,
BRITANNICUS.

NAMES OF OFFICERS RECENTLY PROMOTED, TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

	Date of Commission as Major.
Major H. Webster	22nd April 1826.
Major Hon. W. E. L. F. de Roos,*	5th June 1827. .

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVETS.

	as Captain.
Capt. Bullock, 1st Life Guards	26th Dec. 1821.
Capt. Hall, 1st. Life Guards*	2nd August 1822.
Capt. Reid, 2nd Life Guards	11th Nov. 1824.
Capt. Sullivan, 3rd Dragoon Guards*	30th June 1825.
Capt. W. F. Snell, 3rd Foot Guards	4th July 1829!!
and Ensign, 13th August 1825!!!	
Capt. Baring, 1st Life Guards	3rd Sept. 1829!!
Lieutenant in 1827!!!	
Capt. Lord C. Wellesley*	26th Feb. 1829!!
Cornet in the Horse-Guards in 1828!!!	

* * The promotion of the officers marked thus (*) had reference to their official employment at the Coronation.—ED.

Congreve's Guns.

MR. EDITOR,—It has been a matter of surprise “to more persons than one,” that Congreve’s medium guns of different calibres have been so generally withdrawn from naval service: one reason assigned is, that they were “unsafe and unsteady on their carriages;” others assert that *individual* prejudice and misrepresentation met with too ready acquiescence, and that *the job* was to get rid of them for another sort of gun by a rival projector; however, should it be correct that upon the old sledge carriage they were rather unruly in action, there can be no such objection started when they are mounted on Marshall’s admirable principle. That ingenious officer throws considerable light upon this important question, and suggests a plan of armament for the 28-gun frigates, which would in a degree make up for their bad sailing. In his Disquisition upon his new Gun-carriage, we find the following remarks:—“Some years ago a new description of cannon, something between a carronade and a long gun, was introduced by Sir William Congreve into His Majesty’s naval service, and also into that of the East India Company. From the Congreve guns being about one-fifth lighter, and much shorter than the regular guns of similar calibre, whilst their point-blank range was found to be more extensive,* they seemed calculated to be importantly useful, more particularly in the upper tiers of three-decked ships, and in the service of the East India Company. From the unsteady and unsafe action of these guns upon their carriages, their use has however lately been discontinued in His Majesty’s service, though they still form the entire gun-deck armament of the fleets of the India Company.” By mounting these guns on Commander Marshall’s principle, it appears, from the experiments of Capt. Broughton, that they are rendered steady and secure though fired double-shotted; and that with three men less, or with only four-sevenths of the old crew, they may be worked more easily and quickly than before: thus all the benefits which were expected to arise from the use of Congreve’s guns, may now be realized, their general efficiency be greatly increased, and a considerable number of guns at present considered useless, be again restored to His Majesty’s service.

By mounting Congreve’s guns on board ships of the line and Indiamen, short guns were introduced on board thick-sided vessels, by which the greatest angle of training towards the bow and quarter, already too limited, was made still less than before. On the new carriage, however, Congreve’s guns trained to about 45°; and as they may be worked by nearly the same number of men as carronades of similar calibre, line-of-battle ships, carrying even fewer men, may now change their main-deck guns for Congreve’s 32-pounders, by which means all the guns and carronades of the whole broad-side will fire the same sized shot.

“There is also,” says Commander Marshall, “in His Majesty’s service a class of small frigates, on board of which Congreve’s guns might be used with apparent advantage, in exchange for the carronades which form their gun-deck armament.”

Without enquiring into the comparative merits of long guns and carronades, it must be considered an unfortunate circumstance that so many 28-gun frigates, in which it has been found expedient to mount nothing but carronades, should rank amongst the worst-sailing ships of His Majesty’s Fleet; for being unable to advance within carronade range upon a quicker-sailing enemy, manœuvring with long guns, or to retreat from a superior force, they are incapable of returning the distant fire of the one or of crippling the advance of the other. Now, since 18-pounder Congreve’s may

* The weight of a long 24-pounder is about 49½ cwt.—that of a Congreve’s 24-pounder 41 cwt. According to the result of experiments published by Sir W. Congreve, the *point-blank range* of the former to the graze is 368 yards, whilst that of the Congreve gun is 505 yards.

be worked on the new carriages by very few men, and will stow fore and aft nearly as conveniently as carronades, 28-gun frigates, without any augmentation to their crews or inconvenience to their narrow decks, may be rendered equally efficient with ships of a larger class, and may be made capable of acting at distant ranges with 18-pounders, either at sea or in shore service, where there may not be water for larger vessels.

I might bring to your notice many other striking passages from the work from which the above is extracted, but many of my brother officers have doubtlessly read the whole of its contents, and must be equally surprised with myself, that no steps are taking in the British service to bring this perfect system of mounting guns into general use, whilst France and America are eagerly adopting it. I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the projector, and I know that he offered the plan to the Admiralty, on the most handsome and liberal terms; much as I reprobate lavish expenditure of the public money upon uncertain schemes, (the 18-gun brigs to wit,) I equally condemn a mean and false economy when utility and efficiency combined present themselves for patronage and support: and, perhaps, there never was a more important invention offered to any Naval Administration than the one in question—and yet, not only has it met with cool reception, but subterfuge and personal hostility has marked every step taken by the inventor in endeavouring to establish the merits of his plan; putting aside the question of personal claims altogether. There must be “*a screw loose*” somewhere, Mr. Editor, and the sooner Sir James can put matters to rights the better—he will be doing a service to the state; come a war, and a pretty mess we should be in. It was unsound policy of a certain Admiral to say—“We can use the new plan eleven years hence *for nothing*, and in peaceable times we don’t want to fight guns.” So much for patent right. I have no wish to “fire a shot at a *hardy tar*,” but a little flash in the pan may make him open his eyes and think seriously of these few cogitations of a

BLUE JACKET.

London, 14th Sept. 1831.

Medals and Prize-money for Ava.

MR. EDITOR,—Your truly interesting publication possessing an evident desire to do justice to all parties connected with both services, induces me to put the following questions, trusting that some of your numerous correspondents may be able to answer them satisfactorily.

1st. Upon what pretext has a medal been granted to the Native troops engaged in Ava, and withheld from the few surviving Europeans (both Army and Navy) who underwent the perils and privations of the Burmese war?

2nd. Has the prize property taken by the British (for they bore the brunt of every thing) been appropriated to the construction of those medals? or, How has it been disposed of?

At the close of the war, the Governor-General of India (now Earl Amherst of Arracan, a place famed for disease and death during the war—Query, would not Golgotha have been a better title?) issued an order, granting medals to all the troops engaged; but by a recent order in an Asiatic journal, it would appear that the Native troops alone are considered worthy of so high a distinction, consequently reflecting on the conduct of the British, many of whom served in the Peninsula, and some in Egypt.

There was a report that the crore of rupees paid by the Burmese was to be distributed amongst the actual captors: if you could prove that such was likely to take place, you would oblige,

Your humble servant,

YANDABOO.

Oct. 7th, 1831.

$Bm = \frac{1}{2} BP \dots \square BmnT = \triangle PBC \dots \square Pmnx = 3 \triangle PBC$;
 $= \text{area } BdATCB. \quad hy = \frac{1}{2} hP, \dots \square hyx C = \triangle PhC = \triangle PxC$

The area $BfFCB$, is $= 3 \triangle BhC = \square myxn, = 1.5$

\dots The area of the curve $AdBfFCTA, = 3 \triangle BhC + 3 \triangle PBC$
 $= \square Pyxn, = \text{Rad} \times \frac{3 \text{Tang } 60^\circ}{2} = 1 \times \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{6.75},$
 $= 2.59807621.$

And the area of the entire curve $AdBfFWA$, being of course double the last quantity, is $= \text{Rad} \times 3 \text{Tang } 60^\circ = \sqrt{\text{Rad} \times 3 \text{Rad}^2}.$
 $= \sqrt{(AT \times AF^2)} = \sqrt{(1 \times 27)} = 5.19615242.$

Q. E. D.

Ships' Rudders.

MR. EDITOR,—By a pamphlet published many years ago, and lately put into my hands, it appears that an old officer has been hard at work for the last fifteen years to bring about a reform in the Rudder, by reducing it upon the principle of the fish's tail (tapering), &c. &c. &c.

As I am not without a hope of commanding a — gun corvette soon, and should wish to have her efficient in every way, particularly in this most essential point, I beg to offer, for the solution of scientific and nautical judges, this, as it appears, difficult and knotty point; the grand objection being, “that a tapering rudder would require to be put over many degrees more than the old parallel-sided one.”

A YOUNG OFFICER.

Hamoaze, 20th Sept. 1831.

Postage—a Tax on Foreign Service.

MR. EDITOR,—I have ever considered it not only illiberal, but a hardship, that while on foreign service, any friends or relations with whom I correspond, are subject to a heavy foreign postage.

Why should military officers detached on duty for years from their native country, or naval officers, whose letters (from their locomotive service) frequently do not reach them till they have ceased to interest, be subject to this tax on their services? for a tax on service it undoubtedly is, as naval or military officers on home service can communicate with their relatives for a postage they pay with pleasure.

Foreign postage also prevents much useful information and interesting occurrences reaching the public from abroad, as no editor can pay for the numerous subjects submitted for his favour, and very few can boast of the friend who would unhesitatingly pay a heavy postage for a letter not for his perusal, and which postage must be paid in England.

Your Journal being ever ready to point out the grievances of the United Service, I feel assured that you will favour these few lines with insertion in one of your future publications, where they cannot fail to meet the eyes of those in whose keeping we are.

I am your most obedient servant,
 A TAR.

Oct. 3rd, 1831.

Naval Courts-Martial.

MR. EDITOR,—I should conceive no man of common feeling could have perused the minutes of a court-martial lately held at Portsmouth, on a midshipman of H. M. ship *Etna*, without being disgusted at the cruel treatment that officer experienced by command of his captain; or without blushing, if a naval officer, that such conduct should have passed without a comment from the officers who composed the Court.

As one who blushes for the errors of that service of which I am proud of being a member, I cannot but attempt to assign a cause, and at the same time offer a remedy for the partiality of naval courts-martial.

A captain who appears either as prisoner or prosecutor, is, in nine cases out of ten, on intimate terms with the officers (captains) who compose the Court, and who are naturally lenient to their friend and brother officer when he appears to answer charges as a prisoner, and, when in the character of prosecutor, are, in all probability, prepossessed, from having heard *his* (the prosecutor's) statement, of the case, and conceive themselves bound to support him for the preservation of discipline.

Thus it is, Mr. Editor, that we so rarely find *captains* brought to a court-martial, and still more rarely that they are found guilty when tried; or that charges preferred by them are not (at least in part) proved.

Not being of the opinion of some of our old sons of Neptune, that to maintain discipline, commanding officers must be supported in glaring acts of oppression, and cannot be amenable to their subordinate officers for such acts, without infringing on the absolute authority so necessary to the efficiency of our men-of-war; still, being so strong an advocate for undeviating obedience to all just orders, as to have gone by the name of "Strict Discipline," I may, without fear of a charge of lukewarmness for that discipline, propose that a court-martial should be composed of an equal proportion of captains, commanders, and lieutenants; the inferiors' opinion being taken first, as is the case in the army, where the system works well. What captain could object to a Court composed of two-thirds of his own rank? Who, holding the rank of lieutenant, could be so absurd as to imagine the third of his rank could uphold him in a breach of the printed instructions? And what midshipman would not bow with greater satisfaction to the decision of a Court thus composed, than one as at present?

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

STRICT DISCIPLINE.

Oct. 4th, 1831.

Provision for Officers Families.

MR. EDITOR,—The object of the present communication is to direct the attention of the officers of the navy and marines to the opportunities now afforded them (by institutions formed for their exclusive use) to make provision for their families, the number who have availed themselves of such opportunities being comparatively small. It is no discredit to the services to say, that they are composed of men not, generally, in affluent circumstances; yet there are few who would experience much inconvenience by making a small sacrifice quarterly for the benefit of their families, and to relieve them from the necessity of applying to charitable institutions for their future support: that there are too many in this situation already, the reports of the Naval Charitable Society alone afford a most lamentable proof.

The late regulation of the Admiralty, as it respects the widows pensions, will in the course of a few years render it imperative on a large proportion of those officers who may be husbands or fathers, to make that provision for their families which will be denied them by their country; and as many of the present day cannot leave their's in affluence, I would ask whether a small sacrifice made while they have the power to do so, which would add to the comforts of those who are nearest and dearest to them when they are

no more, would not impart a degree of consolation when their heads are reposed on a dying pillow?

A sailor has ever been deemed a thoughtless improvident being, but surely an intercourse with landsmen for upwards of fifteen years, where he has had opportunities almost daily for observing the worldly wisdom by which he is surrounded, ought to have given an improved bias to his character, and I think it must be a source of gratification to many, that such a result appears in the formation of several benevolent institutions emanating from their own body. It is true that one such institution, conducted on right principles, would be sufficient for the whole service; but as no human effort can at once approach perfection, the errors and failings of one have given rise to others. The last so formed is the *Portsmouth Royal Naval Society*, established in March last, and to which I would call the attention of your readers, who may be interested in such institutions, by detailing a few of its leading characters.

It professes to be an improved model of its predecessors, and designed more particularly for the *poor man*, not admitting of speculation by the rich at his expense; each member being limited to not more than *two shares*. It embraces every rank of officers in the navy and marines, from the wardroom door upwards, and also the *candidates* for such rank, in the *second-master*, *assistant-surgeon*, *passed midshipmen*, and *passed clerks*, who may make a provision for any of their relatives permitted by Act of Parliament. There is no *probation* required; hence, no anxious fears can be felt by its members respecting the continuance of such an uncertain tenure as life.

The widows and wives of officers may make provision for their children on as liberal terms as the welfare of the society will admit, which has been formed and conducted on the most rigid principles of economy; thereby ensuring to the widow and orphan all the benefit that such a society can impart. These are its most prominent features, but many others of minor importance will be found on comparing its rules with others of a similar nature.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

October 4th, 1831.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

Notes from Jamaica.

MR. EDITOR,—If you consider the following suggestions deserving a place in your useful and entertaining Journal, please insert them in any manner you think proper. I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

AN OFFICER SERVING IN JAMAICA.

1st, The necessity of regiments on service in the West Indies having a complement of four officers a company, which can easily be effected, by allowing but two officers a company to remain with the reserve. The service companies are nearly double the strength of the reserve, and yet, from the number of officers sick, on leave, &c. &c. a regiment out here scarce ever musters one-third its complement, and consequently the duty is very severe on the few remaining. The reserve companies are at present over-officered; it is a frequent occurrence to have more officers than men on parade.

2nd, The propriety of having officers' barracks, particularly at home, completely furnished; not, as at present, with but a table and chair. There ought to be in each quarter a bedstead and mattress, a kettle, a few plates, cups, &c. I am convinced it would be much more convenient, and then one half the allowance of baggage would be sufficient, and consequently so much saved to the country.

3rd, That officers employed on the staff, recruiting, &c. should be selected from the half-pay: it would be a means of giving them something to do, without any extra expense to the country; regiments would be more effec-

tive, and it would do away with a great deal of jealousy which at present exists, in consequence of officers on the staff being appointed to regiments who never join or do any duty with their corps, but who enjoy all the care of their staff situation, the comfort of a good climate, and all the chances of promotion, while others are obliged to do their duty.

4th, The propriety of adopting one facing and one sort of lace for all regiments of the line. I cannot discover the necessity of retaining those trifling differences, for, with those exceptions, the soldier throughout the line is dressed exactly uniform; good conduct, discipline, &c. ought to be the only distinctions. Why not, as well as in the navy, have the crew of each man-of-war dressed with various facings, lace, &c.

5th, The necessity of altering the subscriptions paid by officers, viz.—twelve days pay to the band and eight days pay to the mess-fund. To say, twelve days to the mess and eight days to the band, or dividing the difference, ten days pay to both—the mess-fund, in this country, particularly requires the addition; whereas, on the contrary, that of the band increases unnecessary proportion.

Jamaica, 9th May 1831.

Antiquity of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

MR. EDITOR,—A correspondent who addressed you on the subject of “Yacht Clubs and Regattas” in a late Number, proved the Cork Yacht Club to have been in existence in the year 1782. The following extract from a little work which has lately fallen into my hands, shows that this club was in a high state of perfection nearly forty years prior to the period mentioned by your correspondent :

“I shall now acquaint your Lordship with a ceremony they have at Cork, where we are returned. It is somewhat like that of the Doge of Venice’s wedding the sea. A set of worthy gentlemen, who have formed themselves into a body, which they call the *Water Club*, proceed a few leagues out to sea once a year, in a number of little vessels, which for painting and gilding exceed the King’s Yachts at Deptford and Greenwich. Their Admiral, who is elected annually, and hoists his flag on board his little vessel, leads the van, and receives the honours of the flag. The rest of the fleet fall in their proper stations and keep their line in the same manner as the King’s ships. This fleet is attended with a prodigious number of boats; which, with their colours flying, drums beating, and trumpets sounding, forms one of the most agreeable and splendid sights your Lordship can conceive.”*

The Cork Yacht Club would therefore appear to be the parent institution of the kind in these realms.

Your constant reader,
PADDY.

Value of Half-pay Commissions.

MR. EDITOR,—In your very excellent article of August on the subject of Half-pay Officers, you do not appear to have taken any notice of a grievance much complained of;—namely, the deduction of the regulated difference (received by officers going on half-pay) from the regulated price of their half-pay commissions.

As I cannot permit myself to believe that the Ministers of this great state (either past, present, or to come) would descend to commit a wilful act of injustice and cruelty to a body of meritorious, and by no means overpaid, individuals; but are led to it by a belief, although, as I shall presently show, a very erroneous one, that they are doing, as they are in duty bound to do, that which is correct and honest between these individuals and the state—permit me to explain the matter:—

* Tour through Ireland, by two English Gentlemen. London, printed for J. Roberts, in Warwick-lane, MDCCXLVIII. page 118.

This very grievous error, as it affects the half-pay officer whose necessities, perhaps, had compelled him to sell his half-pay commission, arises from mixing up and blending two items together that are, *ipso facto*, totally dissimilar and unconnected; viz. the regulated difference, and the value of their half-pay commissions. It has been determined, it seems, that the value of a captain's half-pay commission shall be 1800*l.*; that of a lieutenant's 700*l.* But if the former, for example, has seven years ago accepted the difference of 400*l.* from an officer on half-pay for resigning his full pay, this is deducted from his 1800*l.* and only 1400*l.* is paid to him by Government on giving up his commission, or half-pay annuity; while a captain, who was put on half-pay a month ago, but without receiving the difference, if he chooses to sell out gets 1800*l.* for the very same amount of annuity for which the other got only 1400*l.*

Now a moment's consideration must make it plain, that the difference above alluded to has no earthly connection whatever with the value of the purchased annuity or commission, but was solely and exclusively a *bona-fide* consideration, given by one individual to another, for putting him in possession of a larger income than he had before; the receiver of the difference, on consideration, sacrificing for it a larger income, and accepting of a smaller. Upon what principle, therefore, call upon him to repay that for which he then gave perhaps, five, ten, or twelve years ago, more, much more, than the full value; at all events, *full value*!

Yours, &c.

HONESTUS.

Duelling.

MR. EDITOR,—I have a brother who, being a fine young man, (upwards of six feet one or two,) fancies that height is age, inches years; and though barely twenty years old, utterly, nay, unusually ignorant of the world; labouring in that respect under great disadvantages, never having, in fact, up to this moment, mixed in its great and busy scenes, lacking too the time and opportunity to make amends by study for his little progress as a boy at school,—still conceives himself perfectly competent to propound the law on any given subject, no matter whether civil, political, or martial—"All's one to him."

The arguments of his seniors by years, and doubly, trebly so by experience—nay, facts known to all the world,—all must give way to his opinions, backed by the vague authority of some magazine—"It must be true, because it is in print!"

As, however, he gives a proof of sound sense, in placing implicit reliance on your Journal, (as, indeed, he well may, culled as its contents are from the rich stores of the very flower and chivalry of England's heroes,) and will take your opinion as decisive, will you be kind enough, in your next Number, to answer the following query.

I say nothing of the false feeling of honour which dictates the course pursued in such cases, confining myself to the simple question, "What would be the course pursued by the other officers of a regiment, one of whose number (having entered the army since the peace, or not having had, in fact, an opportunity of putting his personal courage beyond question,) was to refuse a challenge sent to him in the ordinary way, and on any of the thousand and one causes which usually lead to such events? and in what situation would such officer find himself placed?"

Really, Sir, I am ashamed to put the question to you, known as it is to all the world, but one; yet, as the young gentleman has been rash enough to venture a considerable bet on it, if you will be kind enough to decide it, you will confer no inconsiderable obligation on

Sir, your constant reader,

S. S.

Union Club House, Sept. 20th.

We refer our Correspondent generally to our paper "On Duelling," of February last, and have no doubt his question will attract a particular reply.

Coast-Guard Service.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just returned to town from the Isle of Thanet, and having by accident met with an old shipmate, an officer of the Revenue Coast-Guard, have obtained from him some information respecting the nature of his duties, and from their particularly arduous and unpleasant character, I was much surprised to learn the smallness of the emoluments arising from the situations. I also learned the existence of an absurd anomaly, emanating, too, from an officer, (the Comptroller-General,) than whom there is not a more amiable man, nor one of sounder judgment and discretion in His Majesty's service; namely, requiring the lieutenant, on occasions of inspection, to "fall in" on the right of their parties, and salute with drawn swords *à la militaire*, in the undress uniform, *as it remembered,** of the NAVY; while the inspecting officer, Capt. Bowles, or his deputy, Commander Sparshott, (as the case may be,) is in *plain clothes*.

I complain of this as an anomaly, and contrary to the practice of the service, to oblige officers while in the undress of their own profession, although holding civil appointments, to salute their superiors under any circumstances, in any other way than that which has been the immemorial custom of the navy, by taking off the hat. By inserting these few remarks in an early Number of your Journal, you will much oblige,

AN OLD CAPTAIN.

U. S. Club, Aug. 17th.

Remarks on the duties of the Purveyor's Department.

MR. EDITOR,—In your Journal of the months of June and September relative to the duties of Purveyors, several remarks claim attention—and the details of those duties are generally accurately defined in your Number for September—although several of importance are omitted.

The office and duties of Purveyor are in general little understood or duly appreciated; those only who have witnessed their importance on service, can form a proper estimate of their value. When it is considered how important those duties are, combining various qualifications, complex and difficult in their nature, requiring judgment in the arrangements, and in the selection and distribution of the deputies, attendants, &c. and the most indefatigable exertions in superintending and directing the multifarious duties of his department, as well as promptitude in the execution of orders,—the greatest attention and humanity to the sick and wounded, and a competent knowledge of accounts, it will appear evident, that such knowledge can only be acquired after long experience and great attention;—ought not the Purveyor then to be placed in a situation corresponding with the important office he fills? Surely of the greatest importance, when the comforts, and in a great measure the recovery, of many thousands depend on his exertions and the due performance of his duties; so far, however, from any encouragement having been given to this branch of the service, the Purveyors and Deputies are the only, or nearly the only, officers in the army whose pay has not been raised, or their situation improved for a century, whilst their allowances have been considerably reduced. The Purveyor has nothing to look forward to in the way of promotion or an increase of pay, and his present pay is totally inadequate, when the responsibility of his situation, and the importance of his duties are considered.† In every other branch of the service the individual has something to stimulate his exertions and to reward his labours, either in the way of promotion, increase of pay after a certain

* Officers of the navy holding situations in the Coast-Guard Service, are ordered to wear the undress naval uniform of their respective ranks, and are nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

† With an army in the field of 30,000 or 40,000 men, and probably 7000 or 8000 sick and wounded to provide for—this has happened in more instances than one.

period of service, or rank, by brevet or otherwise: not so the Purveyor—whatever his merits, however arduous and important his duties, or whatever his length of service may have been, although he may have been twenty, thirty, or forty years in the department, served in unhealthy climates, and in nearly every quarter of the globe, the Purveyor, as to pay, rank, and allowances, is in the same situation as on his first appointment; although, probably, with a constitution impaired or ruined by the fatigues and exertions he has undergone in the faithful discharge of his duties.

I am, yours, &c.

J. W.

If the titles of Purveyor and Deputy-Purveyor were abolished, and those of Commissary and Deputy-Commissary of Hospitals substituted, they would be more appropriate, and, I am persuaded, would assimilate with the same denomination of officers in the continental armies.

J. W.

Changes of Uniform.

MR. EDITOR, As the period of the Golden Age approaches when the Reform Bill will pass, when there will be no tax, no taxes—when finally the long-desired uniformity in dress of the army is to be strictly adhered to; when it will be scarcely possible to distinguish any one regiment or soldier from another—I am induced, through your pages, to offer to the authorities that be the following suggestions—

1st, I would recommend a slight alteration with respect to the blue frock-coat, which is now more generally worn than any other dress; namely, to do away with the perfectly ridiculous and paltry looking gold twist which is worn as shoulder straps, and to substitute in their place a small pair of gilt scales, or gold lace straps with crescents, like those formerly worn by adjutants. An article of this kind would be very little additional expense, and, for the usefulness (if scales they would turn the edge of a sabre) as well as appearance, that little, I am confident, will be gladly defrayed by every officer in the service. The shoulder-belt never being used with the frock, the present gold string, besides its ugliness, is perfectly useless.

2nd, After three changes of uniform in as many years, after officers have been put to the expense of so many different suits, and all for the sake of economy,* I cannot but think it rather hard that we are obliged to give up our cap lines, which are decidedly the most ornamental and neatest part of the late dress; without these the cap looks most awkward and unfinished; and it is against the wish of every officer I ever heard speak upon the subject, that we should be deprived of them; nay, more, I know many officers who, having joined since the late order, have bought lines merely to take away the present bare appearance of the cap.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Oct. 11th 1831.

AN INFANTRY OFFICER.

* The appearance of a regimental mess is at present truly laughable; in some you will see four, and in almost all three different uniforms, every one of which has within the last four years been strictly according to regulation, and none of which will be so after the 31st of next December. In fact, one of the late regulations had not come into complete force before it was superseded by another!

I must here allude to a late attempt to revive the paltry sum of 2s. per man for altering soldiers' clothing. The clothing is now sent to regiments, ready made, would disfigure the Apollo Belvidere. I think it impossible if Lord Hill saw any regiment dressed thus, (as I have,) before what clothes had been altered by the men themselves, that he would permit the present regulation to remain in force a day. In my opinion, if the materials and a scaled pattern were sent down to each regiment, they could make them up, by their own tailors, equally cheap, and certainly much better than they are now, besides, in what I must call the humbug of the Clothing Board, there might be a considerable saving.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD. —The Reform Bill has been thrown out by the House of Lords, on the question of the Second Reading, by a majority of FORTY ONE. On Thursday the 20th ult. His Majesty in person prorogued the Parliament to the 22nd of November.

Some outrages, excited by incendiaries who degrade the Public Press by the sordid and criminal abuse of its salutary power, have disgraced the metropolis and a few spots, of turbulent notoriety, in the country. In every instance the rioters have been of the lowest and most profligate class.

In FRANCE the hereditary principle of the Peerage has been abolished by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies, but the measure has yet to pass the Peers. The external attitude of that country continues threatening, while her internal condition shows symptoms of progressive deterioration.

The capture of Modlin by the Russians, and the dispersion or submission of the Polish forces which remained in arms after the surrender of Warsaw, have completed the subjugation of POLAND. The form of its future government is not yet decided.

The question between HOLLAND and BELGIUM is, it is stated, about to be settled by their mutual acceptance of definitive propositions, suggested and imperatively enforced by the Conference of the Five Great Powers.

The cholera, an enemy more formidable than the sword, has been making rapid progress through the

Continent, and threatens our own shores.

WAR-OFFICE ECONOMY.—There is no class of men so proverbially and practically improvident as the soldier and sailor, whether commissioned or otherwise. Their means, in all ranks, being barely adequate to their support, while the scenes of their career are ever shifting, and their enjoyments and existence are alike precarious, the above result is readily accounted for. It therefore becomes an obvious and imperative duty on the part of those who govern and administer the finances of the Army and Navy, to interpose in the genuine spirit of British administration, by protecting the members of those patriotic services from the consequences of their own habitual improvidence. To seize upon this foible in order to authorize the ruin, albeit voluntary, of distressed, though meritorious individuals, upon the plea of public expediency, is an unjust and ungenerous policy, unworthy of this great country. The contrary principle has in general been kept in view up to the present time, but we have reason to believe it is in danger of being departed from by the present Secretary-at-War.

The commutation of soldiers' pensions for a small sum to defray the expense of their emigration, (forced, we may call it,) was a heartless expedient; though calculated, with certain safeguards for the pensioner's interest insisted on by friends of the soldier, to prove beneficial in some cases: but the operation of

the measure has been so misunderstood, as well as clogged by illiberal and vexatious interpretations, that it has been productive of little else than deception and distress.

Officers, pressed by sharp necessity, may have proposed to commute their life pensions (for wounds) for a few years' amount of the annuity; but would it be either generous or honest in the Secretary-at-War, to connive at a sacrifice by which the officer seeks to relieve his temporary distresses at the expense of his permanent means of existence? Are the affairs of the War Department to be conducted by its Chief, for the time being, as though he were a public broker driving hard bargains with deserving veterans, broken down in health and means in the public service? and is it to be decreed by the ruthless fiat of a false economy, that the mutilated officer shall be finally driven to take refuge in a parish workhouse, for the benefit of the nation?

Sir Henry Parnell is doubtless well-intentioned; but he is pledged to theoretical experiments, is wholly inexperienced in the complicated claims and extensive concerns of the army, with which, from previous habits and party prejudices, he probably has little sympathy; and, moreover, is ambitious of making a figure as a financier, at *their expense*. The *Brevet*—to wit!

Officially incompetent himself to judge as to the affairs and interests of the army, the Secretary-at-War does not, however, lack advisers, who kindly volunteer suggestions which have the single merit of not affecting the interests of those who offer them. Against such selfish and incapable meddling, we would guard Sir Henry Parnell, in whose integrity we have still too much confidence to anticipate that the claims and the cre-

dit of the army will be rashly sacrificed to the whisperings of vanity or presumption.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—This institution, our readers will be pleased to learn, has continued its steady progression during the past month. A little unexpected delay in preparing the Library, has, however, prevented its being opened so soon as was anticipated. The number of Subscribers has increased since the publication of our last Number, from 1270 to upwards of 1400, with more than 1200*l*. (notwithstanding the smallness of subscription) in the Bankers' hands.

The following contributions, in addition to those published and circulated by the Committee in August, have been received.

LIBRARY.

Capt. Francis Brice—*Traite de Géognosie* par J. B. D'Anbisson de Voisins. 2 vols.

Lieut. Gen. Ainslie—*Illustrations of the Anglo-French Courage*. 1 vol.

Lieut. J. Ford, H. P. late 79th Regiment; Tytler on Military Law; Miss Caroline Herschel's Catalogue of Stars; Margett's Astronomical Rotula for 600 years; J. Bird's Method of Constructing Mural Quadrants, quarto.

Colonel James Tod, Hon. E. I. C. Service—*Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han* (Himself the Author).

Capt. William Mande, R.N.—*M'Arthur's Life of Nelson*. 2 vols. quarto.

Lieut. Norman Campbell, 22nd Regiment—*Military Dictionary* (Himself the Author).

Major William Reid, H. P. R. E.—*Dictionnaire des Sieges et Batailles*. 6 vols.

Capt. Francis Hawkins, 89th Regiment—*Jomini's Guerres de la Revolution*; 10 volumes with a splendid Atlas.

Capt. Norman Campbell, C.B. R.N.—*French Atlas*, 1 vol. 4to.; *Boyer's French Dictionary*; *Les Provinciales*, 2 vols.; *Dictionnaire des Verbes Français*; *Geometrical Treatise of the Conic Sections*, by Hamilton.

Lieut. J. Ford, H.P. late 79th Regiment—*A moveable Planisphere*; *Drop of water magnified*; *Drawing of the Moon*; *Lord Nelson's handwriting in 1805*; *Plan of Planet Saturn*; *6 French Plans of Actions and Campaigns*.

Capt. William Thain, 33rd Regiment—*Histoire des Guerres d'Italie*, par Guicciardini, traduite en Français par Chomety, avec les Observations Politiques, Militaires, et Morales, du Sieur De la Noüe. 2 vols. 8vo. 1593; *Military Antiquities respecting the History of the English Army*. By Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2 vols. 4to.; *Institutions Militaires de Vegeto*. 1744; *Essai Général de Tactique*, par Culbert. 2 vols. 8vo.; *Hutton's Course of Mathematics*. 3 vols. 8vo.; *An Account*,

in German and French, of the Battles of Eylau and Friedland, with Plans. By Von Both. 4to. Berlin; Instructions Patriotiques et Militaires adressées aux Anglois. 1780; Military Instructions from Frederick the Great to his Generals. Translated by Major Foster.

MUSEUM.

By W. R. Hamilton, Esq.—13 Ancient Urns, to whom they had been presented by Antonio Cauova.

Colonel C. R. Fox, Grenadier Guards—A Sword and 3 Malay Krisacs.

Capt. Ainalic, 83rd Regiment—A grinder of an elephant, shot by himself at Ceylon, 6300 feet above level of the sea; 4 Bottles of Snakes from Ceylon; A Siingalese Mat; an Adigaar's Whip; a Talipot Leaf Fan; 2 Ceylon painted Spears.

Lieut. Com. W. P. Dickes, R.N., H. M. B. Reindeer—A large stuffed Alligator; 2 Pearl Shells; 2 Sea Horses; 1 Snake in Spirits.

—Smith, Esq. Kingston, Jamaica—4 Stuffed Fishes and a Lizard.

Capt. W. F. Carroll, C.B. R.N.—A Boa Constrictor from Penang, stuffed; a Porcupine killed at Tincomalee; a Saw Fish; Skin of the Beaver Snake (Ceylon); 5 Bottles of Reptiles; Coat of Mail worn by Warriors of Queda; A Shield worn by Natives of Borneo, with Human Hair, taken from Slain Captives.

Lieut. H. G. Hamilton—A Coat of Mail taken out of a Tomb in the Castle Avella Campania.

Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N. F.R.S. &c.—1 Piece Coloured Cloth, Otahaiti; 1 ditto Sandwich Islands; 1 Bird skin Dress by Natives of Nootka Sound; 1 Elder Drake Dress by ditto; 1 Piece of Coloured Cloth from Pitcairn's Island; 1 ditto White ditto; 1 ditto Otahaiti; Dress made of Whale's Entrails by Natives of Oonalashka; 1 Tarban of Gambier Islanders; Paper manufactured at Loo Choo; a Loo Choo Pipe; 3 Hair Pins from ditto; some Feather Head Ornaments from Indians of California; Head of an Image; some Jigs and other Fishing Gear of N. W. Esquimaux; 2 Loo Choo Fans; Red Feathers of the Tropic Bird; an Otahaiti Flute; 2 Stone Hatchets from Pitcairn's Island, found by Mutineers of the Bounty, and given to Capt. Beechey by John Adams; a Broken Image from Ruins at Kalisco (Mexico); 7 Esquimaux Idols from Beer-ing's Straits; 2 Flint Spear Heads (N.W. Esquimaux); 1 Hand Chisel of ditto; an Ivory Chain, cut out of a Walrus Tooth, from St. Lawrence Island, Beer-ing's Straits; 2 Implements for breaking wood short off (N.W. Esquimaux); 1 Stone for Sharpening Knives by ditto; 1 Needle-Case ditto; 3 Meshes for Net making ditto; 1 Drill Bow ditto; some Wristguards by N.W. Esquimaux; 3 Pair Wooden Spectacles worn by ditto; a Sinker of Natives of Kotzebue Sound; a Pair of Ear Ornaments, California; a Knife from Kotzebue Sound; 5 Ivory Pins, Beer-ing's Straits, use unknown; an Instrument for Cleaning Hides, from ditto; 6 Arrow Flint Heads, from ditto; 5 Lip Ornaments, stone, from ditto; 1 Ivory Pin (label) Lake Station; 2 Wooden small Figures; a Hat worn by Natives of California.

Miss Dallas—A Box of Geological Specimens of St. Helena and Ascension; a Box of Stuffed

Birds from the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Malacca, and North of India; 2 Gilt Frames containing Insects from China; two Shields used by the Malays, one of them curiously inlaid with Ivory, the other covered by the skin of the alligator.

Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R.N.—Several Specimens of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Ores, from Coquimbo.

Miss Elliot—The Skin of a Wolf, killed in Upper Canada.

Capt. P. P. King, R.N.—Box of Shells, Spears, Bow, Quiver, and Arrows, from Fuegian Isles; 2 Patagonian Bolas.

By Major J. Cole, H.P. late 45th Regiment—3 Tusks of an Elephant, supposed to be the oldest in the Island of Ceylon, shot by the late Lieut.

—Marsh, 45th Regiment, at Wallapanne, in 1822; 3 Tusks of an Elephant, shot by Capt. Forbes, 45th Regiment, at Ceylon, at the Pass of Deabubella; a Kriss, which belonged to a famous Burmese Chief, Mong-Shu-a-Tha-Pee-Wong, 1824.

Capt. Grant, Hon. E. I. C. Service—Six large Silver Medals, struck on various occasions.

A List of Subscribers, with the Laws, &c. relative to the Institution, will be published after the next general meeting.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The subscriptions to this Institution still continue to increase, and we hope shortly to be able to announce the place where the school is intended to be established.

The following donations and subscriptions, of one pound and upwards, have been received since our last:—

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge £100 donation.

	Annual Donations.	Subscript.
Adm. Sir H. Sawyer	£50 0 0	
Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Bayntun	5 0 0	
Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hamond	5 5 0	
Rear-Adm. Sir C. Ekins		2 2 0
Rear-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton	5 0 0	
Capt. Rt. Hon. Ld. Radstock		1 1 0
Capt. Wm. Farrington		1 0 0
Capt. Sir John Franklin	10 10 0	
Capt. Hon. K. Somerville	5 5 0	1 1 0
Capt. Thomas Garth	10 10 0	
Capt. Hon. I. Spencer	10 10 0	1 1 0
Capt. Sir H. L. Baker	5 0 0	
Capt. Edward Chetham	1 0 0	
Capt. Hon. H. Duncan	10 0 0	
Com. H. J. Clarke	5 5 0	
Com. Philip Gostling	5 0 0	
Com. James Anderson		1 0 0
Lieut. George Ramshay	21 0 0	1 0 0
Lieut. Godfrey Fosberry	1 1 0	
Lieut. John Bowle	5 5 0	1 1 0
Lieut. B. Elliott	1 1 0	
Lieut. L. Roberts	2 0 0	
Lieut. C. Webb	1 1 0	
Lieut. J. F. Stead		1 0 0

Lieut. Robert Forbes	1	0	0	
Lieut. G. E. Powell	1	0	0	
Master C. A. Harris	1	0	0	
Lieut. Col. E. Nicolls, R.M.	1	0	0	
Lieut. R. S. Blackie, R.M.				1 1 0
Landstet. Boston, Esq.	5	0	0	
Thomas Harding, Esq.				1 1 0
Sir W. B. Gosway	10	10	0	
John Cockburn, Esq.	1	0	0	
W. S. Polter, Esq.	10	10	0	
The Rev. Dr. E. Good-				
enough, D.D.	21	0	0	
Vernon Abbott, Esq.				1 1 0
Robert Ranking, Esq.	1	0	0	
F. North, Esq. M.P.	1	0	0	
Miss M. A. Alison	20	0	0	

Two hundred and sixty boys are already entered on the list of candidates, one hundred and seventy-five of whom are of age for immediate admission on the opening of the school.

CHAS. BRAND, Sec.

Council Room, 7, Jermyn-street,

October 25th, 1831.

ROYAL VISIT OF INSPECTION TO SANDHURST.—On the 29th of Sept. their Majesties honoured the Royal Military College at Sandhurst with a visit of inspection, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, Prince George of Cambridge, and Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence; and attended by the Commander of the Forces, Lord Hill, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset, and a numerous suite.

The Royal *cortège*, which consisted of six carriages and four with outriders, arrived at the College from Windsor about half-past twelve o'clock, and being met by an escort of the 9th Lancers, under Capt. Chadwick, the Riding-Master of the Establishment, its entrance into the grounds of the institution was announced by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the flag-staff battery, lately erected for the instruction of the Gentlemen Cadets. On their Majesties' arrival on the parade, they were received by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets under arms, with royal honours. Having passed through the ranks, their Majesties and suite took their station at the point of review, and the Gentlemen Cadets marched past them in slow and quick time, and formed close

columns, deployments, and other evolutions, with much precision and steadiness.

Both His Majesty, who was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, and the Queen, looked, we rejoiced to observe, in perfect health, and their Majesties' arrival on the ground was welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from a large concourse of spectators, embracing all the rank and respectability of the surrounding neighbourhood. The effect of the whole scene was much heightened by the beauty of the weather; and the gaiety of the spectacle appeared to inspire general pleasure, no less in the illustrious visitors themselves, than in the assemblage amongst whom their Majesties' presence elicited such ardent expressions of loyal and respectful attachment.

From the parade, their Majesties ascended the noble portico of the building, where the Officers and Professors of the institution, and the Officers studying in its Senior Department, were successively presented by the Governor. After visiting the Chapel, Halls of Study, the Dormitories of the Gentlemen Cadets, and other parts of the establishment, the Royal party entered the Public Examination Room, where the Military Surveys and Plans, and the Landscape Drawings and Sketches from Nature, executed during the present term, were submitted to the Royal inspection.

From the main building of the College, the Royal party proceeded to the Riding House, where a Class of twenty of the Gentlemen Cadets went through all the exercise of the School before their Majesties. After this inspection, their Majesties and suite partook of a collation at the Governor's house, and returned to the College in time to pass through the halls before the young gentlemen sat down to their dinner.

About four o'clock their Majesties took their departure under a second royal salute, amidst reiterated cheers.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—After several years of laborious and expensive experiment, Mr. Caulfield Beamish, a gentleman of independent property in the county of Cork, has, we understand, perfected an entirely new form of vessel, which bids fair to take prece-

cence of the old construction, and open a new era in Naval Architecture. Mr. Beamish's experiments were, it appears, directed to the production of a union of those qualities which would give the least displacement with the greatest stowage; the least direct with the greatest lateral resistance, and the greatest stability with the least ballast, the result of which combination is the newly invented form. Mr. Beamish has built five or six yachts of various sizes on this plan, and all have proved superior sailers in their respective classes. The largest, a cutter of 99 tons, which he, with becoming nationality, calls "The Paddy from Cork," won five cups the season she was launched; and the *Peri*, of 26 tons, has been the winner of nine prizes. The form of these vessels is represented as peculiarly beautiful, being a succession of easy, unbroken, elliptical curves, terminating in sharp ends, with a deep keel, and a flat, long, and very wide floor. Their velocity, particularly in running, is remarkable, as also their weatherly qualities, when compared with the old class of vessels, in a heavy sea. One property of Mr. Beamish's build would appear to render it well suited to vessels of war and burthen; namely, its great stability. It appears from the details with which we have been furnished on the subject, that little more than *one-half* the usual weight of ballast, or about one fourth of the tonnage, is found sufficient to enable these vessels to carry sail. The *Little Paddy*, of 41 tons, a remarkably fast sailing and weatherly cutter, has, for instance, but 11 tons of ballast, whereas a vessel of that tonnage on the old construction would require at least 19 tons of ballast. This discovery is well worth the attention of the Admiralty.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF PRUSSIA.—This force consists of the permanent army, or "Army of the Line," which forms a species of preparatory school for the rearing of future soldiers, and is composed of every individual between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, who is capable of bearing arms, and the "Landwehr,"* which

comprises a first and second levy, and calls into service every able-bodied man from the age of five-and-twenty to forty, whatever his rank or occupation may be. The first of these levies, which, in time of war, is brigaded with the troops of the line, has leave of absence for the whole year, save and except at the period when it is assembled for annual training; and at this period a certain portion only is mustered: each battalion, however, possesses a *depôt*, which is employed on active service and paid accordingly. The second levy is not called out, excepting in time of war, when it supplies the fortresses with garrisons. The army comprehends, in the whole, the grenadiers of the guard, and eight military corps, each of which has its own staff, is subdivided into two divisions of three brigades each, and is composed of four regiments of infantry, as many of cavalry, four regiments of landwehr, (horse and foot,) one regiment of reserve, two companies of chasseurs, a brigade of artillery, a detachment of pioneers, six companies doing garrison duty, and two companies of veterans: forming altogether thirty-seven battalions and a half of troops of the line and landwehr, and nine-and-twenty squadrons, &c. The several corps of artillery-engineers, chasseurs, and carabineers, as well as the cavalry of the guard, and the garrisons of Mayence and Luxemburg, have special inspectors-general. Prussia possesses eight-and-twenty fortresses; and the following is the numerical strength of its military establishment.

1. *The Standing Army.*—This consists of 110,600 men, classing as follows:—The Guards, 14,600, are composed of four regiments of grenadiers, a regiment of reserve, two battalions of chasseurs, and an infantry regiment of recruits; making in all seventeen battalions. Next come six regiments of cavalry and a squadron of recruits, forming together seventeen battalions; a brigade of artillery, two companies of pioneers, seven companies in garrison, and two companies of invalids. The troops of the line amount to 96,000 men, and are divided into marching, garrison, and invalid corps;

* Or, literally, "National fencibles;" the word being found from land, nation or country, and wehr, a defence.

the first are in strength 87,600, consisting of 118 battalions and 128 squadrons, which comprehend four regiments of infantry, four battalions of chasseurs, eight regiments of cuirassiers, four regiments of dragoons, twelve of hussars, eight of hulans, eight brigades of artillery, and eight detachments of pioneers; the troops in garrison comprise forty-eight companies mustering 5000 men: and the invalids consist of one battalion and sixteen companies containing 2000.

2. *The Army of Reserve*.—This portion of the Prussian forces amounts to 50,000.

The *Gens-d'Armes* and *Chasseurs* are in number 2000.

3. *The Landwehr* consists of 360,000 men, namely, the first levy, 180,000, composed of 104 battalions and 104 squadrons; and the second levy, 180,000 also, formed out of 104 battalions.

This enumeration, which is derived from accurate sources, shows the whole military strength of Prussia to amount to 529,600 men.

STRONG PLACES IN RUSSIA.—Comparatively with its extent, Russia is but sparingly provided with military bulwarks. With respect to her European possessions, the most deserving of note are Sweaborg, Helsingfors, and Frederiksham, in Finland; Cronstadt, in the government of St. Petersburg; Riga, in that of the same name; Dunaburg in Curland; Bobrouisk, in the government of Minsk; Taganrog, in that of Caterinoslav; and Ismail, Bender, Chotim, and Akkerman, in Bessarabia. The strongest places in the kingdom of Poland are Zamosc and Modlin.

The principal military ports of Russia are Cronstadt, the rendezvous of the Baltic fleet; Revel, Sweaborg, and Rotschensalin, the latter of which is the station of the Baltic flotilla; Arkhangel on the White Sea; Sevastopol, with the roadstead of Akhtiar, which is the station of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea; and Nikolaiev, on the Bog, where the flotilla of the Euxine rendezvous; and lastly, Astrachan, on the Volga, at which a flotilla is stationed for the service of the Caspian. The chief dock yards are at present those of St. Petersburg, and

Otká, in the near vicinity of that capital, Cronstadt, Arkhangel on the White Sea, and Nikolaiev.

MONUMENT OF THE LATE CAPT. THE HON. SIR ROBERT SPENCER, R.N. IN THE ISLAND OF MALTA.—The monument, erected to the memory of the late Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, at the expense of the officers, seamen, and marines who served under his command in the Madagascar, was completed on the 14th June. Its form is that of an obelisk, similar in dimensions to Cleopatra's Needle; it is built of hard stone of the first quality, brought from the south side of the island, (a distance of about five miles,) for the express purpose, and stands upon the well-adapted site called Coradino Heights, immediately over that part of the Great Harbour where ships of war ride at anchor. The monument is a substantial and finished piece of masonry, and is highly creditable to the architect, Mr. George Pullicino, Professor of Drawing and Architecture in the University of Literature. It was commenced and terminated under the control of C. H. Smith, Esq. of His Majesty's Naval Yard, in the short space of less than eight weeks, the foundation stone having been laid on the 23rd of April.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—

2nd Dragoon Guards from Leeds to York.

3rd Ditto from Dorchester to Weymouth.

4th Ditto from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

3rd Light Dragoons from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Edinburgh.

17th Lancers from Fermoy to Ballincolly and Cork.

1st Foot 1st Batt. Reserve Companies from Glasgow to Perth.

1st Ditto 2nd Batt. Service Companies arrived at Plymouth from India, to proceed to Chatham.

5th Ditto Service Companies ordered to Gibraltar.

7th Ditto Reserve Companies from Portsmouth to Winchester.

10th Ditto Service Companies from Castlebar to Cork.

12th Foot Reserve Companies from Mullingar to Newry.

21st Ditto arrived at Liverpool.
 23rd Ditto Depôt from Drogheda to Dublin.
 27th Ditto from Fermoy to Limerick and Mitchelstown.
 28th Ditto from Galway to Dublin.
 29th Ditto Depôt from Pigeon's Fort Dublin to Armagh.
 30th Ditto from Dublin to Newry.
 42nd Ditto Service Companies to proceed to Malta to replace 85th.
 50th Ditto from Templemore to Athlone.
 51st Ditto Depôt from Stockport to Chester.
 53rd Ditto Ditto from Chester to Stockport.
 67th Ditto from Newry to Dublin; Service Companies ordered to Gibraltar.
 68th Ditto from Athlone to Limerick.
 69th Ditto from Fermoy to Cork.
 74th Ditto from Limerick to Templemore.
 76th Ditto from Limerick to Mullingar—from Mullingar to Athlone.
 80th Ditto from Ashton-under-Lyne to Bolton.
 84th Ditto Depôt from Jersey to Portsmouth.
 90th Ditto from Winchester to Edinburgh.
 91st Ditto from Portsmouth to Northampton.
 93rd Ditto Reserve Companies from Glasgow to Hamilton.
 94th Ditto Service Companies at Gibraltar, ordered to Malta.
 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, Service Companies at Malta ordered to Ionian Islands.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth.—Oct. 5th. Arrived the Tribune, 42, Capt. Duntze, from the South American Station.

Oct. 10th. Arrived the Icarus, 10, Com. Stewart, from the West Indies, last from Havannah.

Oct. 11th. Arrived the Stag, 46, Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge, and Curaçoa, 26, Capt. Dunn, from the Downs.

Oct. 13th. Sailed the Icarus, 10, Com. Stewart, for Plymouth.

Oct. 14th. Arrived the Barham, 52, Capt. Pigot, and Galatea, 42, Capt. Napier, from the Downs.

Oct. 15th. Arrived the Brisk, 10, Lieut. Butterfield, from the Downs. Sailed the Stag and Galatea for Jersey.

Oct. 16th. Arrived the Charybdis, Lieut. Crawford, from the Downs.

Oct. 18th. Arrived the Revenge, 84, Capt. Hillyar, C.B.; Tweed, 20, Com. Bertram, and Recruit, 10, from Cork, last from the Downs.

Oct. 20th. Arrived the Stag, 46, Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge, M.P. and Galatea, 42, Capt. Charles Napier, from Jersey. Sailed the Brisk, gun-brig, Lieut. Butterfield, for Woolwich.

Oct. 22nd. Arrived the fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B. from Plymouth, consisting of the Caledonia, 120, Capt. Curzon; Britannia, 120, Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone; Wellesley, 74, Com. Carnac (acting); Talavera, 74, Capt. Colby; and Viper, schooner, Lieut. James.

At Spithead — Caledonia, Britannia, Talavera, Revenge, Wellesley, Barham, Stag, Galatea, Curaçoa, Tribune, Imogene, Tweed, Charybdis, Recruit, Viper. In Harbour — Victory, Royal George, Melville, Alligator, Ætna.

Plymouth.—Sept. 24th. Sailed the Tweed, 20, Com. Bertram, to join the squadron under Sir E. Codrington.

Sept. 30th. Sailed the Arachne, 18, Com. Agar, for Bermuda.

Oct. 8th. Sailed the Nautilus, 10, Com. Lord George Paulet, for Cork.

Oct. 11th. Arrived the Calcutta, 84, Capt. Peter Fisher, from Bombay, a new ship built at that port.

Oct. 17th. Arrived the Caledonia, 120, Capt. E. Curzon, bearing Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington's flag; Britannia, 120, Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone; Wellesley, 74, Capt. J. C. Rowley; Talavera, 74, Capt. David Colby; and Viper, schooner, Lieut. H. James, from Cork, and sailed on the 21st for Portsmouth.

Oct. 18th. Arrived the Icarus, 10, Com. Stewart, from Portsmouth.

Remaining in Hamoaze—Foudroyant, Calcutta, Fly, Beagle, and Icarus.

Cork.—Sept. 25th. Arrived the squadron under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, consisting of the Caledonia, Britannia, Revenge, Talavera, Wellesley, Barham, Galatea, Charybdis, Recruit, Brisk, and Viper.

Oct. 15th. Sailed the fleet under Sir Edward Codrington, for Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Foreign.—The Tyne, from Bahia, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 10th July; Druid, from Plymouth, 12th; and Tribune, from Valparaíso, 23rd June.

The Warspite sailed from Rio Janeiro for the Cape of Good Hope, 3rd July.

The Sphinx arrived at Honduras from Falmouth, 6th July; and Spey, 30th.

The Pallas arrived at Newfoundland from Plymouth and Bermuda, 22nd Aug. and sailed on the 26th for Halifax.

The Falcon sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, 20th July; Blanche, for the Havannah; and Champion, for Bermuda, on the 21st.

The Gannet arrived at St. John's from the Labradores, 30th Aug. and sailed on the 3rd Sept. for Halifax.

The Pallas arrived at Bermuda on the 1st Aug. and at Newfoundland on the 22nd; sailed on the 25th for Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Barbadoes.

The Samarang arrived at St. Michael's from Portsmouth, 13th Aug. and sailed 18th for Rio Janeiro.

The Wolf sailed from Batavia for Singapore, 3rd May.

The Satellite arrived at Bombay from Trincomalee, 11th May. The Talbot arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from the Mauritius, 21st July. The Hermes, steamer, arrived at Gibraltar from Falmouth and Cadiz, 15th Sept. and sailed for Malta on the 17th. The Albion arrived at Gibraltar from Plymouth, 17th Sept. and sailed 18th. The Swallow arrived at Monte Video from Falmouth, 26th July; and the Lapwing at Rio Janeiro, 17th Aug. The Curlew arrived at the Mauritius 21st May, from a cruise; the Jaseur sailed thence on a cruise on the 14th June. The Alfred arrived at Gibraltar from England on the 20th. The Gannet arrived at Halifax from Newfoundland 16th Sept.; and Lyra from Falmouth 17th Sept. The Challenger arrived at Madras from Bombay 28th May.

The Meteor, Mastiff, and Scylla sailed from Smyrna for Napoli, previous to the 3rd Sept.

The Pincher from Bermuda, arrived at Jamaica 21st Aug.; Nightingale, from Falmouth, 3rd Sept.; Racehorse and Speedwell, from Nassau, 9th Sept. Badger arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Algoa Bay, 29th June. The Alfred arrived at Gibraltar from Portsmouth, 20th Sept. and sailed for the Mediterranean on the 23rd. The Warspite arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Rio, 31st July.

The Fly, 18, was commissioned at Plymouth on the 24th Sept.

The Melville, 74, Capt. Nesham, was paid off at Portsmouth on 29th Sept. and was recommissioned on the 30th for the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

The Alligator was recommissioned at Portsmouth on the 30th Sept.

The flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, Commander-in-Chief of the Portsmouth station, has been removed from the Spartiate to the Victory.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

NAVY.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty Office, 19th Oct. 1831.

With reference to that part of the "Memorandum," dated the 20th September last, which relates to Blue Trowsers, His Majesty has been pleased to command that the officers of the Royal Navy shall, in future, wear gold lace upon their blue trowsers, (as directed in His late Majesty's Order of the 18th December 1827,) except upon ordinary occasions, when they are at liberty to wear them without lace as heretofore.

And His Majesty is pleased further to command, that no other sword be worn than that established by the said Order of the 18th December 1827.

By Command of the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty,
JOHN BARROW.

GREENWICH OUT-PENSIONS.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING OUT-PENSIONS FROM GREENWICH HOSPITAL, TO THE WARRANT AND PETTY OFFICERS HEREIN MENTIONED, AND TO SEAMEN AND ROYAL MARINES, ESTABLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 24TH AUGUST 1831.

Art. 1. Every second-master, assistant-surgeon (when not entitled to half-pay), gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, (when not entitled to superannuation,) mate, midshipman, master's assistant, school-master, clerk, and volunteer of the first or second class, who shall be discharged from His Majesty's service, for wounds or hurts received, or permanent sickness or debility contracted in the service, and who shall be deemed a fit and deserving object

for relief, shall be allowed a Pension, either for life or for a limited period, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of not less than one shilling, and not more than two shillings and sixpence, *per diem*, according to the bodily injury sustained by the party.

Art. 2. Every petty officer not mentioned in the preceding article, and every able seaman, ordinary seaman, landman, boy, and every non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private of the Royal Marines, who shall be discharged from His Majesty's service, for wounds or hurts received in action, shall be allowed a pension, provided he be deemed a fit and deserving object for relief, either for life or for a limited period, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, according to the bodily injury sustained, and with reference to the length of service and rating of the party.

An able seaman or marine having lost two limbs, or being otherwise so severely wounded as to require the care and attendance of some other person, shall have from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings *per diem*; but for less injury than the foregoing, and not requiring the care of another person, from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence *per diem*; if able to contribute in a small degree to his livelihood, from ninepence to one shilling *per diem*; and if able to contribute materially to his livelihood, though unfit for the service, from sixpence to ninepence *per diem*.

In fixing pensions under this Article, the lowest or highest, or any intermediate rate is to be taken according to the length of service and character of the claimant, and the circumstances (if any are stated) relating to his conduct at the time he was wounded.

Art. 3. Every able seaman or marine discharged on any account (except misconduct) after twenty-one years' service in the Royal Navy or Marines, or any greater length of service, reckoning only from the age of twenty, shall receive, (subject to all the foregoing conditions,) a pension, varying from tenpence to one shilling and twopence *per diem*, having consideration to whether the party be discharged at his own request or otherwise, to the nature of his services, whether chiefly abroad and in bad climates or otherwise, to his actual state of health and apparent strength, and the number of years he may have served beyond twenty-one years, provided his servitude of twenty-one years shall have been com-

pleted within thirty years from the aforesaid age of twenty years, or that he shall not have been out of the service more than three years at any time.

Art. 4. Every able seaman or marine, who, after having served at the least fourteen years, shall be discharged for sickness or debility contracted in the service, or for wounds or hurts received in it by accident, shall, provided he shall appear a fit and deserving object of relief, be allowed an annual pension, either for life or for a limited period, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, calculated on a combined view of his length of service and his bodily infirmity, varying from sixpence to ninepence *per diem*; but if the injury be not considered permanent, a conditional pension only shall be granted.

Art. 5. Any able seaman or marine discharged under fourteen years' service, is not to be deemed entitled to a pension, but if discharged in consequence of disability contracted in the service, and not from want of proper care on his part, may be awarded a pension (if on his examination at the Admiralty he appears to be really in a state to call for it), either for life or for a limited period, at the discretion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of not less than threepence *per diem*, or more than sixpence, according to the bodily injury sustained by the party.

And in cases under fourteen years' service, where a sum, as gratuity, may be considered more advantageous for the claimant's interests than a temporary pension, a sum varying from one pound to eighteen pounds, may be given in full compensation, in lieu of such temporary pension, and in extreme cases of injury or debility resulting from serving in bad climates, or from severe accidents, the temporary pension may be increased to ninepence *per diem*, and renewed from time to time for specified periods, so long as the individual shall continue in a state to demand such special consideration.

Art. 6. In any of the cases in Articles 3, 4, and 5, if any man shall become totally blind from unavoidable causes, clearly attributable to the service, he shall be allowed a permanent pension of threepence *per diem* in addition to the amount specified in the said Articles.

Art. 7. An ordinary seaman shall receive three-fourths, a landsman two-thirds, and a boy one-half of the pensions or allowances hereby assigned to an able seaman. Private marines to be considered as able seamen.

Art. 8. The following petty and non-commissioned officers, in addition to the rates of pension to which they may be entitled under Articles 2, 3, 4, and 6, as

seamen, or marines, shall be allowed for each year's service as petty or non-commissioned officers, as follows, viz. :—

Superior Petty.			Years of Service	Inferior Petty.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
Master at Arms	0	15 2½	1	0	7 7½	
Admiral's Coxswain	1	10 5	2	0	15 2½	
Ship's Corporal	2	5 7½	3	1	2 9½	
	3	0 10	4	1	10 5	
Captain's Coxswain	3	16 0½	5	1	18 0½	
Quarter-Master	4	11 3	6	2	5 7½	Captain of Main Top
	5	6 5½	7	2	13 2½	
Gunner's Mate	6	1 8	8	3	0 10	Captain of Fore Top
Boatswain's Mate	6	16 10½	9	3	8 5½	
	7	12 1	10	3	16 0½	Captain of Mast
Captain of Forecastle	8	7 3½	11	4	3 7½	Captain of Afterguard
	9	2 6	12	4	11 3	
Captain of Hold	9	17 8½	13	4	12 10½	Yeoman of Signals
	10	12 11	14	5	6 5½	
Coxswain of Launch	11	8 1½	15	5	14 0½	Coxswain of Pinnace
	12	3 4	16	6	1 8	
Ship's Cook	12	18 6½	17	6	9 3½	Sailmaker's Mate
	13	13 9	18	6	16 10½	Caulker's Mate
Sailmaker	14	8 11½	19	7	4 5½	
	15	4 2	20	7	12 1	Armourer's Mate
Ropemaker	15	19 4½	21	7	19 8½	
	16	14 7	22	8	7 3½	Cooper
Carpenter's Mate	17	9 9½	23	8	14 10½	
	18	5 0	24	9	2 6	Corporal of Marines
Caulker	19	0 2½	25	9	10 1½	
	19	15 5	26	9	17 8½	
Armourer	20	10 7½	27	10	5 3½	
	21	5 10	28	10	12 11	
Serjeant of Marines	22	1 0½	29	11	0 6½	
	22	16 3	30	11	8 1½	

Quarter-master serjeants, and serjeant-majors, who have served three years and upwards, and discharged with those ratings after twenty-one years' service, 2*d. per diem* in addition to whatever pensions they may be entitled to.

Art. 9. Persons discharged with disgrace, or for offences, or by sentence of a court-martial, are not entitled to any pension; and all pensions are granted during good behaviour, and may be forfeited by misconduct on the part of the pensioner, to be judged of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and if any deserter shall be re-taken, or shall re-enter His Majesty's service, he shall commence a new time from such re-entry, and shall not be entitled to reckon any time preceding such desertion or running.

Art. 10. All men invalided from His Majesty's service, whether pensioners or not, who re-enter the service, must produce their invaliding certificates or pen-

sion tickets, at the time of their re-entry, to the captain and surgeon of the ship, in order that their cases may be fully known; and if they neglect to do this, or do not assign a sufficient reason for not doing so, they forfeit all claim to an increase of pension for subsequent service.

Art. 11. All claims to pensions should be brought forward before the expiration of six months after the individual is discharged from His Majesty's service.

Art. 12. Pensioners who shall not have been discharged as wholly incapable, or for having served twenty-one years or upwards, or whose age shall not exceed fifty years, may forfeit their pensions by neglecting or omitting to attend at such

port or place, and at such time, as shall in time of war, or in prospect of a war, be appointed for the assembling of the pensioners by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or by neglecting or refusing to serve His Majesty in such manner as to the said Lords Commissioners may seem proper, except when such neglect or omission to appear, or such neglect or refusal to serve, shall be accounted for by reasonable excuse, to be admitted by the said Lords Commissioners.

As a farther encouragement to good men to continue in the service, and to behave with propriety, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that at the expiration of every three years any of His Majesty's ships shall be in commission, the captain or commander of such ship may send to the Admiralty the name or names of any petty officer or seaman, or non-commissioned officer, or private of marines, (not exceeding in number one for every hundred of the crew,) who may be on board such ship, having served above twenty-one years, who shall have behaved invariably well in such ship, and be in possession of certificates of good conduct throughout his former service, and be in the captain's opinion in every respect deserving to be so rewarded; when the person or persons so reported by the captain or commander shall be paid a gratuity, in addition to all other allowances, of fifteen pounds if a first class petty officer or serjeant of marines, of seven pounds if a second class petty officer or corporal of marines, and of five pounds if an able seaman or private of marines; but to entitle the first class petty officer or serjeant of marines to the fifteen pounds, he must have served as such ten years; and to entitle the second class petty officer or corporal of marines to the seven pounds, he must have served seven years as such, otherwise they can only be paid as able seamen or privates of marines. And all men receiving the said gratuity will be afterwards entitled to wear a silver medal the size of a half-crown, at the third button-hole of their jackets, having on one side of it the words "For Long Service and Good Conduct," and on the other "An Anchor and Crown."

ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 10th Aug. 1831.

Sir,—Referring to the Ninth Article of the Explanatory Directions issued from this Office on the 20th November last, I have the honour to acquaint you that, in

consequence of the very numerous applications which have been made to the Secretary at War by officers in the receipt of a higher rate of half pay than that of first-lieutenant, and with a view to lessen the amount of the public expenditure, His Majesty has been pleased to direct that, until further orders, the Colonels of regiments shall not recommend any officer for the situation of regimental paymaster, whose half-pay does not amount to at least seven shillings a day.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. PARNELL.

Colonel of the —
Regiment of —

CIRCULAR.

War Office, 12th Aug. 1831.

Sir,—With reference to the Secretary at War's Instructions of the 25th Nov. 1829, for keeping the Regimental Records of Soldiers' Services, I have the honour to transmit for your information and guidance, five copies of a Supplementary Article relating to the manner in which the former service of soldiers who may have re-enlisted into the Army subsequently to the 25th March 1830, or who shall hereafter re-enlist, is to be entered in the Regimental Register.

This Supplementary Article is printed uniformly with the Instructions above mentioned, and is to be inserted at the end of each of the Regimental Copies of the Instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. PARNELL.

Officer Commanding —
Regiment of —

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE TO THE INSTRUCTIONS, DATED 25 NOVEMBER 1829, FOR KEEPING THE REGIMENTAL RECORDS OF SOLDIERS' SERVICES.

The former service of a man re-enlisting into the Army subsequently to the 25th March 1830, when the new form of attestation came into use, is in no case to be recorded in the Regimental Register, unless it be claimed by the man on his attestation.

If a recruit, on being attested, should claim former service, he shall produce his discharge, or certificate of discharge, when, if it shall appear that he has been out of the army less than three years, and that the cause of his discharge does not preclude him from reckoning his former ser-

vice, and that he had not the opportunity of re-enlisting immediately after such discharge, the commanding officer will cause the recruit's former service to be recorded; but if the man shall not be in possession of his discharge, the commanding officer will communicate with the War Office, stating the particulars of the service claimed, and will not make an entry thereof in the Register until the said claim shall have been confirmed by the Secretary-at-War.

Whenever former service is recorded, the cause of the soldier's discharge is to be stated in the Register immediately under the entry.

War Office, 12th Aug. 1831.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, Sept. 27th, 1831.

SIR,—The General Commanding-in-Chief has received representations from various quarters, in respect to the difficulty of carrying into effect the 15th clause of the Regulations for the provision of Clothing for Corps of Infantry at Home, and also the Regulations laid down in the Circular Memorandum, under date 12th June 1830, arising from the actual expense incurred in the alteration of the clothing being found to exceed the sum prescribed, and it appearing, after due inquiry, and the best consideration he can give the subject, that there are grounds for the complaints which in different instances have been preferred, I have it in command to signify, that as the terms of the existing warrant do not admit of any charge being brought against the public for the alteration of the clothing, and as the soldier cannot be called upon to defray any further proportion of the expense than the sum prescribed by the said warrant, Lord Hill thinks it right to explain, that in cases where the precautions pointed out in the regulations before referred to may be found inadequate to the object intended, the colonels of regiments must be held responsible for and liable to such further arrangements as may be necessary, and which can be carried into effect only at the head-quarters of the several regiments respectively.

His Lordship, from the result of the inquiries and calculations which have been made, is led fully to understand, that by proper management at the head-quarters of corps, and by strict and vigilant inspection on the part of the inspectors of army clothing, the colonel of a regiment will in no case be required to incur an expense exceeding sixpence per man for

making such alterations as may be necessary for completing and fitting the clothing of a regiment satisfactorily, and in a manner calculated to obviate effectually the recurrence of complaint.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 20th Sept. 1831.

In order to insure due accuracy in the returns of regiments abroad, in accounting for all men, who are from time to time sent home, either as invalids, or to join the reserve companies, or on any other account, the General Commanding in Chief is pleased to direct, that such men shall be discontinued on the strength of the service companies from the date of their embarkation, or to which subsistence for them may have been issued, and, from that period, they shall be taken upon the returns of the reserve companies.

With this view, the officers commanding the service companies will transmit (under cover to the Adjutant-General) to the officers commanding the reserve companies or depôts, monthly statements of the numbers of the companies abroad, and of the names of those men who join, or are sent home, or who become casualties during each month, according to the printed form herewith enclosed.

The Commandant of the Invalid Depôt at Chatham will also transmit, through the Adjutant-General (as heretofore) to the officers commanding the reserve companies or depôts, monthly accounts of all men arriving at Chatham from foreign stations, and of the manner in which they are disposed of.

By these means the officers commanding the reserve companies and depôts will be enabled to account, in every respect, for the "Men sent Home" from time to time, and the monthly and annual returns will be made up with the accuracy required.

The officers commanding the reserve companies and depôts at home, are to continue to transmit (through the Adjutant-General) monthly returns of the state of those companies, accompanied by a nominal list of the serjeants, corporals, and drummers, doing duty with, or belonging to them, for the information of the officers commanding the service companies abroad.

By Command of the Right Honourable

The General Commanding in Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

MONTHLY STATE OF THE SERVICE COMPANIES										
of the Regiment of										
Head Quarters, at 1st of 183										
OFFICERS.										
	Lieut.-Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Baymaster	Adjutant	Quarter-Master	Surgeon	Assist.-Surgeon
At Head Quarters										
Detached										
On Staff employ										
Abroad { With leave										
Without leave										
At Home { With leave										
Without leave										
Total										
SERGEANTS, DRUMMERS, CORPORALS, AND PRIVATES.										
	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Drummers	Corporals	Privates	Soldiers' Wives	Soldiers' Children			
Fit for Duty at Head Quarters										
Sick										
On Detachment										
Servants to Officers absent										
Total Abroad										
Wanting to complete										
Establishment										
MEMORANDUM of such Instructions or Particulars, as may be necessary for the information and guidance of the Officer in charge of the Reserve Companies or Depôt.										

NOMINAL LIST of Men who have joined the Service Companies of the Regiment of during the last Month.		
NAMES.	Date of joining.	REMARKS, stating whether recruit; re-joined from desertion; transfer (specifying from what corps); join- ed from Reserve Companies, &c.

NOMINAL LIST of Casualties which have occurred in the Service Companies of the Regiment of during the last Month.			
NAMES.	Nature of casualty, whether dead, discharged, sent home, deserted, transferred, &c.	Date.	REMARKS, containing such particulars as may be ne- cessary for the informa- tion of the Officer Com- manding the Reserve Com- panies or Depot.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITH LEAVE.				
Rank and names.	By whose permission.	On what account.	From what time.	To what time.
OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.				
Rank and names.	From what time	REMARKS.		

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 29th Sept. 1831.

Sir,—It has been represented to the General Commanding in Chief, that notwithstanding the orders which have been issued on the subject, and the instructions laid down in the form of discharge annexed to His Majesty's Warrant of the 14th Nov. 1829, there is frequently a great want of precision in filling up the certificate, which is intended to describe the disability on account of which a soldier has been discharged, and that the Lord's Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, experience in consequence great difficulty in awarding pensions.

Lord Hill is persuaded it will readily occur to commanding officers of regiments, that in preparing the discharges of soldiers on account of disability, in order to enable the Commissioners duly to determine with respect to the pension to which they have a claim, it is equally essential to explain the origin and nature of the disability, as it is to detail the exact period of service.

In directing, therefore, your especial attention to this particular point, in filling up the discharges of soldiers, I am to signify his Lordship's commands, that the certificate may, in every case, distinctly distinguish the origin of the disability, whether arising—

1st. In consequence of service, or on duty, or by the service, specifying the particular act of duty.

2nd. While in the service, by constitution or accident.

3rd. By misconduct or design.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 10th Oct. 1831.

The General Commanding in Chief can no longer refrain from requiring of General Officers Commanding upon Foreign Stations, a more careful consideration of the grounds upon which they grant Leave of Absence.

Lord Hill has observed, that officers are not unfrequently permitted to return home from foreign stations, on account of their private concerns, before they have been two years absent from the United Kingdom; also, that two, and even three, officers of the same regiment are, at one and the same time, occasionally allowed to return home upon that plea.

Lord Hill promises himself the cordial assistance of the general officers holding

foreign commands, towards placing an effectual check upon applications, which, otherwise, would turn indulgence into abuse, compromise the interests of the public service, and entail hardship upon those who never absent themselves from their regimental duty but from necessity.

To this end, his Lordship desires, that henceforth all applications for leave of absence, from foreign stations, upon private business, shall specify the rank and names of the officers already absent upon that plea from the regiment whence the application comes, and the time for which they have respectively obtained leave of absence.

All such applications shall likewise specify how long the applicant has been absent from the United Kingdom since he obtained his last leave of absence, and how long he has served abroad altogether since the regiment left the United Kingdom.

It is far from Lord Hill's purpose to oppose unnecessary obstacles to the grant of leave of absence from foreign stations on account of health: yet, circumstances which constantly fall under his Lordship's observation, suggest the expediency of enjoining a more rigid examination of the grounds of application under this head also; grounds which ought invariably to rest upon the opinion of a medical board, except in situations wherein one medical officer only happens to be stationed.

Officers who obtain leave to return to the United Kingdom on account of health, will henceforth, as soon as they are sufficiently recovered for that purpose, be liable to be ordered to join and do duty with the reserve or depot companies of the regiment to which they belong, without reference to the period for which they may have obtained leave of absence from the General Officer Commanding at the Foreign Station upon which they were serving.

Lord Hill takes this occasion to direct the more particular attention of general officers serving abroad, to page 70 of the general orders and regulations of the army, as well as to the Adjutant-General's circular letter of the 22nd June 1829, specifying the declarations required of officers upon obtaining leave of absence on account of private concerns.

His Lordship is persuaded, that however the checks prescribed by the foregoing regulations may tend to the disappointment of unreasonable applicants for leave of absence, they are checks which cannot fail to be regarded by the officers of the army in general as so many benefits, since they are calculated to ensure for the future a more just and impartial dis-

tribution of, perhaps, the most valuable indulgence connected with a military career, and to prevent that indulgence being enjoyed, to an undue extent, by those who have least claim to it upon the score of service.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE NAVY AND ARMY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OCT. 7.

Consolidated Fund.—On the motion of the Secretary-at-War, the House resolved itself into a Committee on this Act, and to receive the Appropriation Act.

Sir Henry Hardinge said, that as he understood it was the intention of Government to introduce a clause into this Act for the purpose of removing the disability under which the officers of the navy laboured, of being debarred from holding civil offices and receiving half-pay at the same time, and enabling them to fill civil offices while they retained their half-pay, he was desirous of calling the serious attention of the House to the injustice which such a proceeding would be to the officers of another service equally honourable and deserving. The measure for removing the restrictions on the officers of the navy had his most unqualified approbation. He had only to complain that the same boon was not extended to the army, for the officers of that service were the worst rewarded of almost any of the public servants of the state. The extension, therefore, of such a benefit to the officers of the navy alone, appeared invidious to the officers of the army, and was calculated to excite feelings of jealousy and discontent, which could not be too carefully avoided. After advocating at great length the interests of the officers of the army, the gallant officer adduced in proof of the hardships to which they were subjected by the restrictions in question, that a captain, whose half-pay was 6s. 6d., if appointed to the situation of barrack-master abroad, and in all likelihood in some unhealthy place, received 7s. a day, being an advance of 6d. for which he must sacrifice his half-pay. He hoped the Committee would consider it just and advisable to pause before they agreed to a measure of such importance and of such partial justice.

Sir Henry Parnell said, the effect of the restriction had been a saving of 73,000l. a year to the public, by the stopping of the half-pay of officers filling civil offices.

Sir Henry Hardinge wished to know how it could be a saving, when the offices so filled were necessary, and if not filled by officers must be filled by civilians.

Sir James Graham said, that by the Appropriation Act of 1828, officers were restricted from receiving half-pay who held civil offices. The half-pay of those officers amounted to 73,000l. a year, and of course being withheld was a saving to the country. But the complaint of the honourable and gallant member, that an injustice to the army was contained in the proposition to remove the disabilities of officers of the navy in this respect, was premature, for the proposition in question only contemplated giving the benefit to officers holding civil service in the royal household, and the question really ought to be, whether His Majesty was or was not to have the privilege of remunerating from his privy purse members of the service upon whom he felt disposed to confer his gracious favour.

Mr. Maclerly thought the officers of the army possessed a greater title than those of any other service. Their half-pay was but a very poor rate of interest on the vast sums paid for their commissions, and the advantage of holding civil places was one which ought in justice to be granted to them. He thought it was not fair to the army if the benefit was conferred on the navy alone.

After a desultory conversation between Mr. Hume, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferguson, Sir G. Clerk, Sir H. Hardinge, Colonel Fox, Gen. Phipps, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the clause was agreed to and added to the Bill.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial was held on the 23rd Sept. on board His Majesty's ship Melville, in Portsmouth Harbour, consisting of President, Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B. Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Members, Captains C. J. W. Nesham, of the Melville; Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart. of the Stag; David Dunu,

* Returns have been called for which will enable us to place this subject in its true light.—ED.

Curacao; and Price Blackwood, Imogene; Officiating Judge Advocate, James Hoskins, Esq. —to try Mr. Backhouse, Mate of His Majesty's ship *Ætna*, on charges preferred against him by Com. E. Belcher, of that ship, for having at various times during the present year, while the *Ætna* was employed on the Western Coast of Africa, been guilty of repeated acts of insubordination, neglect of duty, and disrespectful, contemptuous, and insolent conduct towards Com. E. Belcher; his superior officer, on board the *Ætna*; and for having, since the ship's arrival in England, namely, on the 14th of Aug last, and between that day and the 10th of September, been guilty of insulting conduct towards Com. E. Belcher and First-Lieut. Mitchell, and of insubordination in quitting the ship, in defiance of the First-Lieutenant's refusal of leave of absence; and also for having absented himself from his duty when it was his watch on deck.

Upon which the Court came to the following decision:—

"That the charges relating to the transactions reported to have taken place on the coast of Africa, have not been proved; but that the charge of insubordination while in the harbour, as far as relates to breaking his leave, has been proved. The Court, therefore, sentence the prisoner to be dismissed from the *Ætna*, and reprimanded, and admonished to be more careful in future."

A Court-Martial composed of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B. (President,) Captains Hart, Price Blackwood, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lambert, and Duntze, assembled on board His Majesty's ship *Victory*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the 6th ult. and continued by adjournment, till the 18th, to try Commander Belcher, of His Majesty's surveying ship *Ætna*, on the following charges.—

For having been guilty of divers acts of misconduct, in breach of your duty, as Commander of His Majesty's ship *Ætna*, viz.:—

1st. For having on or about the month of February 1831, while the said ship was on the coast of Africa, wilfully neglected to supply the second barge, under the command of Mr. Henry Grainger Backhouse, on detached service connected with the survey, with a sufficient quantity of fuel to cook the provisions, and for having on or about the 27th of the same month, sailed and left the barge so deficient in

fuel for the period of about a week, whereby the crew were reduced to the necessity of eating raw meat during part of that time.

2nd. For having on or about the 7th March following, been guilty of similar wilful neglect, by which the crew of the barge were again reduced to the necessity of eating raw meat.

3rd. For having on or about the 13th of March following, wilfully neglected to supply the barge, under Mr. Backhouse's command, with a sufficient stock of water, by which that officer and his boat's crew were reduced to great distress, and particularly Samuel Luke, one of the crew, who had nearly perished through want of water.

4th. For having in the month of April following, disgraced Mr. Backhouse in the ship's books, as a punishment, from senior mate to junior midshipman, in breach of the 23rd article of the King's Regulations, chap. 3, for the appointment of officers, in not reporting the same to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

5th. For having while the said ship was on the coast of Africa, wantonly caused one or more muskets loaded with ball to be fired at the boat in which Mr. Backhouse was employed, to the imminent risk of the lives of the said Mr. Backhouse and his boat's crew; and generally for cruel and oppressive conduct towards the said Mr. Backhouse and others of the ship's company, while under your command, unbecoming the character of an officer, and the Commander of the said ship.

Upon which the Court came to the following decision.—

"The Court is of opinion, that the first, second, third, fifth, and last of the said charges have not been proved. That the fourth charge has been proved, but in consideration of all the circumstances, and the zeal and indefatigable exertions displayed by Capt. Belcher in the execution of an arduous and extraordinary service, do only recommend him to be more attentive to the King's Regulations in future; and he is hereby so only recommended accordingly."

The President, in returning Captain Belcher his sword, thus addressed him—
"Capt. Belcher, in returning to you your sword, it is my pleasing duty to express to you the high sense this Court entertains of your laudable exertions in the execution of your duty, and our hope that you may be afforded many opportunities to display a similar zeal."

PRIZE MONEY.

PRIZES ADVERTISED FOR PAYMENT IN THE LONDON GAZETTES, AS REPORTED TO THE TREASURER OF THE NAVY, DOWN TO THE 19TH OF SEPT. 1831.

Bramble, for Seizure of Spirits, 28th Feb. 1830.—Pay 16th Aug. 1831.—Agt. Maude and Co. Great George-street, Westminster.

Bricomart, for Kathleen and Cargo, picked up at sea.—Pay 19th Aug. 1831.—Agt. Thomas Woodman, Admiral's Office, Devonport.

Fox and Caroline, for Quarto and other Gun-Boats, capt. 24th Feb. 1808.—Pay 30th Aug. 1830.—Agt. John Chippendale, 10, John street, Adelphi.

Medina, for St. Jago, capt. 7th Aug. 1829.—Pay 20th Sept. 1831.—Agt. John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Ditto, for Clarita, capt. 17th Aug. 1822.—Pay, ditto.—Agt. ditto.

Ditto, for Neu Lendia, capt. 10th Dec. 1829.—Pay, ditto.—Agt. ditto.

Prince Regent, (Colonial Vessel,) for Santa Johanna and Caroline, capt. 9th Nov. 1816.—Pay 16th Sept. 1831.—Agt. Thomas Collier, 3, Brick-court, Temple.

Russell, for L'Adele, capt. 5th Dec. 1807.—Pay 21st Sept. 1831.—Agt. W. and E. Chard, 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st.

Sparrowhawk, for Santiago, capt. 9th April 1830.—Pay 16th Aug. 1831.—Agt. Maude and Co. Great George-street, Westminster.

Sihylle, for Cristina, capt. 11th Oct. 1829.—Pay 8th Aug. 1831.—Agt. F. Goode, 15, Surrey-street, Strand.

Ditto, for Umbelino, capt. 15th Jan. 1830.—Pay, ditto.—Agt. ditto.

Ditto, for Primero Rosalia, capt. 23rd Jan. 1830.—Pay, ditto.—Agt. ditto.

Ditto, for Manzanares, capt. 1st April 1830.—Pay, ditto.—Agt. ditto.

PRIZES ADJUDICATED IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AS REPORTED TO THE TREASURER OF THE NAVY, DOWN TO THE 19TH OF SEPT. 1831.

Furiense, for Le Bacchus, capt. 4th Oct. 1813.—Cond. 24th June 1831. Head Money pronounced for 24 Men.

Ditto, for Gun-Boat, (name unknown,) capt. ditto.—Cond. ditto. Head Money pronounced for 18 Men.

Magicienne, for Adeline, capt. 14th March 1814.—Cond. 2nd March 1831. Head Money pronounced for 31 Men.

Tuscan, for Elba, capt. 3rd July 1815.—Cond. 19th April 1831. Ship, Stores, &c. and Head Money pronounced for 42 Men.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE

SEPT. 8.

The King was this day pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, Equerry Extraordinary to His Majesty.

ST. JAMES'S-PALACE, SEPT. 13.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-Gen. Lewis Grant, Governor of the island of Trinidad, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-Colonel James Maxwell Wallace, of the 5th Drs. Gds. Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

SEPTEMBER 21.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Michael M'Crea, of the 13th Light Infantry Regt. Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, and Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 26.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Captain Richard Curry, R.N.
 Captain the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, R.N.
 Captain Daniel Woodriff, R.N.
 Captain James Sanders, R.N.
 Captain the Hon. George Elliot, R.N.
 Captain Hugh Pigot, R.N.
 Captain Salisbury Pryce Humphreys, R.N.
 Captain John Tower, R.N.
 Captain William Hennah, R.N.
 Captain William Pryce Camby, R.N.
 Captain the Hon. Josceline Percy, R.N.
 Captain Andrew King, R.N.
 Colonel Richard Payne, h. p. Hompesch's Rifles.
 Colonel Charles Nicol, 60th Foot.
 Colonel Henry King, h. p. 82nd Foot.
 Colonel Frederick Rennell Thackeray, R.E.
 Colonel John Boscawen Savage, R.M.
 Colonel John Francis Birch, R.E.
 Colonel Henry Phillott, R.A.
 Colonel Robert M'Cleverty, R.M.
 Colonel W. H. Knight Erskine, h. p. Bradshaw's Levy.
 Colonel the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, h. p. unatt.
 Colonel John Grey, h. p. 5th Foot.
 Colonel Sir Henry Watson, Knt. h. p. Portuguese Service.
 Colonel Charles Ashe A'Court, h. p. 1st Greek Light Infantry.
 Colonel Charles William Pasley, R.E.
 Colonel John Gillies, h. p. 40th Foot.
 Colonel H. C. E. Vernon Graham, h. p. unatt.
 Colonel Sir Robert John Harvay, h. p. Portuguese Service.

Colonel Robert Waller, Assist.-Quartermaster-General.

Colonel Alexander Thomson, h. p. 98th Foot.

Colonel John Duffy, h. p. unatt.

Colonel Jacob Tounson, h. p. 37th Foot.

Colonel William Alexander Gordon, h. p. 95th Foot.

Colonel Lord George William Russell, h. p. unatt.

Colonel James Fergusson, 52nd Foot.

Colonel Andrew Creagh, 81st Foot.

Colonel Robert Pym, R.A.

Colonel Archibald Campbell, 46th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Gubbins, h. p. 14th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Hunter Blair, h. p. unatt.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Lisle, h. p. 19th Drs.

Lieut.-Colonel William G. Power, R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel William Balvaird, h. p. unatt.

Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonald, 92nd Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Faushawe, R.E.

Lieut.-Colonel William Cardon Seton, h. p. 88th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Elias Lawrence, R.M.

Lieut.-Colonel William Cath. Elph. Holloway, R.E.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stuart Campbell, 1st Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel George Turner, R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Alston Brandreth, R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Campbell, h. p. 92nd Foot.

Lieut. Colonel James Bogle, h. p. unatt.

Lieut.-Colonel John Mitchell, R.A.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Charles Whinyates, R.A.

Major Sir John Scott Lillie, Kut. h. p. 31st Foot.

Major Thomas Adams Parke, R.M.

Major Henry Ross Gore, 89th Foot.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East India Company, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Major-Gen. Alexander Knox, Bengal Infantry.

Major-Gen. John W. Adams, C.B. Bengal Infantry.

Major-Gen. Henry Worsley, C.B. Bengal Infantry.

Major-Gen. Hopetoun S. Scott, C.B. Madras Infantry.

Major-Gen. Robert Scot, C.B. Madras Infantry.

Major-Gen. Andrew McDowall, C.B. Madras Infantry.

His Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following Officers in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order:—

Colonel John Rose, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Gervais Pennington, Bengal Artillery.

Colonel James D. Greenhill, Madras Infantry.

Colonel John Doveton, Madras Cavalry.

Colonel F. Hagley Pierce, Bombay Artillery.

Colonel Robert Pitman, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Hastings M. Kelly, Madras Infantry.

Colonel John Mayne, Bombay Infantry.

Colonel W. C. Falthful, Bengal Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Francis W. Wilson, Madras Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Lindsay, Bengal Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Henry T. Roberts, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. James Caulfield, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Richard Tickell, Bengal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Fitzgerald, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, Bombay Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Smith, Bengal Engineers.

Major Alexander Manson, Bombay Artillery.

Major James Nesbitt Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

Major Archibald Irvine, Bengal Engineers.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, SEPT. 28.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Richard Armstrong, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieut.-Colonel of the 20th (or Cameronian) Regt. of Foot, Com. of the Most Hon. Mil. Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Portuguese Mil. Order of the Tower and Sword.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-Gen. George Pownd Adams, Knight Com. of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 19.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Archibald MacLaine, Companion of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III. of Spain.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—William Broughton.

COMMANDER—H. J. Codrington.

LIEUTENANT—John Gore.

PURSUERS—A. Kant, Thomas L. Galliver.

APPOINTMENTS.

VICE-ADMIRAL—Sir John Gore to be Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

CAPTAINS—Henry Hart, to the Melville; G. R. Lambert, to the Alligator; James Hillyer, C.B. to the Caledonia; C. J. W. Nesham, to the Revenge; H. Lecke, to the Isis; Osborn Foley (acting), to the Victory.

COMMANDERS—P. McQuhae, to the Fly; R. Meredith, to the Pelorus; J. Pulling, to the Coast Guard Service; Lord E. Russell, to the Pearl; R. Gordon, to the Savage.

LIEUTENANTS—D. C. Chmby and C. Serjeantson, to the Fly; W. H. Crauford, G. Manning, A. S. Hammond, G. Fraser, and W. C. Brown, to the Melville; H. J. Paget, C. A. Thorndike, and W. F. M. Tollemache, to the Alligator; W. G. Maude (acting), to the Satellite; G. Beazley (acting), to the Calcutta; W. Bradley, W. Woodbridge, W. J. Woodman, J. Derriman, and A. Davidson, to be Agents of Transports. H. Bates, to the Shamrock cutter, vice Speck; A. Darby, to the Dove cutter, vice Stocker; R. Connor, to the Skylark cutter, vice Hudson; L. Mitchell, to the Greyhound cutter, vice Baillie; H. W. Crauford, of the Melville, to be Flag-Lieut. to Vice-Admiral Sir J. Gore; W. S. Thomas, to the Melville, vice Cranford; T. P. Barrow and P. De Saumarez, to the Pelorus; R. Napier, Coast Guard, to the

Cadgwith station, Falmouth district, vice Lowry, to the Stork cutter; C. Gayton, of the Spartiate, (Flag-Lieut. to Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B.) to the Victory; E. G. Palmer, to the Revenue-cutter Cheerful, vice Davis, res.; George Green, of the Revenue-cutter Hornet, and William Aldred, of the Coast Guard Service, at Hillhead, have been permitted to exc. stations; H. Jones and R. Amherst, to the San Josef.

MASTERS—J. Higgs, to the Melville; W. White (2), to the Victory.

SURGEONS—Dr. J. Cowan, to the Melville; D. Bennett, to the Alligator; Dr. C. McArthur, to the Fly; F. McBean Chivers, to the Victory; Dr. Rich, to the San Josef.

PURSEERS—A. Ellis, to the Pelorus; J. S. Ferryter, to the Alligator; J. P. Bailey, to the Victory.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—Dr. J. Bankier, to Deal Hospital; G. A. Johnson and J. Carmichael, to the Melville; G. Burn, to the Alligator; J. Robertson, to the Fly; W. B. McDonnell, to the Messenger Steam-vessel; W. Gunn, to the Pelorus; T. Butler (sup.), to the Foudroyant; J. Hamilton and J. Munro (sup.), to the Victory; H. Mahon, to the Nautilus; George Doak, to the Onyx; Dr. McNah, to the Royal George Yacht; Dr. Boyd, to the Fly.

CHAPELAIN—Rev. J. K. Goldney, to the Melville.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTION.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT—Edward Appleton.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN—J. Willes, to the Melville.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS—J. Jones, to the Alligator, vice Miller, whose app. has been cancelled; F. H. Hamilton, to the Ariadne; G. Lloyd, to the Melville; — Topham, to the Victory.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS— ———— Michell, to the Ciraçon; John Phillips, to the Melville.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

1st Regt. Dra. Gds.—Lieut. Augustus Bernard Handley, to be Capt. by p. vice Bray, who ret.; Cornet George Dennistoun Scott, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hambley; Alfred Scott, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Scott.

5th Dr. Gds.—Capt. William Graham, from h. p. unatt. to be Paymaster, vice Charles Randall, who ret. upon h. p.

1st Regt. Dra.—Ass.-Surg. William Steele, from h. p. of the 5th Rl. Vet. Batt. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Samuel Barry, who ex.

3rd Regt. Foot Gds.—William Oglander, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Onslow, who ret.

20th Regt. Foot.—Capt. Charles Cyril Taylor, to be Major, by p. vice Champ, who ret.; Lieut.

Frederick Croad, to be Capt. by p. vice Taylor; Ens. Walter Welch, to be Lieut. by p. vice Croad.

25th Regt. Foot.—Ens. Kyffin Heyland, to be Adj. vice Grove, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

41st Ditto.—Ens. Francis Chambers, to be Lieut. without p. vice Evans, dec.; Charles Finch M'Kenzie, to be Ens. without p. vice Chambers.

56th Ditto.—Lieut. Benjamin Walmsley, to be Adj. vice Thorn, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Ens. John Wood, from h. p. of the 38th Foot, to be Ens. without p. vice Wybrow, who res.

67th Ditto.—Capt. George Stuart, from h. p. of the 3rd Foot, to be Capt. vice Richard Blunt, who exc.

81st Ditto.—Lieut. Brook Taylor, to be Adj. vice Macdonald, dec.; Ens. George Andrew Creagh, to be Lieut. without p.

87th Ditto.—Sec.-Lieut. Eldred Moubray Cole, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Smyth, who ret.; William Radcliff, Gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Cole.

90th Ditto.—Capt. Marcns John Slade, to be Major, by p. vice Dixon, prom.; Lieut. Frederick Eld, to be Capt. by p. vice Slade; Ens. Edmund Pomeroy Gilbert, to be Lieut. by p. vice Eld; Osborne Markham, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gilbert.

95th Ditto.—Lieut. Colonel James Campbell, from h. p. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Thomas William Brotherton, who exc.

2nd West India Regt.—Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hope Pattison, from h. p. to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Macdonell, who ret.

Ceylon Regt.—To be Sec.-Lieuts. without p.—Serj.-Major Robert Campbell, from 78th Foot, vice Delatre, dec.; William John Kirk, Gent. vice Tinley, dec.

Unattached.—Major Manly Dixon, from 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel of Inf. by p.

Memoanda.—The name of the Gent. Cadet appointed to the 81st Foot is Mauns, and not Murray, as stated in the Gazette of the 13th instant.

The exchange between Capt. Graham, of the 4th Foot, and Capt. McCumming, on h. p. unatt. as stated in the Gazette of the 10th Dec. last, is without the difference, Capt. Graham having repaid the sum he received from Capt. McCumming, and which is to be paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 38th Regt. of Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that corps, the words—"Busaco," "Badajoz," "Vittoria," and "Nivè."

His Majesty has been farther pleased to approve of the 89th Regt. being permitted to retain on its colours the word—"Niagara."

Commissions signified by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex:—

The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to be Deputy-Lieut.

The Right Hon. Henry William Baron de Ros, to be Deputy-Lieut.

Robert Tubbs, Esq. to be Deputy-Lieut.

William Ballantine, Esq. to be Deputy-Lieut.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Westmilitar Regt. of Middlesex Militia.—Richard Hunt, Esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Commission signed by the Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight and Coast of Hampshire :—

William Hearn, Esq. to be Deputy Vice-Admiral and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty aforesaid.

Commissions signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon :

Hobest Welken Grace, Esq. to be Deputy-Lieut.

Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart. to be Deputy-Lieut.

Commission signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Fife :—

Fife-shire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieut.-General Robert Balfour, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Young, of the 60th Foot; Capt. George Stewart, of the 67th Foot.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 11th inst. upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions, viz.—

Vet.-Surg. John Ions, h. p. 18th Light Drs.; Lieut. John Wilson Pollen, h. p. 48th Foot; Ens. William Plunket, h. p. 60th Foot; Lieut. John Devenish, h. p. 2nd Gar. Batt.; Ens. George Lynn, h. p. 5th Foot; Lieut. Thomas Briggs, h. p. 43rd Foot; Lieut. William Davis, h. p. De Roll's Regt.; Ens. Walter Calverly Trevelyan, h. p. unatt.; Ens. Paul Hughes, h. p. 93rd Foot; Surg. Sir George Ballingall, h. p. 10th Foot; Lieut. George Anthony Aufrere, h. p. 20th Light Drs.; Ass.-Surg. Thomas Dillon, h. p. 30th Foot; Ens. Henry Lechmere Worrall, h. p. 6th Foot; Lieut. John Clark, h. p. 66th Foot; Lieut. Earnest Jchrling, h. p. York Light Inf. Volunteers.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 8.

Corps of Rl. Engineers.—First-Lieut. William Gregory, to be Sec.-Capt. vice White, ret. on h. p.; Sec.-Lieut. William Robinson, to be First-Lieut. vice Gregory, prom.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 11.

4th Regt. Foot.—Lieut. William Drew Hewson, from 47th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hayley, who exc.

5th Foot.—Ass.-Surg. James Ferguson, M.D. from h. p. 27th Foot, to be Ass. Surg.

20th Ditto.—Hylton Biscoe, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Welch, prom.

23rd Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Edward M'Iver, from h. p. 8th West India Regt. to be Ass.-Surg. vice John Forrest, who exc.

47th Ditto.—Lieut. William O'Grady Haly, from 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hewson, who exc.

51st Ditto.—Ens. Harry Rolles, to be Lieut. by p. vice Isham, who ret.; Augustus Rice, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Rolles.

56th Ditto.—Capt. George Morton Eden, to be Major, by p. vice Gun, who ret.; Lieut. John Peter Nelley, to be Capt. by p. vice Eden; Ens. Amos Thorne, to be Lieut. without p. vice Walmsley, app. Adj.; Ens. William Harding Woodgate, to be Lieut. by p. vice Nelley; William Adam Conran, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Woodgate.

67th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. David Williams, from h. p. 4th Rl. Vet. Batt. to be Ass.-Surg.

66th Ditto.—Lieut. Robert Mayne, to be Capt. by p. vice Johnston, who ret.; Ens. John Bonner Pearson, to be Lieut. by p. vice Mayne; Joseph Edwards, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Pearson.

95th Ditto.—Ens. George Stewart, to be Lieut. by p. vice St. John, who ret.; William Neville Custance, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Stewart.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. Francis Barralier, of the 73rd Foot; Capt. George

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 12.

Corps of Rl. Engineers.—To be Sec.-Lieuts.—Gent. Cadet Alexander Francis Campbell; Gent. Cadet Frederick Augustus Yorke; Gent. Cadet Alexander Charles Orlebar; Gent. Cadet Charles Francis Skyring.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 18.

5th Regt. Drs. Gds.—Cornet Richard Steward Wardell, to be Lieut. by p. vice M'Call, who ret.; Serj.-Major Henry Ash, from 10th Light Drs. to be Adj. with the rank of Cornet, vice Linskill, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

3rd Regt. Foot Gds.—Ens. and Lieut. Edward Walter Walker, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Burton, who ret.; John Baskerville Glegg, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Walker.

1st Regt. Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Gordon, to be Capt. without p. vice Fraser, dec.

14th Ditto.—Lieut. Arthur Ormsby, to be Adj. vice Graham, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

46th Ditto.—Allen Menzies, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Bennet, whose app. has not taken place.

98th Ditto.—Capt. Arthur Charles Gregory, to be Major, by p. vice Hopkins, who ret.; Lieut. William Roberts, to be Capt. by p. vice Gregory; Ens. William Edie, to be Lieut. by p. vice Roberts; George Brunswick Smyth, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Edie.

Memorandum.—The h. p. of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 24th of Sept. 1831, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions :—

Deputy Ass.-Com.-Gen. James M. Simpson; Deputy Ass.-Com.-Gen. W. W. Yeates.

RECORD OF THE 71ST REGIMENT.*

HIGHLAND—LIGHT INFANTRY.

“Hindoostan,” “Roleia,” “Vimiera,” “Fuentes D’Onor,” “Almarez,” “Vittoria,”
“Pyrenees,” “Nive,” “Orthes,” “Peninsula,” “Waterloo.”

On the 31st of Jan. 1792, the whole of Earl Cornwallis’s army was reviewed by the Poonah and Hydrabad chiefs, and on the day following commenced its march towards Seringapatam, passing by Hullyadroog, Tajelly, and Carrycode. On the 5th, our troops came in sight of the capital, and encamped at the French Rocks. The enemy’s horse showed itself on the 4th and 5th, but attempted nothing hostile. On the 6th, the enemy’s entrenched camp was reconnoitred, and at dark, the army was formed in three columns of attack.

The right, under Major-Gen. Medows, consisting of the 36th and 76th King’s Regiments: the centre, under the Commander-in-Chief, consisting of the 52nd, 71st, and 74th King’s Regiments: and the left, under Colonel Maxwell, composed of the 72nd Regiment. The native troops were divided proportionably in the three columns.

On the evening of the 6th Feb. at eight o’clock, the three columns were in motion. The head of the centre column, led by the flank companies of the respective corps, after twice crossing the Lochani, which covered the enemy’s right wing and front, came in contact with his first line, and immediately forced through it, our flankers mixing with the fugitives, crossed the north branch of the Cauvery at the foot of the glacis of the fort of Seringapatam. The Hon. Capt. John Lindsay collected the grenadiers of the 71st upon the glacis, and attempted to push into the body of the place, but was prevented by the bridge being raised a few moments before he reached it. He was soon after joined by some of the light company of the 52nd and grenadiers of the 76th, with whom he forced his way down to the Loll Bacey, where he was attacked most furiously, but the enemy was repelled in a very spirited style with the bayonet. Capt. Lindsay was afterwards joined by the 74th grenadiers, and attempted to drive the enemy out of the Pettah, but could not succeed from the numbers which poured upon him from all sides. This gallant officer then took post in a redoubt, where he maintained himself until morning, and then moved to the north bank of the river, where the firing appeared very heavy. He was there met by Colonels Knox and Baird, with the grenadiers of the 52nd and light company of the 71st, and some of the troops that composed the left attack.

During these occurrences, the battalion companies of the 71st, 72nd, and 52nd, forced their way across the river to the island, overpowering all that opposed them, when Capt. Archdeacon, commanding a battalion of Bengal sepoy in front of the 71st, being killed, that battalion was thrown into confusion, falling back upon the 71st. Major Dalrymple, wishing to prevent their intermingling with his men, ordered the regiment to oblique to the left, an operation that by chance brought him in contact with the Santan’s redoubt, which was instantly attacked and carried. The charge of the redoubt was given to Capt. Sibbald with his company, who, on the following morning, was killed, nobly defending it against repeated and desperate attacks from the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief in compliment to the memory of this brave officer, had the name of the redoubt changed to “Sibbald’s.”

In the evening of the 7th, 3000 of the enemy’s force attacked our troops on the island, but were repulsed by the 71st Regiment and 1st Coast Sepoys.

In the course of these operations, the regiment lost:—in killed, Capt. Sibbald and Lieut. Bain: in wounded, Ensigns Duncan Mackenzie and Baillie; with near 100 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The enemy’s loss was very severe, being estimated at 20,000 *hors de combat*. Eighty pieces of cannon were taken by our army.

On the 9th Feb. the army took up its final position for the siege; and on the 15th, Major-Gen. Abercrombie (since Sir Robert, G.C.B.) joined with the Bombay troops, consisting of the 73rd, 75th, and 77th Regiments, besides native troops, making a total of 6000 men.

On the 18th, the 71st, commanded by Major Dalrymple, crossed the south branch of the Cauvery at nine o’clock at night, and, in two hours after, attacked by surprise a camp of the enemy’s cavalry, of whom great part were slain, and the remainder dispersed in all directions. This movement was designed to cover the operation of opening the trenches, which took place at the same time within 800 yards of the fort. Until the 24th Feb. the approaches were carried on with the greatest activity, when the general orders announced that the preliminary articles of a peace had been signed, and in consequence all hostile measures immediately ceased. On the 26th, the two sons of Tippoo, Abdel Kalek and Mozee-ud-Deau, the former ten years old, the latter eight, were brought to the British camp, as hostages for the due performance of the preliminary articles. On the 10th March, in consequence of some obstacle* which had been opposed by Tippoo to the arrangement of the definitive treaty, working parties were ordered, and the guns replaced in the batteries. This state of suspicion and preparation lasted until the 15th, when it was discontinued, and on the 18th, the definitive treaty being duly executed and signed, was delivered by the young Abdel Kalek to each of the confederates. On the 20th, the counterpart was sent off to Tippoo Saib.

Thus terminated a war, in which the confederates wrested from the enemy 70 fortresses, 800 pieces

of cannon, and destroyed or dispersed at least, 50,000 men. By the articles of the treaty, Tippoo was bound to pay three crore and thirty lacks of rupees, as well as to cede one-half of his dominions. Out of the money the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief granted to the army a sum equal to six months' batta for all ranks, and the Court of Directors afterwards made a similar grant.

On the 26th March, the exchange of the definitive treaty being completed, the army commenced moving towards Bangalore. From Bangalore they proceeded to the Patnadargum Pass, from whence the Bengal troops were ordered to their own Presidency. Early in May, the army descended the Ghauts, arriving soon after at Vellore, where the Commander-in-Chief arranged the cantonments of the troops, and proceeded to Madras. The 71st received orders to march to the southward, and in the month of June arrived at Warriore, near Trinchinopoly, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baird, who, during the campaign, had been absent from the regiment in command of a brigade. Eight companies were stationed at Warriore, and two were detached with Major Dalrymple to Dindegul. In this situation the regiment continued for the remainder of the year.

In March 1793, the eight companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Baird's command, marched from Warriore to Secunder Mally, in the neighbourhood of Madura. In July, the flank companies were ordered to join a corps about to besiege Pondicherry, and marched for that purpose, followed soon after by the battalion. The place having surrendered early in the following month, the 71st Regiment returned to quarters at Secunder Mally and Dindegul, from whence they were not moved during the rest of the year.

Early in 1794, an attack upon the Mauritius was in contemplation, and troops for that service were assembling at Wallajabad. The 71st Regiment having received orders to join this corps, marched to Wallajabad, where they remained only a very short time, having been ordered to return to the southward in consequence of the projected expedition being given up. The regiment marched accordingly, and in June, arrived at Tanjore, where it was stationed for the remainder of the year, having two companies detached, under Major Dalrymple, to Vellam.

Until the autumn of 1795, the regiment remained without any change at Tanjore and Vellam, when Major Dalrymple, with the flank companies, marched to the coast, and embarked at Negapatam, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under Major-Gen. Stewart, in an attack upon Trincomalee, in the Island of Ceylon. After this service was performed, the flank companies returned to Tanjore in the month of October, having lost eleven men in killed and wounded, and having had Capt. Corry, the captain of grenadiers, desperately wounded.

In May 1796, the regiment marched to Wallajabad, where it was stationed the whole of the year, and until October 1797, when orders were issued for its returning to Europe. The regiment was accordingly drafted, giving 500 men to the 73rd and 74th Regiments. It then marched from Wallajabad with the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and invalids, to Madras, under the command of Colonel Baird, and immediately embarked on board of Indiamen for Europe. The fleet sailed from Madras Roads on the 17th Oct.: it arrived at the Cape of Good Hope early in January 1798, where the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Baird, was detained upon the staff; having been appointed Brigadier-General by the Governor of the Colony, Lord Macartney. After remaining a few days in Table Bay, the fleet sailed, and reached St. Helena early in February, where it was detained three months waiting for a convoy. At last, on the 1st May, without convoy, the fleet sailed from St. Helena, and in July, in consequence of contrary winds, was obliged to put into Cork Harbour. Sailed from thence for the Thames, and on the 12th Aug. disembarked at Woolwich, where the regiment remained a few days, and then re-embarked in snacks for Leith. After landing in North Britain, the regiment proceeded to Stirling.

As a mark of the kind feeling and consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a general leave for two months was granted to the officers and men of the 71st Regiment, to enable them to visit their friends and families after a long absence from their native country. At the expiration of the period of indulgence, the whole assembled at Stirling, with the addition of several recruits. Immediately after this, the whole of the officers and non-commissioned, with the exception of the staff and a few at head-quarters, were told off and sent out to recruit. During 1799, the head-quarters of the regiment remained at Stirling, and the recruiting went on but very slowly. In May 1800, the strength of the regiment might amount to 200 rank and file, when a route arrived, and the quarters were changed to Paisley; but soon after their march, an order arrived for their proceeding forthwith to Ireland. In June, the regiment reached Portpatrick, crossed to Donaghadee, from whence, under the command of Colonel Dalrymple, it marched to Newry and to Dundalk.

In July, the regiment received 600 volunteers from the Scotch Fencible Corps serving in Ireland, and remained in Dundalk to the close of the year, when a route for Dublin was received. At this period, Colonel Dalrymple was appointed Brigadier-General, and the command of the regiment devolved on Brevet Lieut.-Colonel French.

From 1801 to 1805, the regiment was quartered in different parts of Ireland.

In October 1804, a second battalion was formed at Dumbarton, to the command of which Lieut. Colonel Lord George Beresford was appointed.

In July 1805, the first battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel (now Sir Denis) Pack, marched (from 7 to 800 strong) to Cork, proceeding immediately after to Monkstown, where it embarked in transports. It made part of a force* destined for an attack upon the Cape of Good

* It consisted of three companies of Royal Artillery, 200 of 20th Light Dragoons, 24th, 38th, 71st, 72nd, 83rd, 93rd, and 59th (destined for India) Regiments of Foot, with some detachments, making

Hope, under the orders of its old commander, Sir David Baird. In the beginning of August, the embarkation was completed; on the 5th, the fleet sailed, convoyed by three 64-gun ships, two frigates and gun-brigs, under the orders of Commodore Sir Home Popham; and on the 28th of Sept. after a very boisterous passage, arrived at Madeira. On the 3rd Oct. the fleet left Madeira, and on the 10th Nov. arrived at St. Salvador in the Braills, where they had an opportunity of refreshing, landing the sick, and procuring some horses for the cavalry. On the 26th Dec. the fleet again put to sea; and on the 4th Jan. 1806, made the high Table Land of the Cape of Good Hope, and soon after came to anchor.

The whole of the 5th, the surf upon the shore of the bay was too violent to admit of any attempt to land. Brig.-Gen. Beresford was detached with such of the cavalry as had horses, and the 38th Regiment, to Saldanha Bay. In the morning of the 6th, a landing was effected by the Highland brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Ferguson; in the performance of which service, Lieut.-Colonel Pack, the commanding officer of the 71st, was wounded. The 7th was devoted to landing the supplies and the remainder of the army.

Early on the morning of the 8th, Sir David Baird formed his troops in two columns, and moved up to the heights of Blenberg, from whence the enemy was seen, drawn up in order of battle, in two lines, with twenty-three pieces of cannon: his numbers calculated at 5000, of which a large portion was cavalry.

The British line was formed with great promptitude and correctness, and the enemy attacked with the utmost spirit. He maintained his ground with some firmness, until a charge from the Highland brigade dislodged, and completely routed him, with the loss of 3 guns and 700 men.

In this affair* the only officer of the 71st Regiment wounded was Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Campbell; five men were killed, two serjeants and 64 were wounded.

The troops halted for the night at the Reit Valley.

On the 9th, the army moved on towards the Salt River, where it was intended to take up a position previous to the attack of Cape Town, when a flag of truce appeared from the town, which produced some negotiations, that terminated in its surrender to His Majesty's arms.

Gen. Jansens, the Governor of the colony, after his defeat at Blenberg on the 8th, had retired towards the interior by the Hottentot Holland Kloof, from whence, on the 10th, he signed and ratified the Treaty that placed the whole of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies in possession of the British Government.

The 71st Regiment went into quarters at the cantonment of Wynberg, about seven miles from Cape Town, on the road to Simon's Bay, where they remained until the 12th April, when an order arrived for their immediate embarkation on an expedition to the Rio Plata in South America, which had been planned by the British Commanders, naval and military, at the Cape. The 71st was the only corps of the Cape garrison destined for this service, with the addition of a few dragoons and some artillery. At this time, the strength of the regiment amounted to 800 rank and file, having received some recruits from foreign corps at the Cape. The troops were to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Beresford.

The regiment embarked in line of battle ships and in transports, and on the 14th April, the fleet sailed from Table Bay, directing its course to the westward until the 20th, when, in consequence of unfavourable weather, and having parted company with one of the transports, in which were three companies of the 71st, the signal was made to rendezvous at St. Helena. On the 30th, the fleet arrived at St. Helena, with the exception of the transport before-mentioned. At this island, the force of Gen. Beresford received an augmentation of a detachment of 200 men from the St. Helena Regiment, making his total amount 1087 rank and file.

The fleet sailed from St. Helena on the 2nd of May, and after a very tedious voyage, made Cape St. Mary's, at the entrance of the Rio Plata, on the 5th of June, where they fell in with the missing transport. On the 16th, the troops that had sailed in the line of battle ships were transferred to the transports, which proceeded up the river, and on the 24th came to anchor opposite the city of Buenos Ayres.

altogether a total of between 5 and 6000 men. The troops* were brigaded in the following manner:—1st Brigade, Major-Gen. Beresford, 24th, 83rd, and 38th. 2nd, or Highland Brigade, Major-Gen. Ferguson, 71st, 72nd, and 93rd.

* The following letter from Brig.-Gen. Ferguson to Sir David Baird, is inserted as most creditable to the regiment and its commander:—

“ Cape Town, 10th Jan. 1806.

“ Sir,—As in the affair of Blenberg on the 8th instant, chance placed two of the enemy's guns in possession of the Highland Brigade, I hope you will be pleased to order the allowance usually granted on such occasions to be issued and shared amongst 71st, 72nd, and 93rd Regiments.

“ Although the guns fell into our hands in front of the 71st Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Pack (desirous that the three regiments should be considered as one family), has most handsomely withdrawn the prior claim His Majesty's 71st Regiment might have made, and to which the situation of the guns when taken would have entitled that most excellent corps.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“ R. C. FERGUSON, Br.-Gen.

“ Major-Gen. Sir David Baird, K.C. &c.”

On the 25th, at night, the regiment with the other troops effected a landing without any opposition, and on the following morning pushed forward, and met the enemy at the village of Reduccion, who made a trifling stand, and then retired towards the city. On this occasion, Capt. Le Blanc of the 71st lost his leg, and a serjeant and five rank and file were also wounded.

Our troops continued advancing in pursuit of the enemy, and on the morning of the 27th forced their passage across the Chuelo. Some skirmishing followed this movement, but the city of Buenos Ayres almost immediately surrendered to His Majesty's arms. In the evening, the town and fort were taken possession of by the 71st Regiment, and detachments of Marines and St. Helena Corps. The 71st occupied a barrack in Buenos Ayres, and remained undisturbed until the beginning of August, by which time the enemy had collected a force of about 1500 men, under a leader named Paridon, at five leagues from the city. Brig.-Gen. Beresford in consequence moved out with 300 of the 71st, 50 from the St. Helena Corps, and six field-pieces, attacked and dispersed the enemy, taking all the artillery he possessed, viz. ten pieces of various calibre. The 71st had only five men wounded in this operation. About this period also, an enemy's corps, headed by the partisan Liniers, crossed from Colonna to Conches, evidently with hostile intentions, forming a junction with Paridon's people, the whole then marching upon Buenos Ayres.

On the 10th, they commenced their hostilities by the massacre of a serjeant and his guard of the 71st Regiment, who were posted at a place in the suburbs where the bull-fights were usually performed. On the 11th, a good deal of skirmishing took place in the outskirts of the town, where the enemy took possession of the tops of the houses, from whence they kept up a galling and destructive fire. During this time the main body of the British force took up a position in the grand square, but afterwards retired into the fort. Being now bereft of all resources, and with no hopes of reinforcement, there appeared no alternative but to capitulate, and at about one o'clock, hostilities ceased, and the fort was surrendered to the enemy.

The troops marched out with the honours of war, and laid down their arms in the square. The 71st Regiment were now prisoners; the officers were allowed their parole, and quartered upon the inhabitants; the men were all confined in the prisons of the city.

In the late melancholy proceedings, Gell Lient. Mitchel and Ensign Lucas; both had much distinguished themselves. The regiment lost in killed and wounded 91 men.

About the middle of September, the 71st Regiment, in their hopeless state of captivity, were removed from Buenos Ayres to the interior; the non-commissioned officers and privates to Tuckman, Memloza, &c. &c. and the officers to St. Antonio, Chapelles, Rouches, &c. &c. Brig.-Gen. Beresford, with his staff and Lient-Colonel Pack, were placed at Luxom, from whence they subsequently effected their escape,* upon learning that a removal of the prisoners still farther up the country had

* The following letter explains the motives by which Lient.-Colonel Pack was actuated in effecting his escape:—

“ Monte Video, 27th Feb. 1807.

“ Sir,—Anxious to be immediately employed in the service of my country, I take the liberty of stating the circumstances which led me to make my escape from the enemy, trusting my conduct on the occasion will meet your sanction, and that you will be pleased to take my wishes into consideration. The following, I believe, will be found a correct statement of the transaction.

“ Immediately after the surrender of the fort of Buenos Ayres on the 12th of Aug. last, I understood from Brig.-Gen. Beresford, that the conditions verbally agreed to between him and Colonel Liniers were, that the British troops were to be considered prisoners of war, but to be immediately embarked for England or the Cape, and to be exchanged for those Spanish prisoners made on the British possessing themselves of Buenos Ayres. On the 13th, in the morning, Colonel Liniers dispatched a Spanish officer to Sir Home Popham, with a letter from Gen. Beresford, to send the British transports back, for the purpose of immediately carrying the Treaty into execution, and a few days afterwards I was present when Colonel Liniers unequivocally affixed his name to the capitulation containing the above condition. After the return of the transports, various delays took place, and I believe it was on the 26th, that Colonel Liniers informed Gen. Beresford, in presence of Major Tolly, 71st Regiment, and Capt. Arbuthnot, the General's Aid de-Camp, (from all of whom I have learned it,) that he regretted to inform him of its having been resolved, in spite of his efforts, not to embark the British troops; and, at the same time, declaring his (Colonel Liniers') abhorrence of such a breach of faith, and offered to second Gen. Beresford's remonstrance on the occasion. On the 27th, in the evening, I heard Colonel Liniers's Aid-de-Camp waited on Gen. Beresford, stating it to be the Colonel's intention to carry the Treaty into execution, by privately embarking the men, and requesting the General would for that purpose order the British transports to a particular place. However, on the 31st of Aug. or 1st of Sept. it was finally announced to Gen. Beresford, in a letter printed and made public, that our surrender was at discretion, and that it was the determination of the then Government of Buenos Ayres, that the British troops should be sent to the interior, and the officers on their parole to Europe. Gen. Beresford, for obvious reasons, at first declined our passing a parole; but being given to understand, that without it our persons were insecure, and it being determined to separate the officers from the men, he (with the concurrence of the majority of the seniors), finally acceded to it. Notwithstanding this, on the appearance of a British force in the river, they were suddenly compelled to march under an armed escort several miles into the interior, and about two months afterwards, orders were given to separate and remove them still farther, and which, (not-

been ordered, Lieut.-Colonel Pack was thus enabled to join the corps which had landed under Sir Samuel Achmuty's command, and to afford his valuable assistance in the important operations carried on by direction of that officer.

In May 1807, a farther removal to the interior of all the prisoners took place; the whole of the officers were collected in a Jesuits' College, called St. Ignacio, situated forty leagues to the northward of Cordova, and entirely separated from their men. In this situation they were left, until August, when, just as they were ordered to prepare for a transfer to a station still more remote, the accounts of Lieut.-Gen. Whitlock's Convention* were received.

In September, the whole of the officers and men were reconducted to Buenos Ayres, from whence they were conveyed in boats to Monte Video, and there embarked in transports, with a view of returning to Europe. It is a circumstance highly creditable to the character of the soldiers of the 71st Regiment, that although powerful allurements were held out to induce them to remain in America, still not more than 36 individuals were found to swerve from their duty and allegiance to their own King and country.

The fleet sailed immediately, and after a tedious and boisterous passage of three months, the transports, with the 71st Regiment, put into Cork Harbour in December. On the 27th, the whole were landed, without uniform clothing, arms, or accoutrements, and marched to Middleton, under the command of Major Tolly, Lieut.-Colonel Pack having previously returned from South America to England.

In February 1808, the 71st Regiment marched from Middleton to Cork, where their equipment was in every respect completed. On the 26th April, whilst in garrison at Cork, a new pair of colours to replace those that had been left in South America, were presented to the regiment by the veteran Gen. Floyd, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in this Record, as commanding the cavalry and advance in the campaign of 1790, under Major-Gen. Melows, in the East Indies.

Being anxious to relieve the regiment from the stain which so generally attaches to the fact of losing colours, we transcribe, as correctly as possible, the animating, feeling, and soldier-like address delivered by the gallant General upon the occasion, in presence of the corps forming the garrison of Cork.

“SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!

“I am directed to perform the honourable duty of presenting your colours.

“Brave 71st! The world is well acquainted with your gallant conduct at the capture of Buenos Ayres in South America, under one of His Majesty's bravest Generals.

“It is well known that you defended your conquest with the utmost courage, good conduct, and discipline, to the last extremity: when diminished to a handful, hopeless of success, and destitute of provisions, you were overwhelmed by multitudes, and reduced by the fortune of war to lose your liberty, and your well-defended colours, but not your honour. Your honour, 71st Regiment, remains

withstanding the remonstrances of the Brigadier-General,) were carried into effect. In his communication at that time with Colonel Liniers, he fully explained that we did not consider ourselves on parole, nor did we think it binding after our removal in the first instance, and their refusing to fulfil the conditions under which we had been prevailed on to give it. About this time, the unfortunate murder of Capt. Ogilvie, of the Royal Artillery, and a private soldier of the 71st Regiment, took place, when guards were placed at some of the quarters of the officers professedly for the purpose of protection, but positively with strict injunctions most narrowly to watch us, and to take care, (as the Government said in their instructions to the Alcaldi on the same subject,) that we did not desert. I mention this circumstance to prove there could be no misunderstanding on the subject; for though such language must be considered unhandsome and illiberal under any circumstances, they surely could never have held it to officers on their parole. On the arrival of the news of the capture of Monte Video by our forces, the chief magistrate of Buenos Ayres repaired to Gen. Beresford's quarters, accompanied by a Lieut. Colonel Garcias, acquainting him with the necessity there was of possessing himself of the papers of the several British officers, prisoners, which he proceeded to do, placing a sentry over them individually, until he effected his purpose, and in a conversation which Gen. Beresford had with Lieut.-Colonel Garcias, he expressly told him that we were not on our parole, recapitulating the explanation made to Colonel Liniers upon the subject. Shortly after this, the necessity of moving 900 miles farther into the interior was communicated to us, and we were on our journey with an armed escort, when an opportunity afforded, of which I most gladly availed myself, to make my escape. I will not further trespass on your time by commenting on the many circumstances I conceive so evidently conclusive; but I submit the bare facts to your better judgment. However, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of acknowledging here, the obligation I am under to many individuals, and the kind and generous treatment which I myself, as well as the British officers in general, received from the inhabitants of the town and country of Buenos Ayres.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

“D. PACK, Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.

“To Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Achmuty, &c.”

* It is hardly necessary to observe, that the prospect of being restored to liberty and friends was greatly damped by the military events which produced it, and which so completely extinguished the ardent hopes of success that had been entertained from the arrival of the last great British force in South America.

unassailed; your last act in the field covered you with glory; your generous despair, calling on your General to suffer you to die with arms in your hands, proceeded from the genuine spirit of British Soldiers. Your behaviour in prosperity; your sufferings in captivity; and your faithful discharge of your duty to your King and country; you who now stand on this parade, in defiance of the allurements held out to base desertion, endear you to the army and to the country, and ensure you the esteem of all true soldiers, of all worthy men, and must fill every one of you with honest martial pride.

"It has been my good fortune to have witnessed, in a remote part of the world, the early glories and gallant conduct of the 71st Regiment in the field; and it is with great satisfaction I meet you again with replenished ranks, with good arms in your hands, and with stout hearts in your bosoms.

"Look forward, Officers and Soldiers, to the achievement of new honours, and the acquirement of fresh fame.

"Officers! be the friends and guardians of these brave fellows committed to your charge.

"Soldiers! give your confidence to your officers; they have shared with you the chances of war; they have bravely bled along with you; they will always do honour to themselves and you. Preserve your regiment's reputation for valour in the field, and regularity in quarters.

"I have now the honour to present the Royal Colours.

"This is the King's Colour.

"I have now the honour to present your Regimental Colour.

"This is the Colour of the 71st Regiment.

"May victory for ever crown these Colours."

About this period (April) the first battalion received a reinforcement of 200 men from the second, making the total strength of rank and file amount to near 900.

On the 17th June, the first battalion 71st embarked at the Cove of Cork, with a force consisting of 9000 men, commanded by Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, for Portugal. The strength of the first battalion 71st Regiment consisted of 52 serjeants, 22 drummers, and 874 rank and file. In the first instance, the 71st were brigaded with the 5th, 38th, and 6th battalions of the 60th Regiment, under Brig.-Gen. Fane, and on the 12th July, sailed for Portugal, in conjunction with the force before-mentioned, and after a short and favourable passage, made the land on the 1st Aug. and anchored in the roadstead of Mondego Bay, where a landing was made good in the vicinity of the village of Layos. Early on the morning of the 3rd or 4th Aug. a small picket of the enemy, stationed in the neighbourhood, fell back, and the operation of disembarking the troops, stores, &c. &c. was carried into effect without opposition. The troops then marched on to a position across a deep sandy country, where they halted and encamped for the night. At this time a change took place in the arrangement of the brigades, and the 71st was placed in that commanded by Major-Gen. Ronald Ferguson, composed of the 36th, 40th, and 71st Regiments. On the 8th, Sir Brent Spencer's division, consisting of 5000 men, joined, and after a short halt, the army was again put in motion to occupy a more forward position, where it remained for some days, and being again in forward movement, met the enemy, commanded by Gen. Laborde on the 17th Aug. posted on some very strong ground, near Roleia. This position was attacked and carried with great loss to the enemy, and his consequent retreat on Torres Vedras to join Junot. The light company of the 71st was the only part of the regiment engaged, the remainder being employed in manœuvring on the right flank of the enemy. The light company suffered a trifling loss, having one man killed, and one or two wounded.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the battle of Roleia, did not pursue the enemy by the high road, but keeping to the right near the sea, marched to Vimiera, to cover the landing of a brigade commanded by Major-Gen. Austruther, which was effected on the 20th.

The morning of the 21st Aug. was given up to the troops, in order to prepare and repose themselves, and the men were employed in washing and cleaning their equipments, when the approach of the enemy's army, moving to the left, was discovered at eight o'clock in the morning, and the brigades, commanded by Generals Ferguson, Nightingall, Ackland, and Bowes, were consequently moved across a valley from a height on the west to those on the east of Vimiera.

The enemy's army, commanded by Junot, moved on to the attack of the position about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and commenced it on our centre, where the 50th Regiment was posted, moving along the front gradually to the left, until the whole line became engaged.

A short time previous to this, the brigade were ordered to sit down with their arms in their hands, keeping their formation; the enemy in the mean time cannonaded the whole line, and pushed on his sharpshooters and infantry. To oppose the former, the Major-General (Ferguson) ordered the left sections of companies to move forward and skirmish. Upon the retreat of the enemy's sharpshooters, the action became general along the front of this brigade, and the whole moved forward to the attack. Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops on this occasion, and the General and Commanding Officer set a noble example, which was followed by all.

The grenadier company of the 71st greatly distinguished itself in conjunction with a subdivision of the light company of the 30th Regiment. Capt. Alexander Forbes, who commanded the grenadier company, was ordered with it to the support of some British artillery, and seizing a favourable opportunity, made a dash at a battery of the enemy's artillery immediately in his front; he succeeded in capturing five guns and a howitzer, with horses, caissons, and equipment complete.

In this affair alone, the grenadier company had its two Lieutenants, Pratt and Dudgeon, wounded, together with two men killed and thirteen wounded.

The enemy made a daring effort to retake their artillery, both with cavalry and infantry, but the

very gallant conduct of the grenadier company, and advance of Major-Gen. Ferguson's brigade, finally left the guns in the possession of those who had so gallantly captured them.

During the advance of the regiment, several prisoners were taken, among whom was the French General Brenier. The Corporal who took him, (M'Kay, of 71st Regiment,) was afterwards promoted to an Ensigncy in a West India Regiment.

The result of this battle, so well known, and so creditable to the 71st Regiment, was the total defeat of the enemy, and his subsequent retreat on Lisbon, with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition, and a great many officers and soldiers, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The conduct of the regiment and its commanding officer (Lieut.-Colonel Pack), was noticed in the public dispatches, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were conferred on the troops.

The following officers of the 71st were wounded in this action, viz.:—Capts. Jones and M'Kensie; Lieuts. Pratt, Dudgeon, M'Intyre, and Hartley; Ensign William Campbell, Acting Adjt. M'Alpin.

The Convention of Cintra was the immediate consequence of this action, and the surrender of nine ships-of-the-line and one frigate of the Russian navy.

The army then moved forward to Lisbon, some of the reinforcements intended for it having preceded it by water, and occupied the forts at the mouth of the Tagus.

The French army having by this Convention fallen back on Lisbon, the British troops proceeded to the vicinity of Fort St. Julien, and encamped.

The object of this expedition being carried into effect, the French troops embarked for France; the British army remained for some time at and in the vicinity of Lisbon.

At this period (September), Major-Gen. Sir John Moore having assumed the command, he made dispositions for entering Spain.

The 71st were now brigaded with the 38th and 92nd Regiments, under Brig.-Gen. Crauford, and placed in the division under the orders of Major Gen. Sir John Hope.

On the 27th Oct. the division was put in motion, and by easy marches pursued the following route, viz. Azambuja, Abrantes, Portalegré, Campo-Mayor, and Badajoz, where, after a short stay, they were again in motion by Merida, Truxillo, Jaracijo, Puerto-de-M-rivette, and crossing the Tagus at the bridge of Almarez, directed their route upon Talavera-de-la-Reyna; from this town the column proceeded by Carnero to the Escorial, seven leagues to the north-west of Madrid. Intelligence was here received of the enemy's approach towards Madrid, and two companies of the 71st, under Major-Gen. Archibald Campbell, were pushed forward to occupy the important pass in the Guadarama mountains, which separate Old from New Castile. After a halt of few days, the division was put in motion, over the Guadarama pass, to Villa Castino, at which place Sir John Hope, in consequence of the intelligence which he received of the enemy's movement, made a night march to the left, by Avila, on Peneranda, and finally upon Alba de Tormes. At the latter place a junction was formed with Sir John Moore, then at Salamanca, and the whole army, under Sir John, was shortly after in motion towards Valladolid, and subsequently to the left, to form a junction with Sir David Baird's division, which had landed at Corunna.

Previous to this period, the Spanish armies under Blake, near Bilboa, on the left, Gen. Castanos in the centre, and Palafox lower down the Ebro, on the right, had been completely defeated, and Sir John Moore consequently made arrangements for a retreat on Portugal by Ciudad Rodrigo, and Sir David Baird to Corunna; but it having been represented to him that Madrid held out against the French, he was induced to effect a junction with Sir David Baird, in order to make a diversion in favour of Madrid, by attacking Soult on the river Carion.

The British force, 29,000 strong, joined at Toro on the 21st Dec. and on the 23rd, Sir John advanced with the whole force, and the cavalry had already met with that of the enemy, the infantry being also within two hours march of him, when an intercepted letter informed the British Commander that Buonaparte, who had entered Madrid on the 4th Dec. was then in full march for Salamanca and Benevento. A retreat on Corunna through Galicia was immediately decided on, that through Portugal being now unpracticable.

The several divisions marched towards the Escla, the greater part crossing by the bridge of Benevento on the 26th Dec. when, after a day's halt, the cavalry under Lord Paget and the Hon. Gen. Stewart, (now Marquis of Londonderry) had an engagement with some of the Imperial Guards, who had forded the river Escla, under Gen. Le Febvre, who, with several of his men, were made prisoners.

The situation of the British army was at this time dispiriting in the extreme; in the midst of winter, in a dreary and desolate country, the soldiers chilled and drenched by deluges of rain, and wearied by long and rapid marches, were almost destitute of fuel to cook their victuals, and it was with extreme difficulty that they could procure shelter. Provisions were scanty, irregularly issued, and difficult of attainment; the waggons, in which were their magazines, baggage, and stores, were often deserted in the night by the Spanish drivers, who were terrified by the approach of the French; thus baggage, ammunition, stores, and even money, were destroyed, to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and the weak, the sick, and the wounded, were necessarily left behind.

The occurrences of this retreat are too well known to dwell on. The 71st suffered in proportion with the rest, and by weakness, sickness, and fatigue, lost about 93 men.

On the 5th Jan. a position was taken up at Lugo, where some skirmishing took place, in which three companies of the 71st were engaged, and repulsed the enemy. On the 9th, the retreat again commenced, and on the 11th, the army, still nearly 15,000 strong, reached Corunna; the transports not having arrived, a position was occupied in advance of this place, and some sharp skirmishing

came, in which four companies of the 71st were warmly engaged, and lost several men killed and wounded; among the latter, Lieut. Lockwood, severely. On this ground the battle of Corunna was fought on the 16th Jan. But the 71st being placed on the extreme left of the British line, had little to do in it.

The result of this action was glorious to the British army, but ended in the loss of Sir John Moore, who received a severe wound from grape during the action, and died at ten o'clock on the same night. Sir David Baird, who succeeded Sir John Moore, was also wounded, and the command devolved on Sir John Hope.

The troops quitted their position at eight o'clock on the night of the 16th, leaving the pickets posted, and a few men to keep the fires up, and then marched into Corunna, where the remnant of the army embarked for England; and for their services received the thanks of Parliament.

The 71st Regiment were now partly collected, and landed at Ramsgate, and marched to Ashford, where it continued some time collecting its men, who from contrary winds, &c. were driven into different ports.

(To be continued.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Maunsell House, Somerset, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Slade, of a son.

At Portsmouth, the Lady of J. Hoskins, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet, of a daughter.

At Stoke, the Lady of Lieut. Smith of the Ordinary, of a daughter.

At Fowey, the Lady of Lieut. Congdon, R.N. of a son.

At Templemore, county Tipperary, the Lady of Major Anderson, 50th regiment, of a son.

Sept. 25th. At Belmont, the Lady of Colonel Gubbins of a daughter.

Sept. 26th. At Lake House, Hants, the Lady of Capt. F. I. G. Mathews, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

In Kilkenny, the Lady of Major Sweeny, 70th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Lymington, the Lady of Major Pringle Taylor, unattached, of a son.

At Pukee Lodge, near Burnham, Norfolk, the Lady of Capt. McHardy, R. N. of a son.

Sept. 27th. At Cardiff, the Lady of Capt. Richmond, of the 11th Regt. of a daughter.

In the County of Dublin, the Lady of Lieut. Brewer, R.A. of a son.

At Brewsterfield, County of Kerry, the Lady of Lieut. George Hyde, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 1st. At Milford, Pembrokeshire, the Lady of Mr. Jeffreys, Commander of the Cheerful revenue cutter, of a daughter.

Oct. 1st. At Cheltenham, the Lady of Capt. John McDougall, R.N. of a son.

At Malta, the Lady of Capt. H. D. Jones of a son.

Oct. 2nd. The Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Slessor of a son.

Oct. 4th. At Berwick-on-Tweed, the Lady of Major McGregor, 78th Regiment, of a son.

Oct. 4th. At Exmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Clay, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 6th. At Brewery House, Pembroke Dock, the Lady of John Allan, Esq. Naval Architect, of a daughter.

Oct. 7th. At Haslar, the Lady of Capt. Silver, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 9th. The Lady of W. Morton, Esq. R.N. of a son.

Oct. 9th. At Shoulden House, near Deal, the Lady of Capt. J. Webster of a daughter.

At Eaton Place, Lady Byron of a son.

At Weybridge, the Lady of Capt. Beechey, R.N. of a son.

The Lady of Major-Gen. Tolley of a son.

Oct. 10th. At Pennington House, Lymington, the Lady of Capt. Temple, late of the 60th Royal Rifles, of a son.

Oct. 10th. At Glasgow, the Lady of Lieut. A. W. Folkes, R.N. of a son.

At Tinto, the Lady of Capt. Devonshire, R.N. of a son.

At Polruan, the Lady of Lieut. Hooper, R.N. of a son.

At Aldenburgh, Suffolk, the Lady of Lieut. Reid, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 14th. The Lady of Lieut. R. T. Searle, R.M. of a son.

MARRIED.

Sept. 24th. At Marylebone Church, Lieut. J. G. McKenzie, R.N. to Martha Catherine, third daughter of the late John Kearney, Esq. of the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

Sept. 20th. At Glendernot Church, Major J. Jones, 12th Regiment, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Acheson Smyth, Esq. of Ardmore, county of Londonderry.

At Blackrock, near Cork, Capt. Richard L. Conner, R.N. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Perrott, Esq. Cleve-hill.

Oct. 4th. At Lee, Kent, Lieut. J. A. Gilbert, R.A. to Emma Owen, daughter of the late J. R. Williams, Esq. of Lee.

Oct. 13th. At Exeter, by special licence, Ass.-Surgeon William Miles, 2nd Life Guards, to Dorothea Rose, only surviving child of the late John Rose Drewe, Esq. of the Grange, in the County of Devon.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Richard Blunt, son of Lieut.-Gen. Blunt, to Mary, the only daughter of the late James Clay, Esq. of Bloomsbury-place.

Oct. 15th. At Loughton, Essex, Gen. Grosvenor, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late George Wilbraham, Esq. of Delamere House, Cheshire.

Oct. 15th. At Rotherfield Grays, Oxfordshire, Capt. Burford, late of the Queen's Royals, to Emma, daughter of the late F. Wilcock, Esq. of Southampton.

Oct. 19th. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Peter McQuhae, Esq. R.N. of Mount Pleasant, county of Wexford, to Caroline, widow of the late S. Bloss Copping, Esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

July 12th, 1831. At Jersey, Colonel Maekenzie, late York Light Infantry Volunteers.

Sept. 2nd. At Dover, Lieut.-Colonel Cleeve, Royal Artillery.

CAPTAINS.

June 22nd, 1830. At Edinburgh, Graham, h. p. 7th Foot.

Dec. 18th. Gordon, h. p. 95th Foot.

Feb. 21st, 1831. At Bombay, Dalrymple, 40th Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

Evans, 41st Foot.

March 26th. At Ceylon, Tindall, Royal Artillery.

Hippersley, h. p. 17th Foot.

July 27th. At Tobago, Stewart, h. p. 45th Foot, Barrack Master.

Sept. 8th. At Chatham, McDonald, 81st Foot.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS AND ENSIGNS.

Feb. 20th. At Ceylon, Thuley, Ceylon Regiment.

April 21st. At Ceylon, Delatre, Ceylon Regiment.

June 22nd. At Bermuda, Thomas, 81st Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

July 31st. Pope, h. p. 7th Dragoons.

August 30th. At Fermoy, Douglas, 27th Foot.

Sept. 19th. Ramsden, late of 1st Life Guards.

July 10th. At Jamaica, Assist.-Surg. Tully, 33rd Foot.

August 30th. Physician Macdonnell, h. p.

July 21st. At Jamaica, Dep.-Purveyor Weaver.

May 23rd. On his passage from India, Lieut.-Colonel W. Wilson, 31st Bengal, N. I. aged 47.

July 11th. At Cape Prio, aged 22 years, Mr. Samuel Hood Linzee, of his Majesty's ship Warspite, eldest son of the late Vice Admiral Linzee. His death was occasioned by the upsetting of a boat he was in by a squall, whilst assisting in recovering specie from the wreck of the Thetis. His body was picked up two days after the melancholy accident, and interred at the Cape. He was universally esteemed and regretted by his brother officers and messmates.

At Servicalasino, near Florence, Lieut. Williams, R.N.

On his passage from the Swan River to England, off the Cape of Good Hope, Commander Griffith Colpoys, late of his Majesty's ship Cruiser.

At Sherborne, after a painful and protracted illness, Retired Commander William Wells, R.N.

Sept. 25th. At Dorchester, after a short illness,

aged 75, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Halyburton, Barrack Master of Dorchester, and formerly of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Sept. 28th. W. Cradock, Esq. late Surgeon in the Royal Navy, aged 68. He was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar, with Admiral Duncan in the engagement with the Dutch Fleet, and at the mutiny of the *Nore*.

Lately, Retired Commanders John Gardener, Alexander Keeler, and D. Potter.

Sept. 29th. Suddenly, at his residence in Great King-street, Edinburgh, Rear-Admiral Andrew Smith. He commenced his naval career as midshipman in His Majesty's armed ship *Princess of Wales*, commanded by Capt. James Ellis, in June 1770; in the spring of the following year he was turned over with that ship's company on board the *Santa Margareta* frigate, and in June joined the *Victory*, then the flag-ship of Admiral Gary; in her was present at the capture of a homeward-bound *St. Domingo* fleet. In February 1781, was appointed to *H. M. S. Fortitude*, commanded by Capt. Sir Richard Bickerton, destined under Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar. On the return of the fleet to Spithead, the *Fortitude* received the flag of Sir Hyde Parker, and the squadron under his command took charge of a convoy of 700 sail to the Baltic. On their homeward passage, on the 5th August, off the Dogger Bank, fell in with the Dutch fleet, the event of which action is well-known. In April 1782, the *Fortitude* joined the squadron under command of Admiral Kempenfelt, off Ushant, and assisted in the capture of the *Pagos* and *Auctioneer*, French ships-of-the-line, with part of their convoy, bound with naval stores to the East Indies. On return of the fleet to Spithead, the *Fortitude* joined the Channel Fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, and in September sailed for the relief of Gibraltar; having accomplished that, and on their return from the Mediterranean, was present in the engagement with the combined fleets of France and Spain. The war being ended, the *Fortitude* was paid off in April 1783 at Plymouth. In June of the same year Mr. Smith was appointed to the *Rattler* sloop, and in her ran down the coast of Guinea, and afterwards to the West Indies, where he joined the *Adamant*, then bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, which ship returned to England and was paid off at Sheerness in June 1786. In 1787 joined the same ship again, under the same officer commanding on the American station, on the 10th of August, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Rattler*. In June 1792 this ship returned home and was paid off. In February 1793 Lieutenant Smith was appointed to and joined the incendiary fire-ship, then commanded by the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope. In August 1794 he joined the *Defence* as First-Lieutenant, commanded by Capt. Gambier, and with him was appointed to the *Prince George* as First-Lieutenant; this ship joined the Channel Fleet under Lord Bridport, and was in the action of the 23rd of June 1795. Lieut. Smith was in consequence promoted to the rank of Commander. On the 13th January 1796 he was appointed to the command of the *Calypso*, out of which he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, on the

January 1797. In 1805 Capt. Smith was appointed to the Sea Fencibles at Lynn, and in September 1807, was removed to the command of another district at Berwick, which he retained until that service was ended in the spring of 1810. In November of the same year he was appointed to superintend the Impress service at Greenock, where he remained until 10th November 1813, and was then removed to the command of H. M. S. *Latona*, bearing the flag of the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope; this ship he paid off on the 8th September 1815, and on the 19th July 1821, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Admiral Smith has left two sons, the eldest senior Captain of a regiment in the Indian army; the other late acting-commander of His Majesty's sloop *Falcon*, in the West Indies, but in consequence of his promotion not being confirmed at home, is at present Lieutenant in H. M. S. *Winchester*, commanded by Lord Wm. Paget, on the Halifax station.

Oct. 1st. At his house in Upper Wimpole-street, aged 69, Lieut.-Gen. Malcolm Grant, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. In 1776, at a very early age, this officer was appointed a Cadet on the Bombay establishment. In 1779 he served with a corps opposed to the Mahrattas, during the war in support of Ragouath Rao. In 1780 and 1781, he served at the siege of Bassein, and with the Bengal army, under that highly distinguished officer Gen. Goddard. From 1781 to the conclusion of the Mahratta war, he was employed in the enemy's districts of Bassein, and at Terrapore, Manghaum, Danoo, Omerghaum, Belalghur, Underghur, &c., and afterwards under Gen. Macleod in Malabar. In 1788, he repaired on furlough to England. On his return to India he was employed, from 1792 to 1798, in Malabar, at that period in a very disturbed and unsettled state. In 1799, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultan, he commanded the Bombay Grenadier Battalion, forming part of the force sent from Bombay, under Colonel Little, to co-operate with the Mahrattas; this force being ultimately obliged to retire from the Mahratta territories, this officer's corps embarked at Jayghur, and pushed forward by sea, by way of Cannanore and the Poody Merum Ghants, to join the grand army under Gen. Harris, and having reached Sidapoor, on the river Cauvery in the Coorga country, returned, on the capture of Seringapatam, to Malabar, with the army under Gen. James Stuart, and was immediately employed in taking possession of Mangalore and the province of Canara, and at the siege of the fortress of Jemaul-

abad. In 1800 he returned to Malabar, then in rebellion. In 1804, he succeeded Colonel John Montresor in the command of Malabar and Canara, the former province being still in open rebellion. In December 1804, Madras troops from Mysore were ordered to relieve the Bombay troops in Malabar and Canara; this relief having taken place, Lieut.-Gen. (then Colonel) Grant, on his passage to Bombay, having received reinforcements of a detachment of artillery, battering cannon, howitzers, and stores from the Presidency, landed on the coast of Concan, with about 3000 men under his immediate command, and in pursuance to orders from government, reduced the important fortress of Savendroog and its dependencies, then held, by Gen. Sir Barry Close expressed himself, by "the wily and atrocious rebel Hurry Botal;" for this service Colonel Grant received the entire approbation of Government, of Lieut.-Gen. Oliver Nicholls, Commander-in-Chief; of Gen. Sir Barry Close, British Minister at the court of Poona, and of his Highness the Peishwa. In 1807, being in extreme ill-health, he returned to England; in 1813 he became a Major-General, and in 1825, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Oct. 2nd. At St. Anne's Cottage, Cheltenham, of a decline, Major Robert Sholto Douglas, R. A. son of the late Major-Gen. Douglas.

At Penzance, Mr. John Childs, Master, R.N.

In Harley-street, Gen. the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Colonel of the 25th Foot.

Oct. 7th. At Strand Parade, Cork, aged 83, Henry Bowen Browne, Esq. Early in life he entered into the army, and was highly distinguished for his meritorious conduct as Captain in the 52nd Regiment, while on service in America, particularly at the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he acted as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Honeywood. Since his retirement from the army, he held the situation of Barrack-master at Cove and of Dunmore.

At Birr, aged 90, John Chadwick, Esq. formerly Captain in the 16th Regiment of Infantry.

Oct. 9th. Suddenly, Capt. Dodgin, Barrack-Master at Truro.

Oct. 16th. At Stoke, Lieut. G. Laver, h. p. Royal Marines.

Oct. 20th. Lieut.-Colonel Rankin, Hon. East India Company's Service.

Oct. 27th. Suddenly, at his house in Hanover-Square, Sir George Naylor, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, Inspector of Regimental Colours, K.C.T. and S.K.H.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

SEPT. 1831.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P.M.			Pluvia- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
1	66.2	58.6	29.80	58.6	503	.508	.100	N. by E. light breezes, rain.
2	65.8	54.7	29.80	61.2	407	.228	.080	N. to N.W. frequent show.
3	61.7	51.3	29.80	61.7	430	—	.100	N. by E. beautiful day.
4	64.3	51.4	29.84	64.0	493	—	.100	S.W. light airs and fine.
5	64.2	51.4	29.90	63.7	560	.230	.036	S.E. by E. fr. br. cons. rain.
6	64.0	61.3	29.85	63.0	542	.604	.029	S.W. light breeze, showery.
7	64.2	57.8	29.76	—	540	.356	.070	S.W. by W. fresh breezes.
8	64.5	53.	29.82	—	539	—	.060	S.S.W. light showers.
9	63.8	52.0	29.68	56.5	551	.565	.080	N.W. dense atmosphere.
10	61.5	54.1	29.88	57.0	580	—	.070	N.N.W. moderate brs. cl.
11	58.9	54.0	30.03	58.2	593	0.035	.068	N.N.W. hazy, little wind.
12	62.2	56.5	30.16	61.8	554	—	.060	N. light airs, and cloudy.
13	64.0	53.0	30.14	63.7	498	.080	.070	N. by E. light airs, cloudy.
14	65.3	54.0	30.12	65.3	470	.036	.100	N.E. light airs, dense atmos.
15	67.1	57.6	30.12	62.2	480	—	.070	N.W. by W. fr. breezes, sq.
16	65.8	56.0	30.20	61.3	499	—	.085	N. light airs and cloudy.
17	61.3	56.8	30.17	61.3	520	—	.080	N. by E. nearly calm.
18	63.0	56.7	30.03	63.0	521	—	.090	S.E. light airs and cloudy.
19	63.7	56.3	29.83	62.5	509	—	.100	E. nearly calm, gloomy.
20	64.2	56.0	29.87	61.8	487	—	.105	N. by E. fresh breezes.
21	64.5	55.7	29.90	61.2	500	.200	.085	N. light breeze, cloudy.
22	64.6	54.0	29.93	60.0	428	—	.090	N.W. lt. airs, beautiful day.
23	64.8	53.2	30.02	64.8	464	—	.094	W. by S. blowing fresh, fine.
24	64.7	53.4	30.12	61.6	494	.033	.100	W. fresh br. beautiful day.
25	64.4	53.0	29.95	64.2	510	—	.150	S.W. blowing fresh, cloudy.
26	66.8	58.6	30.00	66.8	389	—	.096	S. light airs, fine day.
27	66.0	58.8	29.83	66.7	472	—	.080	E. by S. light breeze, fine.
28	67.0	58.8	29.78	66.6	520	.408	.090	E. by N. storm of th. & light.
29	67.7	59.3	29.65	66.2	515	.445	.084	E. by S. fresh breeze, cloudy.
30	68.3	60.3	29.44	66.0	504	.070	.072	E. light breezes and cloudy.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Literary Notices are postponed to next month. Amongst other Publications which we have received, an admirable little work, entitled "THE OFFICER'S MANUAL, or Military Maxims of Napoleon," translated from the French by Colonel D'Aguilar, Adjutant-General in Ireland, will claim our especial notice. The AMULET for the coming year is also too beautiful in every respect to be laid by without a passing remark. So is the PICTURESQUE ANNUAL.

Any information respecting the Old Colours of the 33rd Regiment in Halifax Church would be thankfully received—by whom and when placed there, the inscription they bore, &c. &c. Another Pair of Colours of the 33rd Regiment are, it is understood, in the possession of a descendant of an old Field-Officer of that corps, together with an American standard, taken by the Regiment. Should this meet his eye, it is hoped he will not consider it too much trouble to favour us with a few lines respecting them. Any materials connected with the history of the above Regiment will be acceptable.

"P. W." The Correspondence has been unavoidably put before us at too late a moment to permit us to give it due attention. We regret the original misconception—trust it will be speedily rectified and etiquette appeased, and that we shall soon have to record the valuable gift itself and the acknowledged merits of the "dona ferentes," for whom we have the highest possible respect.

"Verax," in the paper alluded to, imputes motives which, we have ascertained, did not exist. A simple correction of the alleged misstatements will be readily inserted.

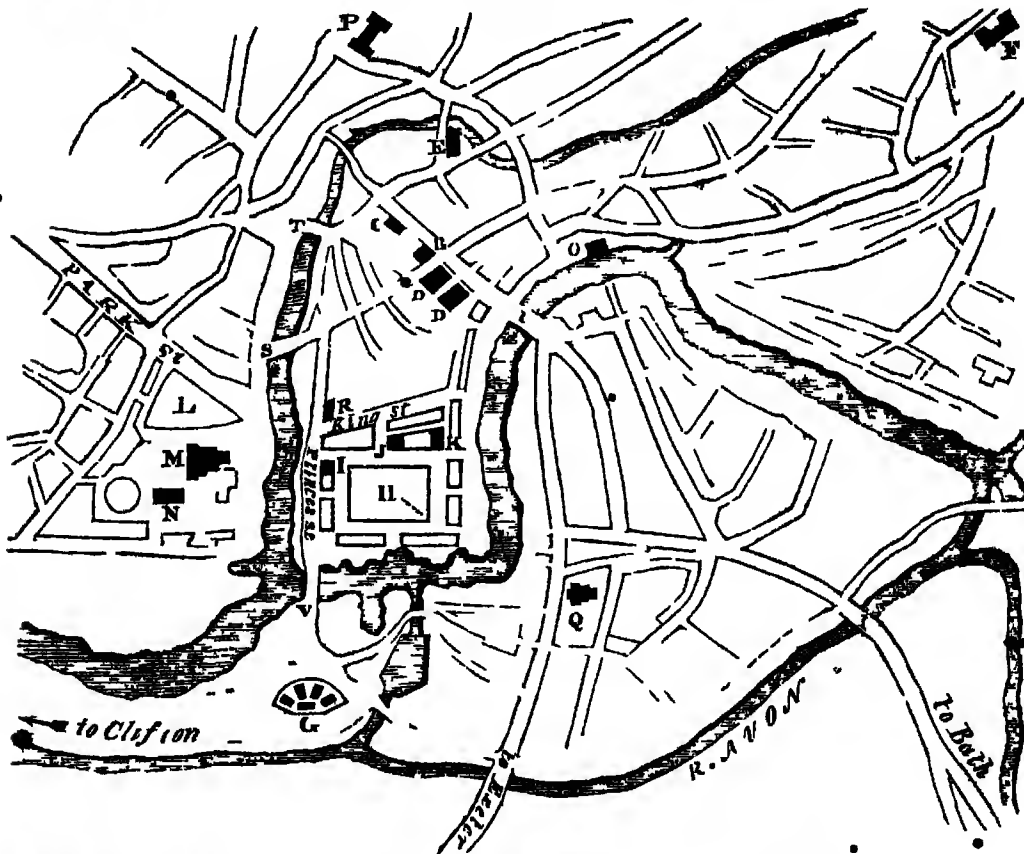
Many thanks to "Sigma," whose communication was late in reaching us, having travelled beyond London, our station. As before, or 1, Great Scotland Yard.

"Il Soldato," we hope, next month.

THE RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

WHENEVER and however the armed force of the country may be actively employed, it is our special province to record the nature and results of their service. The recent Riots at Bristol, contemptible in their origin, but formidable in their unchecked growth, having been finally put down by military force, it behoves us to describe the proceedings of the troops employed, and the circumstances which called them into action. We shall speak only upon the testimony of eye-witnesses, confining ourselves to facts, and discarding other partizanship, save the advocacy of truth and duty, whether public or professional.

BRISTOL.



- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A Bridge to Bath. | I Exchuse Office | P Infirmary |
| B Council House. | J Custom House. | Q Redcliffe Church. |
| C Guildhall. | K Mansion House | R Merchant's Hall. |
| D Exchange and Market | L College Green. | S Drawbridge. |
| E Bridewell. | M Cathedral | T Stone Bridge. |
| F Gloucester Prison. | N Bishop's Palace | U Bridge High street. |
| G New Gaol. | O St. Peter's Hospital | V Bridge Prince's-street. |
| H Queen's Square. | | |

The session of gaol delivery having arrived, the Recorder of Bristol, Sir Charles Wetherell, proceeded to that city, with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government, to discharge his important and imperative duties. We need not describe the political opinions of Sir Charles Wetherell, nor point out to unprejudiced persons, how distinct, under a constitution like the British, are the views of the senator in debate, and the decisions of the judge upon the

judgment-seat. The Recorder of Bristol attempted to fulfil, though, it appears, at the hazard of his life, a public duty, to have shrunk from which, under the peculiar circumstances, would have exposed him, and with justice, to charges which no public functionary or man of spirit would deliberately incur. His advent, however, was made a pretext for outrages of the most wanton and atrocious character. It is a lamentable omen of degenerate feeling in a free people, when a manly independence of opinion and bearing subjects individuals to personal violence, or even martyrdom: while the basest sycophancy and abnegation of principle are recognized as legitimate claims to the honours of a rank popularity.

The arrival of Sir Charles Wetherell at Bristol, on Saturday the 29th October, was the signal for riot and pillage. Scenes ensued, and continued for three days, which will remain infamously memorable as regards the City of Bristol, its magistrates, and inhabitants; while the part performed by the handful of troops employed on this deplorable occasion, gives the army an additional title to the confidence, and gratitude of the country.

The City of Bristol is one of the most defensible in the kingdom, being intersected and in parts almost insulated by a deep and muddy river, crossed by several draw-bridges, while the ground gradually rises from the right, or northern channel, with open spaces on the most central and commanding points. These last named localities, though offering little obstruction to the operations of cavalry, were, by some unaccountable infatuation, suffered to remain for three days the principal scenes of riot and destruction. The troops present in the vicinity of Bristol on the 29th of October, were a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Gage, and Capt. Warrington's troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The superior command devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Brereton, Inspecting Field-Officer of the district, as senior officer on the spot. The Force prepared to meet a danger, of which early and sufficient notice had been given by the local authorities, was numerically inadequate to the occasion; yet did the small band in question prove fully equal to the emergency, although paralysed for a time by causes independent of their own efficiency and spirit. From the beginning to the end of these Riots, there was not a single moment at which the dragoons, while suffered to retain their ground, were not both fit and ready to act, if directed to do so, with prompt and decisive effect. It is evident from the result, that a moderate display of vigour and decision in the first instance, might have arrested the progress of these destructive and disgraceful riots—nor is there any inference more clearly established by experience than that the "soothing system" but adds fuel to the course of lawless outrage. The most painful, invidious, and difficult position in which an officer can be placed, is that which involves duties similar to those imposed on the troops at Bristol. Here, however, his path was pointed out by the Law itself, whose sword was put into his hands. The first duty of an officer is certainly the care of the soldiers committed to his charge—a duty which by no means embraces a tender regard for the passions and persons of Rebels and Robbers, seeking to destroy or disable those very soldiers—the former out-

raging the laws, the latter upholding them. How then are we to estimate the judgment, the patriotism, or *esprit de corps* of an officer, who, justified at all points, even on the score of humanity, in acting with energy, and appealed to by every motive most cogent with a manly mind, yet chooses to decline the coercion of out-laws, whom to attack was to defeat, to spare but to encourage; who turns the tables upon his own men, summoned to protect an assaulted city; and who, by this act and others equally considerate, virtually incapacitates the troops from effecting the sole object of their presence, and renders them the butt of savage triumph and murderous ferocity!

If we combine the excesses on the one side and the deficiencies on the other, which marked this audacious tumult, it will be difficult to find its parallel in history. It furnishes, however, a pregnant lesson at the present crisis. It has developed the actual views and dispositions of the populace, whom liberal sycophants style "The People." It has displayed in their natural colours the debasing selfishness, the sheer poltroonery of those who, affecting the language of the patriot, but shrinking from the duties of the citizen, coolly contemplate the progress of pillage and conflagration, till the destroyer knocks at their own doors—who spurn the contamination of a judge, recusant of their political creed, but crouch with a servile fear beneath the brand and the bludgeon of exarcerated felons—who cry aloud and lament them at the decay of independence and the growth of slavery—yet prostrate themselves, their families, and their possessions, at the first summons, before the Fiend of Anarchy! Finally, it has taught, in legible characters, the value of the army, by which the peace of the country is actually preserved; and has dissolved by the practical test of experience, that most mischievous of bugbears, the physical-force delusion; teaching, by facts, the utter futility of the demagogue's doctrine, and proving to demonstration the immeasurable superiority and devoted spirit of the troops. Woe to the traitors who would still doubt their loyalty and brave their power!

The immediate origin of these Riots is well known: the military details which follow are derived from unquestionable sources. In stating facts, we are compelled, in justice to the troops, to draw inferences, which, whether favourable or not to the commander, are clear and not to be evaded. It is far, however, from our purpose to prejudice the case of Colonel Brereton—now submitted to a Court of Enquiry; while, on the other hand, our information, and it is accurate, allows us no grounds for acquitting him of the mismanagement of the troops placed under his orders. With his private motives or opinions we have no concern. In order, however, to deal even-handed justice as far as our present means permit, as well as to embrace the whole subject, we shall give the Narrative of Major Mackworth, which in some points is favourable to Colonel Brereton, together with the statement addressed by the Mayor of Bristol to Lord Hill, which is throughout criminatory of that officer.

On Saturday the 29th, when the riots were considered serious, a squadron of the 14th had been the greater part of the day in the New Market, where Colonel Brereton, at five o'clock in the evening, came

to them, and having desired one troop to go to their quarters to feed, he directed the other, commanded by Capt. Gage, and a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to follow him to Queen-square, where on their arrival they found a large mob assembled and attacking the Mansion-house, the whole of the windows of which they had broken. Some of the rabble addressed the Colonel, but what they said was not heard; the Colonel then took off his hat and *cheered*, as also, from a sense of military etiquette, did the officer in command of the 3rd and some of the men; but which condescending example was not followed by the 14th. Upon Capt. Gage applying to Colonel Brereton for orders, he was told to move his men about, and by *kind words* endeavour to disperse the Rioters, but without *drawing swords*! This recommendation had reference to an unlawful assemblage, actually engaged in the destruction of property and an attempt on the lives of the public authorities. During this manœuvre the Colonel frequently talked to the mob and *cheered with them*! The outrages and violence of the Rioters encreasing from impunity, about eleven o'clock the Colonel ordered Capt. Gage to clear the streets, but not to hurt the people!

From that time, until ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the streets were patrolled by only a few detached parties, which were then called in, and the whole troop was ordered to Queen-square. On their arrival the mob commenced hooting and pelting the 14th, calling out to Colonel Brereton to send away the *Bloody Blues*, as they termed the 14th. The Colonel, with the same deference to the desires of the sovereign people which he had so strongly evinced from the commencement, desired the officer of the 14th to retire to their billets, but the attempt to obey only encouraged the insolence of the mob, who attacked and pressed on with such audacity that the troop were obliged to charge in their own defence, and ultimately to use their pistols to prevent being torn from their horses. Upon arriving at their billets, Colonel Brereton ordered Capt. Gage to march the whole squadron out of the city, as the mob had sworn to come down and murder every man:—(Did it follow that they *could*?)—but as the officer did not hurry himself in going, the order was repeated with great impatience, and upon being asked by the officer where he was to go, the answer was *where you please*—only get away as fast as you *can*. The squadron then marched to Keynsham, five miles distant, leaving the town and the lives and property of the inhabitants at the mercy of an infuriate mob.

On Monday morning, fortunately for the devoted city, Major Mackworth, who had exerted himself very zealously upon this occasion, rode with all speed to Keynsham, and ordered back the squadron of the 14th. About eight o'clock they returned, accordingly, to Queen-square, and after remaining there for some time, they were ordered to their billets to feed.

A requisition from the Mayor of Bristol for an additional force of the 14th Dragoons having reached Gloucester at two o'clock on the morning of Monday the 31st October, Capt. Congreve's troop was ordered to march immediately to Bristol, whither Major Beckwith, with the Adjutant, proceeded in a post-chaise without delay, arriving at the Council-house at seven o'clock, A.M. In reply to Major Beck-

with's inquiries, the Mayor and Magistrates could only inform him that the squadron of his regiment had been sent out of the town—but they knew not where: that it was ordered to return, but they knew not when—and referred him to Colonel Brereton.

The magistrates farther stated, that the city was under the complete dominion of the mob, and that they retained no authority whatever. Major Beckwith then urged that one or more magistrates should accompany him on horseback, and pledged himself speedily to restore order. This proposition they all repeatedly refused, upon the plea that it would make them unpopular, and expose their property to destruction! Thus left to himself, Major Beckwith demanded and received a written authority to take whatever measures he might judge necessary for the restoration of order. The Magistrates added, that the Riot Act had been repeatedly read. Major Beckwith and the Adjutant then proceeded to inspect the state of the city, and ascertain if any obstacles had been prepared to impede the troops. In Queen-square they found a party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; and shortly after Colonel Brereton came up. Much trifling on the part of the latter followed—the details of which we withhold, as we do many other particulars not necessary to our purpose, and of which cognizance will doubtless be taken elsewhere.

On the arrival of the squadron from Keynsham, Major Beckwith assumed the command. It was dismounted and placed in the yard of Fisher's livery-stables; where it had scarcely remained a quarter of an hour, when it was reported to Major Beckwith, that the mob was plundering the Bishop's Palace. The squadron was instantly ordered to mount, and, in its progress towards the remains of the palace, was furiously assailed with bottles, stones, and other missiles. The order to disperse the mob in that part of the town was immediately given, and as promptly executed. Scarcely was this accomplished, when, hearing that the rioters were still plundering in Queen-square, and about to set fire to other houses, Major Beckwith proceeded thither with his squadron at a rapid pace, and finding the mob in the act of pillage, and being again attacked with the same missiles, the order to disperse them was repeated, and as completely effected as upon the previous occasion. The squadron then proceeded along the quays and principal streets, dispersing every lawless assemblage it met with. These vigorous measures quickly restored tranquillity to the city, and saved it from ruin. During these operations the conduct of the 14th was admirable—and Major Beckwith, on reporting his proceedings to the Magistrates, received their unanimous approbation.

Earlier on Monday morning the troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, directed by Major Mackworth, in the presence of Colonel Brereton, had charged and dispersed the mob in Queen Square. A soldier of this small party, which behaved with great spirit when let loose, was wounded by a gun-shot discharged by the rioters.

The 14th having been again placed in Fisher's Livery-yard, patrols were detached in every direction to scour the vicinity of the city. One of these, having returned about three o'clock, reported that the rabble driven from the town by the cavalry, were robbing the people and plundering the houses on the Bath road. The men were immediately mounted, and Capt. Congreve's troop, which had now arrived, having

been left, with the troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, dismounted on the Bridge, the remaining squadron proceeded at a quick pace on the Bath road. It came up with the Rioters about four miles from Bristol, instantly dispersed them—capturing some, who were lodged in the Council-house. By this movement tranquillity was restored to the neighbourhood, as it had previously, by similar means, been secured to the city; which, it will be seen, is, and avows itself to be, under the deepest obligations to the 14th and their active and intelligent commander.*

During the last named service, Colonel Brereton came up with the troops upon the Bath road, and while returning to Bristol issued his first order to their Commanding Officer. That order was, under all the circumstances, not a little remarkable—but we shall leave it, with other singularities, to the impartial judgment of his peers.

In the course of these Riots, the 3rd Dragoon Guards, though, from their small numbers, not so prominently employed as the 14th, and, to a certain extent, paralysed by the inexplicable supineness of the Senior Officer, to whom it was natural that they should look for an example, conducted themselves with steadiness and obedience to orders. Major Mackworth, who had the best opportunities of observing their conduct, speaks of it in high, and, we doubt not, deserved terms. It is to the unusual cause abovementioned that this troop, with Colonel Brereton at its head, was made to stand by for hours close to the Mansion-house, and look on while it was plundered and fired, without offering effectual hindrance to the insurgents, of whom, on the contrary, they were placed in the disgraceful predicament of *appearing* the allies! It was the same perverse influence which degraded them into an *apparent* partnership of purpose with the felon-assailants of the Gaol, and the incendiaries of the Bishop's Palace, paralysing the public services, and prostituting the presence of a gallant troop of British Dragoons, at a moment so critical to life and property!

Even the degrading imputation, attempted to be fixed upon these brave men by the enemies of order, namely, of having voluntarily cheered *in concert* with a mob of Incendiaries and Felons, owed its origin, in fact, to a mistaken sense of discipline, a quality which has

* Major Beckwith, of the 14th Dragoons, has received the following letter from the Mayor of Bristol:—

“ Council House, Bristol, Nov. 8.

“ Sir,—I am desired by my brother magistrates to offer you our sincere thanks for the prompt decision and effectual assistance which you afforded to the city immediately on your arrival, and also to the officers and soldiers of the 14th Light Dragoons under your command.

“ We feel that it is due to the officers and privates to express our sentiments, that even before your arrival the fullest reliance might have been placed upon them; and we cannot but consider their removal from the city on Sunday morning as the unfortunate cause of the calamities which fell upon it on that day and the following night.

“ We are fully assured that the order to withdraw was submitted to with great reluctance, and we hope that you and your officers and soldiers will do us the justice to believe, that the order did not proceed from the magistrates of Bristol.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obliged and obedient servant,

CHARLES PINNEY, Mayor.”

“ To Major Beckwith, commanding
14th Light Dragoons.”

hitherto so eminently characterized the 3rd Dragoon Guards; the officer on the right of the troop, on entering Queen's-square, thought it proper to cheer when the officer in command gave the signal, and the men merely obeyed the implied command of their own officer in following his example. The very inaction of the 3rd, until directed by Major Mackworth to charge, "and charge home," as they did on the Monday morning, may rather be taken as a test of discipline, than censured as a want of zeal.

During these occurrences the Magistrates appeared completely intimidated and bewildered; seeking rather to abdicate than to exercise their responsible authority. It is an unquestionable fact, that while any thing remained to be done, not the slightest assistance was rendered to the troops, either by the Magistracy, the Inhabitants, or the gentry of the "Political Union." The impudence and hypocrisy of these Associations, at length denounced by Authority, were ludicrously manifested upon this occasion. One Herapath, aping the airs of an Attwood, betook himself to the issuing of manifestoes and the concoction of protocols, for the due distraction of affairs—but not a patriot of the "Union" aided, or offered to aid by word or deed, in the restoration of order, till the troops had obtained the complete mastery, and placed the result beyond all doubt. Then, indeed, an offer of assistance was made, and treated as it deserved. The "Unionists" were planted amidst the smoking ruins of Queen-square, to guard the sacred fire, and light their pipes upon the embers of Radical Reform. The cessation of danger was also the signal for the reappearance of the Special Constables, who, armed with white favours, suddenly swarmed in the streets, like butterflies after a shower.

Not an infantry soldier had hitherto been present—but a party was in full march from Cardiff for Bristol by an early hour on Monday morning. At six o'clock, A.M. on that day, Lieut.-Colonel Love, commanding the Reserve Companies of the 11th Regiment at Cardiff, received a dispatch from the Mayor of Bristol, requesting the aid of the troops under his orders; but though pressing for immediate assistance, no means of accelerated conveyance were promptly furnished, while steam-boats, at the command of the Magistrates, abounded in the river of Bristol; as the troops landed at that place, a steamer was only then starting to convey them from Cardiff. Colonel Love, however, contrived to enter Bristol, with nearly 200 men, at six o'clock on the same evening. Marching first to Newport, he there seized a steamer, which the mob of that place, in complete sympathy with their brethren at Bristol, violently attempted to prevent his occupying. Having prepared a regular attack upon the troops, they were only deterred from carrying it into execution by a few significant words and preparatives, on the part of the Commanding Officer, boding a warm reception from the soldiers. Having vainly attempted to cut the boat adrift, their fury found vent in execrations, and wishes for the sinking of the vessel, ere her crew should trouble their confederates at Bristol.

On approaching the scene of action, Colonel Love heard firing, and quickened his pace, but, to his surprise, met with no one to give him directions or information, although he had twice sent to the Civil Authorities to announce his approach.

On entering the city by Park-street, a quarter principally inhabited

by respectable persons, Colonel Love ordered his drums to strike up. In an instant every sash was thrown up, and ladies appeared, cheering the troops in the most enthusiastic manner—calling out with grateful emotion,—“Thanks, thanks, brave fellows; you are come to save us from pillage and death.” Many ladies and gentlemen rushed from their houses to the street, to welcome their deliverers, as they styled the soldiers. The veterans present had never witnessed a scene of more extravagant joy; even when they fought as the liberators of oppressed nations, amidst the horrors of actual and foreign war. It was a scene which no soldier present will readily forget, and the memory of which will serve as an incentive to the faithful and manly discharge of his constitutional duties.

Shortly after, Colonel Brereton made his appearance, and directed Colonel Love to march to Queen-square, where he would join and give him orders; which, however, he failed to do. Having waited an hour, and feeling for the fatigued state of his men, who had now been for fourteen hours in movement, Colonel Love at length proceeded to the Council-chamber. Here he found the Mayor, and having expressed his resolution to keep his men together, and not scatter them in billets, he received permission to place them where he liked. Old soldiers, in these cases, are not difficult: so the gallant Colonel contented himself with putting half of his men into the *ball-room* of the White Lion, and lodging the remainder in the Guildhall. The city, during the night, remained quiet; but the trepidation of the Magistrates was not allayed. The Mayor, though hedged by a large posse of the tardy heroes of the “Union,” still begged a small guard of “Regulars,” probably as a counter-guard to his “conservative” defenders. The 11th were also employed in penetrating the haunts of the Rioters, which the constables, without their escort, dared not approach. The desperadoes fled, like sheep, before the smallest patrols of soldiers, who searched the houses and dragged out many ruffians, dead-drunk and loaded with plunder. So resolute and efficient were the Unionists and constables, that fifty of them were actually afraid to conduct ten of these wretches to the gaol, until Colonel Love sent half-a-dozen of his men to guard the “Conservative Guards!” So it is in every similar crisis. The energies of tried and trained manhood are helplessly acknowledged and effectually appealed to by the braggart and the bully—mice, in the presense of danger—lions, in its absence; suppliants to day—revilers to-morrow.

On Thursday Colonel Love, with his companies, embarked for South Wales, whither he was summoned by the apprehension of riots at Merthyr Tidvil. Thither many of the villains from Bristol, and others of the same stamp, but more decent appearance, from Birmingham, had repaired, to excite the inflammable population of that neighbourhood to repeat the scenes of Bristol—a calamity which was only prevented by the judicious disposition of the troops, and the activity and determination of the Magistrates. The contagion did, however, extend to Bath, Worcester, Coventry, and some other places; but by prompt and resolute measures on the part of the Authorities and respectable inhabitants, the march of anarchy was, for the time, arrested.

Of the Bristol Riots we could supply abundant anecdotes, did our time or limits permit. We have been rather solicitous to give the

principal features of these events in historical order, and to record the official documents connected with them, than to diverge into details, which might prove revolting or invidious. We may mention, by the way, that during the fire at the Mansion-house, a man was observed to take a pigeon from under his coat, having round its neck a ticket marked "Nottingham." On the person of another, who was killed by one of the 14th, was found a list of the houses to be burnt. We have reason to believe that the number of Rioters cut down by the troops or self-destroyed by their own excesses, fell little short of 500—a number in itself sufficient to perpetrate enormous mischief. We affect no sympathy for the atrocious criminals, thus overtaken by a most righteous retribution.

When the Riots at Bristol had assumed a serious aspect, a brigade of artillery, with a supply of ammunition, under Major Walcot, was ordered to proceed with all speed from Woolwich to that city. This forced march was effected with characteristic rapidity. The presence of a single piece of artillery at an early stage of the riots, would probably have had a decisive effect.

- On Tuesday morning, the 1st Nov. Major-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, arrived at Bristol to take command of the troops, which now began to pour into the city and its neighbourhood.

The Yeomanry are in the next degree—but they shall speak for themselves. The following letter was addressed to the Home Secretary:—

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of a requisition from the Mayor of Bristol, between two and three o'clock yesterday, I collected my troop of yeomanry with as little loss of time as it was practicable. When your Lordship considers that I had to send some miles in different directions, you will, I think, admit the alacrity of my men when I state, that we were enabled to march from hence (Dodington), with scarce a man missing, by seven o'clock. Having, however, fifteen miles to go, and the night being very dark, we could not reach Bristol till after nine, when, I lament to say, we found the city on fire in many places, the gaols emptied, and the town in the greatest confusion. Having paraded through the principal parts of the city for more than two hours, without being able to find a magistrate; hearing that they had in fact left the town after withdrawing both His Majesty's troops and the police; finding ourselves thus unsupported, and without a hope of being in any way serviceable, the city being actually in the uncontrolled power of the populace, I had no alternative but that of withdrawing also my men, and we returned home about five o'clock this morning.

"Feeling it my duty to make this statement to your Lordship, I should ill perform it towards the brave men I am proud to have the honour of commanding, if I did not further state, that no men could have come forward with more alacrity; and, although they might not have acted with the discipline of His Majesty's regular troops, they would not have been exceeded by them in zeal, loyalty, or a determination to have done their duty; and had they had an opportunity of acting, they would have shown themselves not undeserving of His Majesty's approbation."

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient servant,

"C. W. CODRINGTON,

"Captain of the Dodington and Marshfield
Yeomanry Cavalry."

"Dodington, Oct. 31."

We cannot close our Narrative of the BRISTOL Riots more appropriately, than by the publication of the Letter which conveys the unqualified thanks of Lord Hill, to the officers and men who suppressed them.

“ Horse-Guards, Nov. 9th, 1831.

“ SIR,—The circumstances which produced so many calamitous scenes in the city of Bristol, during Saturday 29th, Sunday 30th, and Monday 31st ult. having happily yielded to the means so promptly applied by the civil and military authorities of the country towards their suppression, and the peace of that afflicted city being now perfectly restored, Lord Hill feels that he should not do justice to the troops employed upon the above lamentable occasions, were he to defer any longer the expression of his sense of their conduct. His Lordship accordingly desires that you will take the earliest opportunity after the receipt hereof, to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers in question, His Lordship's sentiments in the following terms.

“ I am in the first place to observe, that it is peculiarly gratifying to Lord Hill, to reflect that it has fallen to the lot of an officer of his personal Staff, to take the lead in the execution of a service so creditable in all respects.

“ The ardour and zeal which prompted Major Mackworth to tender his valuable assistance to the Chief Magistrate of Bristol, at so perilous and critical a moment, naturally point out that officer as the first object of His Lordship's commendation.

“ It clearly appears, that during the progress of those frightful outrages, which were committed in his presence, Major Mackworth's judgment and personal firmness were alike conspicuous and useful—and Lord Hill cordially congratulates the Major upon the strong and unqualified testimony which the Mayor of Bristol bears to the utility of his services in the accompanying letter, as well as in the resolution also herewith transmitted for your perusal.

“ Capt. Gage of the 14th Light Dragoons, and Cornet Kelson of 3rd Dragoon Guards, are stated to Lord Hill to have conducted themselves admirably in the discharge of the delicate and difficult duties assigned to them respectively on the two first mentioned days, and Lord Hill desires that they may be informed that His Lordship will retain a faithful recollection of their conduct.

“ You will be pleased to convey a similar intimation to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the two detachments in question, with reference to their own steady and altogether excellent conduct, whilst thus employed in aid of the civil authorities of their country.

“ Although Lord Hill makes Major Beckwith, of the 14th Light Dragoons, the last object of his commendation as regards the officers of the line, he may be assured that His Lordship does so merely for the sake of regularity, as the Major's arrival at Bristol took place on the third day of the riots—and by no means from any feeling that his services were less important than those of the other individuals herein mentioned.

“ Lord Hill has abundant evidence now before him, of the promptitude and success with which Major Beckwith employed the military means entrusted to his conduct on Monday the 31st ult. and therefore has the greatest satisfaction in thus recording his highest approbation of the measures adopted by this officer on that day.

“ I have, &c.

“ (Signed) J. MACDONALD, Adjt.-Gen.”

“ Major-Gen. Sir R. Jackson, &c: &c.

We now append the statement of Major Mackworth, both for its intrinsic interest and connection with our subject, and from a sense of justice.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE, &c. &c.—BY MAJOR MACKWORTH.

"Having heard that something of a riot was expected in Bristol, on the entry of Sir C. Wetherell into that city, I resolved on staying there a day or two longer than I had intended, in conformity with what I knew would be Lord Hill's wishes, that I might act as circumstances pointed out, and render any little service in my power to the civil authorities.

"Two days previous to Saturday, Oct. 29th, I recommended the Mayor of Bristol to call out the Pensioners* residing in it, and to enrol them for its defence; he replied, there was not then time for it; that he would consider the matter against a future occasion. It was not till Saturday evening that I heard of the serious assault on the Mansion-house, which caused the Recorder to escape from it with precipitation. At about 7 P.M. I entered the square in which it stands, (Queen Square,) in company with Mr. Kington, when a civil officer came up to me and said, the Mayor wished to speak with me. I went directly to the Mansion-house, passing through the crowd without difficulty. The iron-railings in front were broken up, many with the curb-stones still fastened to them, the windows were broken, and the furniture below stairs in great disorder; the rooms and staircase were filled with special constables. I learned from the Mayor, that the house had been attacked, that the mob had gained possession of the lower part, and were proceeding to fire it, when the arrival of the Dragoons in the square checked their progress; and the civil authorities had regained possession.

"I remained in the Mansion-house about two hours, watching the proceedings, and observed a total want of organisation among the civil force; and that instead of keeping the premises clear, they became themselves a serious obstruction by crowding into the Mansion-house. I proposed to the Mayor, that with his sanction I would organise them, and try to render them more efficient; to this he gladly assented, and the whole were collected in the great banquetting-room, under their several Ward leaders. I formed them into four divisions, had chiefs appointed, and gave them a few short instructions as to the posts they were to occupy, &c. This being done, I begged Colonel Brereton to clear the way for the first body in some degree with the Dragoons, whom I followed, and so placed the constables at their post in rear of the Mansion-house. The second body I posted in a similar way on the side of it; and then with the third, cleared the pavement in front. The fourth body being the smallest, remained to guard the house, and take charge of prisoners. Thus, in less than five minutes, by a trifling, but combined operation, the whole vicinity of the Mansion-house was cleared; and thus it remained till the following morning, except that now and then the constables and Dragoons were annoyed by stones thrown from the bye streets, barges, and a few from the tops of houses. Notwithstanding this, nine prisoners captured by the civil force, were safely conveyed to the gaol. Three privates of the 14th were wounded by stones, one severely so, and a subaltern much hurt by his horse falling under him.

"I remained till two in the morning with the Mayor, occasionally visiting the troops and constables outside, and ascertaining that all was quiet. During this period, the Mayor and Magistrates appeared to me to be using every means in their power to call out the citizens, and enrol them as spe-

* The organisation of the Pensioners throughout the country, to aid in the preservation of the public peace, a measure equally beneficial, easy, and cheaply accomplished, has been already suggested in detail, and ought not to be longer delayed. A body of 100,000 veterans, thus organised and prepared to act, if required, would supersede the affected necessity of "seditious and treasonable" associations.—ED.

cial constables. When I quitted the Mansion-house, the crowds had nearly all dispersed, and I really thought the worst of the riot was over. The Dragoons had hitherto only used the flat of their sabres.

"Sunday morning—at seven o'clock I returned to the Mansion-house, and found a small crowd re-assembled, and some of the Dragoons quietly parading up and down before it. It immediately struck me that their presence only served to attract a mob, and that it would be very desirable to send them away on that account, as well as because men and horses absolutely required rest. This, however, I soon found to be impracticable, for the constables, who were last night about 250, were dwindled to about a dozen, and instead of augmenting, were even then diminishing in number: the Mayor, who was at that time the only Magistrate present, assured me he had been sending every where to induce the inhabitants to come forward, and hoped they would soon begin to assemble.

"The house was now closed up, the windows had been barricaded with boards during the night, and the entrance doors secured. An occasional volley of stones at the windows alone indicated the continued violence of the mob; but in about two hours and a half, a thundering attack on all the windows and doors showed that more active measures were recommencing, and convinced me that the picket of Dragoons must have been withdrawn from before the Mansion-house. This was the case. The mob were not long in forcing an entrance into the lower rooms; and then, as we had no one within the house but the Mayor, myself, and seven constables, (the Mayor has since informed me, one of the Sheriffs was also there to the last,) and as we were without fire-arms, or means of defence, I advised the Mayor to make his escape. He said, "Do you really think I ought?" I replied, that even as a soldier I thought it right, and that it was become clearly *his duty*. We made our way to the top of the house, got out of a window, crouched along between the double roofs of eight or nine houses, hiding ourselves from the view of the mob in the Square, kicked out a pane of glass in the Custom-house to raise the sash, and then quietly descended that building, and escaped into a back street. I gave the Mayor my arm, and we passed among people, who offered no insult whatever, until we reached College Green, where the Mayor was joined by some of his friends, and I quitted him. I must pass lightly over the events of the day on Sunday, having had little to do with them. Of the employment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the sending the 11th Dragoons to Keynsham, I knew nothing. I can only say, in answer to many things which I have since heard on the subject, that the troops were in absolute need of some rest. They might have executed a few charges, and cleared the streets again and again; but unless supported by some other description of force, they could have done no *permanent* good, and would soon have been so exhausted, as to have left the city wholly defenceless. On Sunday evening I attended at the Corn-law-house, where about 200 inhabitants were assembled, and Alderman Savage employed in keeping their stormy debates in some kind of order. All were crying out, "We are willing to act, but have no one to direct us;" and all seemed ready to take the directions; but every one differed from his neighbour, and nothing was resolved on, as is usually the case in large deliberating bodies, where all are speakers and no hearers. A man of the name of Herapath, who seemed to be the leader of a Political Union, was asked whether he would get his Union together, and try to save the town. He said he could not answer for it, if the soldiers were employed. Some said, let us go home and each defend his own house; and others more wisely agreed to cause the *posse comitatus* to assemble under the new Act; but very few seemed willing to serve. At last I told them that if the *posse* would meet on College Green at six in the morning, I would come down and organise them as well as I could: this was assented to at the time, and I went away, much disgusted and disheartened, after having told them it was plain to me there would be no union or energy among them, until danger

compelled it; and that the burning and plundering a few private houses, which would inevitably follow the unchecked destruction of public property, would alone, and that soon, rouse the inhabitants of Bristol to a sense of their common danger. I here cannot but acknowledge with shame, that disgust at the party-spirit I had witnessed among the inhabitants of Bristol so overcame a sense of duty, that I retired to rest, resolved to do nothing till the following morning; ere which, I was convinced, such scenes must occur, as would really rouse the public feeling, and render our small military force tolerably effective. I little anticipated, however, the fearful extent of the mischief.

"On Monday morning, a little before six, I reached College Green, where the *posse* was to meet me, of whom not one had yet arrived. The sight of the burning city, abandoned to the merciless rabble, not a defender appearing, and the extreme paucity of our military force, certainly filled me with despondency. But trusting that God would protect us in so plain a path of duty, I thought something must be attempted, however inadequate our means might be. I went in search of the small troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. They had left their quarters near College Green, and were gone into the City; I found them quietly patrolling in Queen-square, with Colonel Brereton at their head. One officer of their own, Cornet Kelson, commanded them; I never counted their numbers, and forgot to ask them, but I do not think above 25 were present mounted. When I arrived, two sides of Queen-square were wholly in flames, and the mob, not above 1000 in number, (for there were few or no mere spectators,) were forcing an entry into the corner house on the side of the Square nearest to the shipping. It immediately struck me, that if this house were fired, the shipping, which is closely and thickly moored in the heart of the City, would soon be in a blaze, and nearly the whole City must inevitably be burned. It was no longer time to consider numbers or to await Magistrates' orders. I called out "Colonel Brereton, we must instantly charge;" and without waiting for his answer, (he could not but approve,) I called out "Charge, men, and charge home!" The troops obeyed with the utmost alacrity, Colonel Brereton charging with great spirit at their head; and I trust in God every man then injured was actually engaged in plunder or in burning; and that not a single innocent person there fell beneath our sabres. Numbers were cut down and ridden over; some were driven into the burning houses, out of which they were never seen to return; and our Dragoons, after sabring all they could come at in the Square, collected and formed, and then charged down Priores-street and again returned to the Square, riding at the miserable mob in all directions; about 120 or 130 of the incendiaries were killed and wounded here.

"This business proceeded for some time, when, seeing we were very few, and though we could repeatedly disperse the mob, could never prevent their re-assembling, as they got into little courts, &c. which are in front of every house; I considered it absolutely necessary to bring up once more the 14th Dragoons, who had been sent off to Keynsham. Colonel Brereton instantly assented to the proposal; and as I was the only person in plain clothes, and probably no one else could, under existing circumstances, have penetrated through the City, I rode off myself to Keynsham, begging Colonel Brereton to keep the Square with the 3rd as long as it was in his power. A few constables, about a dozen, had at our first charge joined us, and afforded the most active and effectual assistance: they well deserve the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

"As for the 3rd Dragoon Guards, nothing could exceed their devotedness, activity, and good disposition; to speak of gallantry in attacking such poor wretches, however numerous, would be misplaced; they received us with volleys of stones, with one or two discharges of fire-arms, (by a shot from which one Dragoon was wounded in the arm,) and a few, including myself, received more or less contusions.

"I rode to Keynsham, about six miles from Queen-square, as fast as my horse could carry me. The 14th assembled with the greatest readiness and alacrity, the men evidently rejoicing with all their heart, in returning to a city out of which it had been absurdly stated the mob had driven them, and we were joined on the road by a dozen of the Bedminster Yeomanry, under the command of their Captain. On passing Hill's Bridge, instead of proceeding along the Quay to avoid the City, I determined to march along some of the worst streets, in order to ascertain whether the burning of so many of the private houses had not already produced a beneficial change in the feeling of the inhabitants. Such was strikingly the case: the 14th who had only yesterday marched out, pelted by the mob, and cursed and hooted at by many who should have known better, were now everywhere hailed with the warmest welcome, and blessed as deliverers.

"I had no longer the slightest fear of the result of our operations; a mere mob is always despicable; but when backed by public opinion, the application of military force against it becomes a delicate and hazardous undertaking. We proceeded slowly to Queen-square, dispersed the mob, who had begun to re-assemble on the 3rd Dragoon Guards having been withdrawn, and then moved to College Green, where I resigned my charge to Colonel Brereton, and to Major Beckwith of the 14th, who had previously arrived from Gloucester.

"The 14th returned into the City, I think about ten o'clock, and in the most spirited manner cut down all the mob they met with, and pursued with one troop the Kingswood colliers, who had been very active in the riots, some miles on the Gloucestershire road; leaving the other troop to perform the same office in the City; and I think I saw at least 250 rioters killed or wounded in these affairs.

"At the desire of the Magistrates, who were re-assembled at the Council-house, and who had now been joined by a large body of the citizens, I desired the 14th to retake the Gaol, which was instantly executed, a few rioters who were found inside being cut down. The Gaol was delivered over to the civil power, and guarded by constables, and the Bedminster Yeomanry (14 men), until I could send Lieut. McLeroth, of the Recruiting Service, and eight men armed to serve as its guard.

"I now returned to the Magistracy, formed the 250 Pensioners, naval and military, who assembled at the Council-house in the afternoon, divided them into several bodies, and appointed them to various stations under the command of some Half-Pay Officers, both of the navy and army, who had handsomely volunteered their services. Thus we are enabled to protect distant points, such as the Gaol, the Docks and their Gates, &c. while I occupied every outlet of the City with Cavalry and Yeomanry, who arrived rapidly from all quarters; these I directed instantly to charge all bodies illegally assembled, and so preserved the inhabitants in peace. During the whole night, patrols of troops and constables were in constant motion; numerous prisoners were brought in and sent to the Gaol, and complete tranquillity reigned throughout the City.

"The following morning, to my inexpressible joy, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson arrived, and assumed the command of the Military force; and he has, I know, collected such evidence from every quarter, as will enable him to speak fully of the excellent conduct of all the troops engaged, both Cavalry and Yeomanry. I should not omit to state, that on Monday evening, 170 men of the 11th Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Love, joined us, having moved from Cardiff with the utmost promptitude on hearing of the danger in which Bristol was placed. Major-Gen. Pearson took charge of the Constabulary force of Clifton, which was, I hear, thoroughly well organised; and that opulent place remained quite undisturbed.

"I trust this fearful calamity may not be unattended with good to other parts of the empire. First, in showing the serious danger of suffering a mere mob to get the upper hand through the supineness of the better classes; and,

secondly, in convincing the mob leaders, that the military force, however they may deeply lament the necessity, both can and will act with unsparing energy, when the safety of the country requires it at their hands.

“DIGBY MACKWORTH,

“Major and Aid-de-Camp.”

The following letter was addressed by the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol to Major Mackworth:—

“The Magistrates of Bristol cannot allow Major Mackworth to depart from this city, without offering him their sincere and grateful thanks for the very zealous and energetic assistance which he personally rendered at a very critical moment: and for his kind attention, advice, and co-operation; to which the Magistrates in a great measure attribute, under Providence, the prevention of greater calamities, than fell upon this unhappy city in the melancholy interval between Saturday evening and Monday morning. They intreat Major Mackworth will believe that these sentiments are fully felt, and will always be retained by them towards him.

“Council-house, Bristol, Saturday, 5th Nov. 1831.”

THE MAYOR OF BRISTOL'S STATEMENT, ADDRESSED TO LORD HILL.

“Council-house, Bristol, Nov. 4th.

“MY LORD,—I feel it to be my duty, as mayor and chief magistrate of the city of Bristol, to lay before your Lordship a statement of a few facts relating to the unhappy transactions which have lately taken place in this city.

“Three troops of cavalry had been, upon the application of the magistrates, sent to the neighbourhood before the 29th of October, in order to assist in maintaining the public peace on the occasion of Sir Charles Wetherrell (as Recorder) coming here to hold the gaol delivery on that day. The public entry of Sir Charles into the city, the reading the charter at the Guildhall, and Sir Charles's arrival at the Mansion-house, had been effected by about twelve o'clock, without having had recourse to the troops; and Colonel Brereton, upon his application soon afterwards for orders, was told to keep them in readiness for immediate service when called upon; the mob which had accompanied Sir Charles having continued in front of the Mansion-house, and occasionally thrown stones at the windows, and having been in other respects noisy and violent.

“About five o'clock, the constables having gone to the assistance of a man who was in danger at the distance of a few doors, two of them being brought in considerably wounded, and being ultimately driven into the Mansion house, a violent attack was made by the mob upon the building; the iron railing in front was torn up, the panels of the doors were forced, and the window-frames beaten in. The constables being unable to maintain possession of the hall, in consequence of the brick-bats, stones, and pieces of timber by which it was raked, the mob effected an entrance, destroyed all the furniture in the rooms on the ground-floor, and, as it appeared, had provided and placed a quantity of straw in one of the rooms. Three dispatches were sent for, and relieved the persons in the Mansion-house from their critical situation.

“On the arrival of the troops the mob retired from the door, but continued to occupy the ground in front in great numbers, at a very short distance; and as soon as the troops had passed the street the mob returned again close under the windows of the Mansion-house, but without renewing any attempt to force an entrance. Colonel Brereton was directed by the magistrates to clear the streets, disperse the mob, and preserve the peace of the city. The troops under his direction continued at a slow trot to march round the square in which the Mansion-house is situate, and the communicating streets. The mob cheered the soldiers and sung “God save the King;” and it appears that Colonel Brereton addressed them, and shook hands with many of them. The mob continued at intervals to throw stones at the windows of the Mansion-house in different directions; and in a short time two soldiers of the 14th Dragoons were brought in wounded, one of them considerably. The Riot Act had been read at least two hours before; and upon these acts of violence continuing, the magistrates urged Colonel Brereton to proceed with more effect in getting peace restored. He dissuaded the magistrates from directing a

greater degree of force to be used, expressing his opinion that the men appeared to be very good-humoured, and that he hoped and expected very shortly to get them away. In consequence of the disinclination he manifested, he was asked if he had any directions from your Lordship which prevented him acting under the magistrates' orders. To which he answered, my orders are to take the directions of the magistrates. And, in reply to this, it was stated to him that the magistrates' directions were to clear the streets, and to get the city into a state of quiet. A charge in the interior of the square was made, which in a few minutes dispersed the mob, and they retreated to a place called the Quay, to which the soldiers followed them, and were assailed by stones; they had before put out the lamps, and one of the cavalry officers came to the magistrates to know if he might fire some rounds of cartridge down the street, as the mob, by retreating into the ships when driven by the cavalry to the brink of the Quay, preserved the means of annoyance, and rendered it impossible for the cavalry to get at them. One of the special constables proposed with twenty-five men, if supported by the soldiers, to go and clear the ships; but this was given up, as was any further use of active force, it appearing, upon Colonel Brereton's statement, that they seemed to be peaceably inclined, and that he expected, if they were left to themselves, the city would be quiet. The military, therefore, continued merely to patrol the streets, and, with the exception of one short conflict, during which one of the rioters was shot by a soldier of the 14th, it is believed there was no disturbance till the morning. At day-break the people began again to assemble near the Mansion-house in considerable numbers. About eight o'clock, and shortly after the soldiers were removed from the house, a violent attack with stones and iron bars was made upon the Mansion-house, which had been barricaded with planks during the night, and made as secure as circumstances would permit; and the mob were upon the point of forcing an entrance, when I, with some others, left the house by going over the roofs. The mob immediately afterwards entered and took possession. Some time before leaving the house, Colonel Brereton had withdrawn the troops, having mentioned that the few troops there had no other effect than that of attracting the mob, without being able to render any service, and that they were much harassed and must go to their quarters. Very soon after the troops had withdrawn, the mob entered the Mansion-house, got possession of the cellars, and became intoxicated, and within thirty or forty minutes after the troops had been sent to the stables, they were again called for, but, except a small party of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, did not stay long, and the mob having followed and pelted the 14th, four or five shots were discharged upon them. Soon after this, I and several magistrates being assembled at the Guildhall, Colonel Brereton applied to us for our authority to withdraw the 14th from the city; stating that they were so much harassed, and had so much exasperated the feelings of the public, that they could not remain except at the peril of their lives. Colonel Brereton was told in answer, that the magistrates not only could not authorize him to do so, but directed it not to be done, saying that the military had been sent down for the protection of the city, and that the persons and property of the inhabitants could not be protected without them. Colonel Brereton stated that their staying would be utterly useless; they were harassed and worn out and wanted refreshment, and were altogether insufficient in their present condition, and that it would be many hours before they would be fit for service again. He was told, if he sent them off it must be done upon his own responsibility, and that the magistrates would not relieve him from it; at the same time, upon his asking where it would be best for them to go, it was stated that the magistrates would not embarrass him if they could not assist him, and, subject to his responsibility, recommended Brislington as the nearest quarters.

"Soon after this, information was brought that the mob was proceeding to Bridewell to release the prisoners, and several of the inhabitants having assembled at the Guildhall, in pursuance of a requisition of the magistrates, they refused to act without the assistance of the troops. Colonel Brereton was desired to bring the troops into immediate service, and some time afterwards was asked, before the citizens, if he had ordered out the 14th as well as the 3rd Dragoon Guards? He stated that he had not, and could not do so; they would be useless, and it would endanger their evils. He was remonstrated with upon this, and told expressly that the magistrates demanded and required their protection. I find that, upon his going to the quarters of the 14th and desiring them to go out of the town, they were un-

willing to do so, and expressed the utmost readiness to act, but that they were told by the Colonel it was the magistrates' order and that they must go. I find also that the horses at that time were by no means in a state incapable of service. From this time, up to eight o'clock in the evening, at which time the Bishop's Palace was fired and destroyed, and the mob had set fire to the Mansion-house (in the mean time the gaols of Newgate, Bridewell, and Lawford's-gate having been fired and the prisoners discharged) the magistrates had no assistance from the military, and, as I believe, no effort was made to render any, except that some soldiers marched to the gaol when it was first attacked, and might, I believe, have been successfully defended, if the troops had not almost immediately retired. And except also that a few troops went to the Bishop's Palace, in aid of the constables, and withdrew from it when the constables came into contact with the mob: and also except about six or eight men who patrolled near the Mansion-house. Having gone to the Bishop's Palace upon the first alarm, with several of the special constables, and they having been, as I have understood, in contact with the mob, and having been disappointed by the retirement of the troops just about the time when a fresh body of the mob were coming up, I went to the house of a friend in the neighbourhood, from which, in the course of the night (first at twelve, and afterwards at three o'clock in the morning) I sent urgent requisitions to Colonel Brefeton for assistance; not only the Mansion-house and Custom-house were burning, but other houses had been set on fire, and by the time the troops were taken down to the spot, through the personal application of a magistrate, two sides of the square, consisting of nearly forty houses, were burning; but, upon their coming down, the mob desisted from further attempts.

"On Monday Major Beckwith, of the 14th, came from Gloucester, and the division of the 14th having been brought back, took the command of the militia, and, under the sanction of the magistrates, charged the mob wherever they were assembled in bodies, speedily dispersed them, and, in a great measure, restored peace and security to the city.

"I have considered it proper, with the concurrence of my brother magistrates, to submit this statement to your consideration, not intending to make any charge or insinuation against anybody, but thinking it proper that the causes of such an awful calamity as the city has experienced should be inquired into.

"I have every reason to believe, that the conduct of the soldiers and their officers was entitled to your Lordship's approbation; but I doubt very much whether the military assistance afforded to us by His Majesty's Government was employed as it might have been, and as the pressing exigency of the case required.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's very obedient humble servant,
"CHARLES PINNEY, Mayor."

"To the Right Hon. Lord Hill, &c."

We have traced the agents of destruction through their course, let us now take a view of their works, in a

VISIT TO THE RUINS AT BRISTOL.

Nov. 1831.

"— There was an hour to spare before the sailing of the packet, and I determined upon devoting it to an inspection of the scene of those ravages which I had yet known but by newspaper description. Taking, therefore, the direct course from the Hotwells to the City, I turned, on arriving at College Green, towards the well remembered Cathedral, and, undisturbed by scarcely an individual wanderer, although it was noon-day, proceeded across the Square, and under the archway which leads to the Bishop's Palace. This sacred pile has, however, been saved, said I, gazing with more than ordinary feelings of admiration on the venerable Cathedral, as I passed its portal. From this holy temple the torch of the incendiary has been at least averted, and although its flame has scorched thy hallowed walls, and flared above thy holy pinnacles, thy towers still live to cheer, thy fame to solace us!

"The close approach to the Palace being prevented by the high wall

which encloses the ground in its front, I could not obtain a full view of the extent of the destruction which had been caused in this quarter of the town; as far as was perceptible, however, it appeared that the walls of the Palace alone remained. An old couple, who occupy a house in the little lane that bounds the inclosure, told me, that on the evening of the fatal Sunday—

“Disastrous day! what ruin hast thou bred!”

they could distinctly perceive from the upper part of their dwelling, several persons moving to and fro in the apartments of the Palace, with lights, which the old people, little suspecting the atrocious plan that had been designed, took to denote the movements of servants; but the general burst of flame which followed, soon dispelled the illusion, and, distant but a few yards from the awful scene, they beheld the progress of the devouring element, in fearful expectation of its approach to their own dwelling, and the destruction of their little property. Happily, however, the Palace alone suffered from the incendiaries in this quarter of the town, and the old couple, after three nights of painful watching, retired to rest, in thankful acknowledgment of their preservation.

“I retraced my steps through the archway, and again passing the Cathedral, was struck by the various placards on the adjoining houses, setting forth that the *posse comitatus* had been called out—warning the inhabitants to keep to their houses—to avoid standing near the dilapidated buildings—inviting evidence to appear against the rioters that had been apprehended—giving notice that the recovered property had been stored in the Exchange, &c. &c.; all furnishing evidence of the extreme lengths to which a band of intoxicated ruffians had been permitted to carry their lawless barbarities. I say permitted; for the testimony of all those with whom I have here spoken on the subject, although differing in minor matters, was uniform on this point;—that thirty or forty spirited fellows, with good sticks, and acting in concert, might have checked the rioters at the onset, and have effectually prevented the tremendous loss of property which followed. As the investigations on this subject are yet pending, it would not be consistent with British fair play to prejudge the case, and I shall only add that the Magistrates are much—the Military Commander more blamed.

“A respectable-looking man who was at this moment crossing the Green, and with whom I entered into conversation on the subject of the fires, offered to conduct me to Queen’s-square, and passing the Draw-bridge, we proceeded along the Quay to this the principal scene of destruction. Its appearance was, indeed, appalling. Nearly two sides of a large rectangle, composed of houses, the least worthy of which was good enough for the town residence of any man of moderate fortune, were levelled to the ground. Among these were three public buildings—the Mansion-house, Custom-house, and Excise-office, and the residence of the Clergyman of St. Stephen’s parish. A fortnight had elapsed since the fatal night of the 29th Oct. and the ruins were still warm; giving out, in those parts where the heat was retained, a thick vapour and oppressive glow. On the west side of the square two houses had escaped; but their erect position served only to render the wreck of the neighbouring buildings the more desolated. On this side also, an occasional grate, chimney-piece, or wainscoting was visible among the ruined walls and roofs; but on the north side, where the public buildings had stood, the whole mass of houses was rased down to the very vaults, and these had been despoiled of all their most valuable contents. In traversing the ruins of the Custom-house, I stumbled against a hard substance, which, on examination, proved to be an iron safe, whose strong fastenings had been burst open, and its drawers and inner compartments scattered about. Apt emblem of the uncertain tenure of worldly prosperity!

“So systematic had been the operations of the incendiaries, and so determined were they to make sure of the destruction of the Square, that, not

trusting to the almost certainty of the wind carrying the flames to the adjoining buildings, they ignited each house separately, beginning with the Mansion-house and proceeding westwards. The inhabitants were generally given ten minutes to remove whatever articles that short time permitted them to take away; the ruffians then entered, deposited their combustibles, a bell was rung to denote that all was ready, and give the incendiaries notice to leave the house, and then the torch was applied. Many, however, could not get away in time, and thus perished in the flames which they had themselves created. You are aware, perhaps, that an equestrian statue of William the Third occupies the centre of the Square. I could not help observing, that the truncheon in the right hand of the figure pointed to the ruins of the Mansion-house, while the face was directed towards the dilapidated portal of the parsonage, as if, addressing the bystanders, the departed Monarch had said—'There was the State wounded, and here the Church.'

"From Queen's-square I proceeded along Princes-street to the Bridge, where stood the toll-houses, now no more, and seeing a respectably dressed young man standing near the temporary building which had been knocked up for the collector, I asked him whether he also had seen much of the disturbances. 'I have lost all I had in the world, Sir,' he abruptly replied. This led to farther inquiry on my part, and the young man proved to be the son of Mr. Stephens, of the Custom-house, of whose generous conduct in saving the Government books and treasure at the sacrifice of his own property you have no doubt heard.

"Young Stephens was one of the most active and efficient of those few citizens who resisted the rioters, and it was mainly owing to his exertions, aided by those of three other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that the third side of the square was saved from the fate of the opposite houses.

"From the ruins of the toll-houses, I was conducted by Mr. Stephens to the New Gaol, the object of another outrage. This building being, like the Palace, surrounded by a wall, and having suffered almost exclusively in one part, did not present much appearance of what had occurred, to the spectator viewing it from the exterior; it was, however, evident that little more remained of the Governor's house than the bare walls. The authorities were engaged in taking evidence against those rioters who had been apprehended, and who had luckily left sufficient of the prison uninjured to afford them accommodation. It is wonderful with what facility they appear to have forced the massive iron gate of this building; although strongly cased with iron on the exterior, an entrance had been effected through the lower half of one of the gates. The Gloucester Gaol, and the Bridewell, where the other fires took place, were too distant to allow of my visiting them before the sailing of the packet, and I decided upon devoting the few minutes which remained to the Exchange, where the principal bulk of the property that had been recovered, was placed for security. In the great yard of this building, the various articles were deposited, and a more dreary looking chaos of household goods you cannot well imagine. I can liken it to nothing but an immense pawnbroker's shop, tables, chairs, beds, china, pier-glasses, plate, &c. &c. heaped together in one confused and crowded mass, without regard to order, shape, or value—

'No certain form on any way impressed,
All were confused, and each disturbed the rest.'

Several well-dressed persons of both sexes were engaged in endeavouring to identify their property, under the superintendence of a constable, while groups of idlers and chance passengers like myself, peered through the iron bars of the closed gates to gratify their curiosity with a sight of the wreck.

"The town clock now told me that it was time to depart, and hurrying back over the Draw-bridge to Cumberland Basin, I found myself in full steam under St. Vincent's Rock.

"A."

NAVAL LITERATURE.

"Oh, say not—'What's the worth of knowledge,
 Unless it oozes from a college?'
 Examine, in your pers'nal right,
 The topics on which Tars indite,
 Nor shrink, if minor faults you see,
 Or numbers short of quantity;
 However poor the *style* appears,
 'Tis ten to one you'll find *ideas*:
 A tree is known, not by its root,
 But judg'd, *à fructu*, from its fruit."

It is with pride and satisfaction we observe that the increasing interest which the public is taking in maritime affairs, is answered by a corresponding increase of maritime publications. The critical tribe have frequently had occasion to point their spectacles to the larger works of sailors, and have rendered applause to the talent of a Beaufort, the correctness of a Parry, and the graphic powers of a Hall. But these harmonious* elders have passed, unnoticed, the pamphlet flotilla which is continually bearing wholesome views, and clever professional projects, to the public. Of these, we shall now briefly notice a few that have just fallen into our hands, regretting that want of space precludes our giving a larger share of attention to them.

1. *On the Advantages of Observing a Ship's Inclination at Sea.* By Henry Chatfield.—The author, who is one of the ornaments of the School of Naval Architecture, has here given a series of valuable and practical hints on the cause and effects of the oscillation and immersion occasioned by rolling. He remarks, that a pendulum has been occasionally used on ship-board to level the ordnance, or by affixing thereto a graduated arc, to show the vessel's inclination under certain conditions of sailing. As this kind of observation has hitherto been deficient in number and noting, Mr. Chatfield suggests a more minute attention to watching the heel, by a "Nauropometer," and taking the intervals of motion by a timepiece. We have known this partially practised in our course of service, but not at all in a sufficiently exact manner to be of use in scientific considerations. Nevertheless we have seen enough of the praxis to perceive that, by answering his signal, and improving the symbols and method of registering the experiments, much useful knowledge might be collected: and the results obtained would tend towards the improvement or rectification of many points of naval architecture and equipment; correct the generally confused ideas of the stiff and crank qualities of a ship, and establish authentic data of her stability and efficiency as a man-of-war. The reader will find much useful information, delivered with plain sense, throughout this pamphlet, and we think it a duty to recommend its general perusal. The deficiency of the ordinary system of levelling the guns, without regard to the

* Of the harmony of British criticism we have had a notable example this very month. The leading article of the Quarterly Review treats of "Croker's Boswell's Johnson;" the Edinburgh does the same: dear reader! if thou hast not already committed the act, pray look at them.

ship's inclination, is exposed, and the advantages of skill depicted with a masterly hand. Every officer going into battle should preconcert a system of attack and defence; but this can only be effectually done by frequent experimental investigation into the properties of the vessel under his command. However important the safety of a man-of-war may be, her *efficiency* is not less so, because a part of her country's reputation is attached thereto; every commander, therefore, should well know, according to the sail set and force of the wind, whether his guns can be sufficiently depressed or elevated to hit the required object.

In the latter pages of the pamphlet, the author dwells on the probable consequences of the introduction of steam navigation into active warfare; and the urgent necessity of Great Britain taking the lead in nautical improvements is strongly insisted upon, instead of her usual practice of following in the wake of other nations. Every process of sea warfare is on the eve of total alteration,—sails and rigging will shortly give way to machinery; cannon-shot to explosive missiles and combustibles, and open courage to the wiles and power of mechanical skill. Steam navigation calls for new exertions, for the very form of vessel required for this purpose is so different from that of sailing ones, that they cannot be classed as bodies whose elements are determinable by the same laws and principles; nor are any of the proportions yet fixed, there not having been sufficient results collected for final scientific deductions to be drawn. These deficiencies must be administered to; and those inventions which are likely to benefit the public at large, should be liberally rewarded and speedily adopted. The present is an epoch demanding the utmost vigilance; and if we commit the introduction of improvement to chance, while foreign powers are exhibiting such energy as they have lately done, the nation will be betrayed by the ignorance and treachery of her sentinels.

We gladly join in the encomia on the talents of our friend, the learned Professor Inman. By applying the powers of mathematics to various branches of the mechanical philosophy necessary to construction, he has, in the last twenty years, advanced the study of naval architecture more than any other individual of his time: and we trust that the store of valuable information which he has, in that period, diligently collected, may shed its advantages over the future fleets of our country.

2. *A Letter on Certain ABUSES and INCONSISTENCIES in the Administration of the British Navy.* Anonymous.—This appears to be written by some testy but observant officer, and contains many points well worthy of attention. The anomaly of a profession having four Boards—the Admiralty, the Navy, the Ordnance, and the Victualling—to transact its business, and thereby clog and involve its affairs with politics and patronage, has long been matter of regret. Things must be ordered otherwise, if we are to maintain our maritime supremacy, for our enemies' fleets were formerly worse officered, worse manned, and worse disciplined than we are likely to find them again.

There can be little doubt that the almost exclusive share which the "fortunate youths" have obtained, of naval promotions and ap-

pointments, since the peace, has occasioned a retrograde action in naval merit. Nor is the college at Portsmouth altogether innocent of a deteriorating influence, in the students being allowed two years of precious sea-time, at a period of life when real practical knowledge is likely to become the most familiar, and for the loss of which a string of abstract definitions is but a sorry substitute. As the technical part of a sailor's business can only be acquired by actual practice, we cannot but think those youths deeply injured who have *enjoyed* any remission of the probationary time of service. It is not a question of ability, but one of *habitude*, which forces the remark; and the difference between the merit of officers is shown, perhaps, most forcibly by the manner in which they meet and bear with cases of responsibility. Coolness, in the battle or the breeze, differs very widely from the more common quality described in the invective of an old quarter-master, when grumbling at a lazy lubber:—"You fear nothing, because you know nothing." That prompt obedience, indifference to diet and seasons, and imperceptible acquirement of hardy habits, which stamps every really useful seaman, are only to be gained in active and early service. Courage is not here even hinted at, because its deficiency is so rare that every one is supposed to possess it, until it is proved otherwise; and even where it may be rather questionable, every soul-impelling motive of honour and emulation, prompts so vigorous an exertion as to produce a tolerable succedaneum. "Give me but strong men," exclaimed Pyrrhus, "and I will make them brave." By some officers professional incapacity has been bolstered up by a blustering rashness; such do not recollect, that if nothing but mere animal courage were required, there would be no occasion for officers at all, for the foremast men have rarely been known to fail in that quality. Many successes are mere chances turned to advantage by coolness: yet he would be a poor leader who would depend upon chance, without studying those arts and implements which insure victory. The talented and useful commander will exercise that faculty of mind which prompts to deeds of hazard, under the probability that success will crown the exertion: the ignorant one will be often overreached by a crafty foe—for the principle of advantageous warfare consists as much in counteracting an opponent's schemes, as in the accomplishment of one's own plans; and it is only by comprehending what an enemy meditates, that precautions can be taken to render his measures nugatory. Now so much of this quickness and tact depends upon early habits, that we are somewhat startled at the overbearing proportion of collegians who are filling our ships. On these grounds, while every pains should be taken with their education, we would not commute one hour of a youngster's nautical noviciate; for the established term of six years was excellent, both in theory and practice. We hold, that from their minds being previously prepared by practice to comprehend theory, boys would receive very material benefit by going to sea *before* their hasty induction into mathematics, drawing, dancing, French, and fifty other accomplishments, which they are supposed to gallop through in two or three years; as if they were merely intended for counterparts of the mob mentioned by Rabelais:—

"While we were looking up and down to find some more substantial food, we heard a loud various noise like that of paper-mills, or women bucking of linen; so with speed we went to the place whence the noise came, when we found a diminutive, monstrous, misshapen old fellow, called *Hear-say*; his mouth was slit up to his ears, and in it were seven tongues, each of them left into seven parts. However, he chattered, tattled, and prated with all the seven at once, of different matters, and in divers languages. He had as many ears all over his head and the rest of his body, as Argus formerly had eyes; but was as blind as a beetle, and had the palsy in his legs.

"About him stood an innumerable number of men and women, gaping, staring, and hearing very intensely; among them I observed some who ruttled like crows in a gutter, and principally a very handsome-bodied man in the face, who held them a map of the world, and with little aphorisms compendiously explained every thing to them; so that these men of *happy memories* grew learned in a trice, and would most fluently talk with you of a world of prodigious things, the hundredth part of which would take up a man's whole life to be fully known.

"Among the rest, they descanted with great prolixity on the pyramids and hieroglyphics of Egypt, of the Nile, of Babylon, and of the Troglodytes, the Hymantopodes or crump-footed nation, the Blemiæ, people that wear heads in the middle of their breasts, the Pygmies, the Cannibals, the Hyperborei and their mountains, the Egypanes with their goat's feet, and the devil and all of others: every individual word of it by *Hear-say*."

Perhaps the only fit college for youths destined to their country's service, would be a smart frigate, with a chosen set of officers, and a steady crew, of reduced complement. Here they should be regularly divided into watches, and stationed in the tops; and an expert tutor might look after them in their watches below. In this manner, and visiting various climates, they would both know their duty, and be able to do it; because the beneficial union of theoretical with practical details thereby created, would foster both hardihood and skill.

The stagnation of general promotion, in the Navy, arises partly from the natural effects of fifteen years' peace, and partly from the enormous portion of appointments which have followed interest only. The consequence has been an improvident extension of the list of officers, insomuch that some alleviation has become necessary to a large proportion who are never likely to be recalled to active service. A measure of expediency is positively necessary. The sale of commissions has been proposed, and the scheme, if wisely arranged, seems likely to prove beneficial, as the advance of the aristocratic scions could be thereby moderated, and many most respectable youths could slip in. The periods of service requisite for the several steps might be lengthened, with conditional exceptions, in favour of purchase, or brilliant conduct, which perhaps would equally suit each of the parties. At all events, if no such arrangement takes place, the scions will still get their commissions without exertion, skill, or money; and the old officers must remain a dead weight on the list. Here is a double cause of injury to the nation; on the one hand, neglect engenders disgust; on the other, rapid promotion confirms indolence and fosters pride; it is therefore a losing game, even if the talent were equal on both sides,—and we may yet have to lament that an undue influence over naval honours and rewards, has extinguished the noble emulation which worked the country's glory.

3. *Invention of an effective and unfailing method of forming instantaneous communication with the shore in Shipwreck, and illuminating the scene in the dark and tempestuous night.* By J. Murray, F.S.A., &c.—This treatise, though not written by a sailor, is on so important a subject, that we cannot but salute it in passing. The perils to which one of the most useful of the country's classes of men is exposed, has become proverbial, and the affliction and distress of parents, widows, and orphans, on the deprivation of their chief, perhaps their only support, is annually brought before us. These considerations are sufficiently imperious to call forth every means that can be suggested for diminishing the amount of human suffering, and of lessening evils of such magnitude; and we are happy in being able to add, that many of the cleverest and most benevolent men in the kingdom have turned their attention towards it. But it must be acknowledged that, from the might of the powers to contend with, the means hitherto pursued have been attended with very partial success; and despite of life-boats, life-buoys, life-preservers, &c. every year records the untimely sacrifice of hundreds to the devouring deep. "It is an appalling fact for reflection," says Mr. Murray, "that of the passengers and crew of *twenty-eight* vessels wrecked in the dreadful storm of last month (Dec. 1830,) between Plymouth and the Land's End, only two men and one boy were saved!"

Through the laudable efforts of Sir W. Hillary, and other humane gentlemen, who have richly earned their civic crowns, the formation of a National institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, has lately been accomplished; and we have no doubt but that all practical means for averting calamity will be here encouraged by adoption. In the case of a man falling overboard at sea, we can imagine nothing better, *if carefully kept in perfect order*, than the life-buoy recently invented by Lieut. Cooke, and now supplied generally to ships in the Royal Navy. But the principal aim is to alleviate the misery of those who may be unhappily cast upon our iron-bound coasts, in the gales of winter; and it is with this end in view that Mr. Murray addresses the public.

To accomplish so desirable an object, Mr. Trenghouse has suggested rockets, and Capt. Dansey kites, for carrying lines; while Lieut. Bell and Capt. Manby distinguished themselves by transforming the murderous cannon to philanthropic uses, and the deadly ball, hitherto the "*instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis*," becomes the messenger of life. The Captain's apparatus, however, has not always been found available: the rope has been known to snap fourteen times out of twenty trials; the poise and parabolic range are difficult to attain; and its ponderous volume is at war with easy transport. These defects, and the recurrence of melancholy disasters, called the attention of this present inventor to this subject, and he has produced an improvement upon the Manby method, which he thinks, and we hope, may prove effective. In 1820, Mr. Murray first tried an arrow, slipped a few inches into the barrel of a common musket, with a small line attached to the barrel end. The latter arrangement was found to have the effect of reversing the weapon in its flight, thereby deranging its direction, and impeding its progress; and the difficulty thus encountered, produced the present implement. An arrow

about eighteen inches in length was made, with an attached parallel rod bearing a running ring, to which the line is to be fastened. Below the arrow-head, there are two additional barbs in the form of grapnel arms, to ensure its catching hold of some part of the wreck, or its rigging. To the mechanical is conjoined a chemical application: a globular cage made of wire gauze, and charged with chlorate of potassa and sugar-candy, intimately blended together, is appended. A spindle, supplied externally, enters the cylindrical socket on which it rests, by its extreme end into a miniature phial containing sulphuric acid, and sealed with a drop of bees'-wax. On the arrow being propelled from the gun, the head of the spindle meeting the resistance of the air, drives in the waxen plug, and liberating the acid, ignites the mixture, which with unquenchable and brilliant light, not only indicates the spot where it falls, but also illumines the wreck. It is recommended that the arrows be made of the best lance-wood and shod with iron. They may be shot from a blunderbuss, though a small swivel would better command success. The experiments appear to have been as yet perfectly satisfactory.

Blessed be the man who shall perfect these schemes! And we trust, ere long, that the Baronetcy so honourably conferred on Sir E. Pellew, for his successful exertions in saving the crew of the *Dutton*, will not be the only glance of royal patronage towards those friends of humanity, who have manifested intrepidity in cases of shipwreck.

4. *Suggestions for the Establishment of a NAVAL UNIVERSITY: By Lieut. R. Wall, R.N.* It seems to be a law of nature, that nothing in the history of mankind shall be stationary: to cease to advance in the career of improvement, is to retrograde. A conviction of something very similar to this sentiment, appears to have stimulated Lieut. Wall to mention his apprehensions that time and inaction are slowly undermining our naval superiority. Commerce may for ever supply the means of constructing ships and rearing seamen, but it is incapable of supplying qualified officers; and hence arises the proposition contained in the present pamphlet.

To deny that there is an inviolable tie between England and her navy, would argue a very defective knowledge of history: military renown has been compassed by various nations; but substantial and permanent naval glory is so peculiar, that ours has never been equalled by any people on earth. Yet, in these enlightened days, does the prosperity of such an arm enter into the feelings of our statesmen? We fear not; we apprehend that what with unseemly struggles for loaves and fishes, and the parsimony of farthing financiers, both soldiers and sailors might as well whistle to the winds, as endeavour to get any farther acknowledgment of those services which have saved the British empire from foreign subjugation. It is, therefore, a duty to put our own shoulder to the wheel as well as we can, that we may not deteriorate, while poor purblind John Bull is taking his dose; and we turn with some pleasure to the project before us, as one likely to avert the moral dry-rot which threatens to undermine the prowess and skill of British fleets.

It is well known that war furnishes the readiest school for the attainment of skill; but we cannot quarrel with a neighbour for the sake of teaching officers. On the other hand, as it would be a work

of time to produce a large body of well-educated men, we ought not to wait for such an event to commence a course of instruction, as it would hazard defeat, expense, and disgrace. In this dilemma, Mr. Wall proposes to retain and increase our science and tactics by the establishment of a Naval University, where the talent acquired by veterans, of the first rank and abilities, may be imparted to the more youthful aspirants for glory, with regularity and system, and under authorised auspices. This would probably work well. Even the occasional conversation of men of established reputation, influences prodigiously the opinions and conduct of the rising generation, and it is not likely that the officers selected for this duty would fire wadding only. The author observes, that the naval profession is one which requires the developement of much science; this is unquestionably true,—in the education of an officer there is much to accomplish in a circumscribed time; but he should, through life, earnestly endeavour to attain that general knowledge which is becoming indispensable. It is not intended to overwhelm the student in the perplexing mazes of abstract theories, but to assist professional acquirements,—which should, of course, form the first impressions. A ready knowledge of mechanics, electricity, statistics, and geology, may be safely recommended as being indisputably in the power of very moderate capacities. In fact, no branch of natural philosophy can be deemed useless, to an officer who is anxious to acquit himself well of the various responsibilities which are likely to devolve upon him, and who desires to understand the skill, contrivance, wisdom, and beauty, of the “little floating world” in all its bearings and adaptations. To attain proficiency in any branch requires application and undivided study, but gratification and intelligence may be easily obtained; for ability, like heat, lies more or less dormant in every body, and only requires some active principle to set it in motion. The navy is decidedly a *Corps diplomatique ambulante*, for in every rank are its members called upon to uphold the power and interest of the country; and often, in the absence of a consul at a foreign station, or even a minister, they may have such intricate points of diplomatism to decide upon, that habits of close reasoning and deep thought cannot be too strongly recommended. That this has been deplorably neglected, the few naval appointments to “good things,” and the monstrous Calibanic characters drawn as sea-captains, prove. The picture, to be sure, has been libellously exaggerated, but its effect has been so injurious, that a Board, established by Act of Parliament for the “Discovery of Longitude at Sea,” was formed without a single sailor among its members; and we have seen every improvement in naval gunnery submitted to a committee of land officers, who could hardly be supposed to have any practical acquaintance with the requisites for sea ordnance. To these gross anomalies may be imputed the want of due appreciation of the scientific character of the navy on the one hand, and the discreditable equipment of heavy ordnance to ever varying exigencies on the other.

Our intelligent friend, Capt. Dupin, exclaims to his countrymen,—albeit they have long had the policy to enlighten their officers, and make them able negotiators,—“Would you have a triumphant

navy? Then you must honour useful knowledge in it. This is the result of experience, whether we consult our virtues or our defects." We cordially respond to the truth of the sentiment, and as our chief scene of action must be the ocean, so it should be the general policy to cultivate the capacities of those who are to direct our best defence in the hour of danger. This cannot be more efficaciously compassed, than by encouraging men of practical and theoretical knowledge, to combine in forming a system to follow up, and improve, upon the education usually bestowed upon naval youths; and inspire their minds with a tendency towards objects that will lead them to seek, and enjoy, those branches of information so necessary to their future greatness.

In advocating the cause of such an institution, it is but to prove the main point; its necessity, and several important deductions, will follow like corollaries of a demonstrated proposition. We, therefore, for the present, decline to state why we would forbid the banners which unite hydrography and ship-building in the same professor; as well as a few minor points of difference as to details between the author and ourselves, our desire being merely to second him in drawing public attention towards his plan. We think there is little chance of a donation from the public purse at the present period, although to forward the country's best rights, because the wolf is away from the door; or, as the Galley poet has expressed it—

" Before we did bang
Mounseer Conflans,
We had plenty of beef and good beer;
But now that he's beat
We've nothing to eat,
Because you've got nothing to fear."

We, therefore, agree with Lieut. Wall, that the three-pence in the pound formerly paid to the widows' fund, if levied again, and an annual charge on each student, would be sufficient to keep such an establishment in wear and tear; but, we would add, provided it were fostered, at its commencement, by those who wish well to the brave defenders and servants of the country.

The power of a state must ever increase in direct proportion to the increasing mass of talents which individuals exert in the public service, for the trite axiom that "knowledge is power," is not the less true for being trite. As we subscribe to the definition that science is man's empire over nature, we need scarcely follow the author through his examination of the results to be expected from the cultivation of mind; only remarking, by the way, that when he talks of the advantages offered by concentrating the "focal fire" being such as to render a frigate a match for any seventy-four gun ship "ignorant" of that practice, he is constructing his statue with feet of sand. The paths of science are fast becoming the beaten track of professional life, and we must no longer build upon the ignorance of our opponents: the various foreign powers, by progressively treading in our steps, as far as national character will permit, are arriving at a high pitch of naval improvement;—it therefore behoves those who influence the energies of Britain, vigilantly to continue the adoption of every object of human art which can lead towards perfection;

otherwise her power and her glory shall vanish like the track of a ship in the ocean.

Taken in all its immediate and ultimate bearings, there is no service where knowledge is more necessary than in the British Navy; and we have strong and reasonable presumption that an increasing taste for it is rapidly disseminating. No candidate is likely to fail who practises the excellent French maxim, "*utiliser ses moments.*" Science never intruded in vain upon any mind; the light which dispels the darkness of ignorance and the gloom of prejudice, is the purest of the elements that influence the social life of man; and he who declines the wholesome draught, subjects himself sooner or later to all the bitter penalties of self-reproach. The command of a British man-of-war is an object of ambition to the noblest minds, but its duties are not so easy to execute with the requisite skill and fidelity as hath been imagined; to be a first-rate seaman and navigator, to perform the active duties of a patriot, and to render justice and comfort to those under his command, constitute a highly responsible line of action. Here then are important grounds for wishing to promote such talents by an adapted education. The course of study ought to be distinctly chalked out by the seniors, because a youth is a very incompetent judge of what may be necessary for him, and what not. "A young soldier," says the proverb, "must learn his exercise on the authority of his officer." Were we called upon for an opinion, we should mention the study of mathematical analysis as a *primum mobile*,—for on it is founded the basis of astronomy, mechanics, tactics, statics, and dynamics,—besides which, it confers the valuable art of reasoning and drawing deductions correctly: and this, indeed, is the principal benefit, it being an incontrovertible position, that mere knowledge does not constitute wisdom. The same solid foundation will also assist the student in all the perplexities of magnetism, as well as in hydrography, and the examination of the stability, trim, and capacity of the vessel entrusted to his charge. A course of natural philosophy engrafted upon this, would heighten the interest of all the preceding application, because it would explain the condition of animate and inanimate nature, yield the most gratifying results for mental and moral contemplation, and crown all his acquirements by an enlarged conviction of the bounty of God.

Such are the considerations which we would urge upon those youths whose bosoms burn for noble distinction. And who would crawl when enabled to soar? Let the sublime spirit of Pindar inspire the student with the idea that his perseverance will be the means of his acquiring future renown:

"In the paths of deathless fame
Trembling cowards never tread;
Yet since all of mortal frame
Must be number'd with the dead,
Who in dark inglorious shade
Would his useless life consume,
And with deedless years decay'd
Sink unhonoured to the tomb?"

But have we not actually commenced the establishment of an

United Service University? Might not the "Naval and Military Library and Museum" be, almost at once, converted into so obvious a desideratum? We affirm that it might; and requires merely on the part of Government to grant us an appropriate building: with such aid it could, even now, support itself, and enter upon an immediate course of lectures.

5. *A Plan for Conducting the ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.* By a Subscriber.—The general spread of education has made it evident, that the wholesome action of graver study than the mere novel and newspaper literature, which has latterly worked such mental sluggishness in the mass of society, must now be adopted. The valuable time which has been consumed in such trash by thousands of the public, would, under better husbandry, have sufficed for improving each individual in science, taste, and judgment,—exclusive of their reaping an active intellectual gratification in place of passive entertainment. A consciousness of this has filled the minds of those parents whose means are limited, with anxious solicitude for the welfare of their offspring; and of this class it is obvious that officers,—so many of whom wear the "*Otium infra dig.*"—must form a portion. As the scanty pittance afforded by the country, in return for devoting life to its service, is insufficient for the numerous demands made upon it, the proper cultivation of the intellect of their children became a heavy tax: and the unavoidable separation of naval officers from their families, as well as their personal risks, rendered it, at all times, an affair of the most painful contemplation. In order to relieve this, a project has been successfully broached, for the establishment of a Subscription Naval School, on an extensive scale. This excellent idea was first started by Commander Dickson, as hath been duly set forth in our pages, and he must now reap much satisfaction in witnessing the progress which his proposal has already made. We have also noticed the splendid conditional gift of 10,000*l.* made by the venerable founder of the code of mutual instruction, called the "*Madras System*;" as well as the collateral sums received in the way of donations and subscriptions. In this successful stage, the present pamphlet has been circulated, and as it contains suggestions for the future government of our embryo successors, it is a document of such importance, that we have read it with unusual interest: especially as it is deemed a demi-official document.

Education is a lever by which human agency is capable of removing much of the evil existing in the world; there is no defect in character, or habits, that is not susceptible of its remediable powers: we therefore hope and trust, that the system to be established will result from a profound, cautious, and deliberate attention. Upon the code itself, as it may be termed, must depend the success of the results; and without wishing to underrate the merit of the present author's intentions, we cannot but think many of his views too experimental to be ventured upon with confidence. Though the suggestions do not all merit the praise or dispraise of absolute novelty, many of them have the higher merit of honest delivery; and, indeed, when we recollect that from the days of Aristotle and Quintilian, to those of Ascham and Locke, education was, in most respects, as well understood and thoroughly practised as at present,

we shall readily believe that what the public requires, is to be recalled to the old and efficacious paths, rather than have new ones pointed out, the success of which is implicated in doubt.* This conviction, however, is not to debar us from listening to the hints of such well-informed men as are able, and willing, to devote their attention to so important an object; and therefore is the society indebted to the "Subscriber" for the pains which he has taken in their behalf. He has touched upon various bearings of the case, with the tact of one who considers them all and severally; but it occurs to us that some very important premises should be paused at before they are passed into rules. There are two in particular which shall be mentioned. We fear that many will cry out "scaldings" to the religious sentiments; they are feverish points, to which we hardly think Dr. Bell's concurrence can be expected, because they are decidedly at variance with the ostensible and professed object of his active benevolence.† Secondly, it is probable that a fruitful source of disorganisation will arise from making the head-master, —whose utility must always be in direct proportion to his respectability,—so dependent and removable, as the proposal of the "Subscriber" would wish him to be: let the responsibility be commensurate with the charge,—but dismissal of so useful an arm should be matter of a grave complexion, or it cannot be expected that he will feel that pride of office which exalts a man to his utmost energies. Busby, the very Coryphæus of his calling, refused to do homage to a king when in presence of his scholars. As to the narrow restrictions, and sumptuary laws, imposed upon the ushers, they seem admirably calculated to engender a spirit of mutual distrust, and to drive away efficiency.

We are quite unconscious of an overweening partiality for the good things of this world; but lucre, the "root of all evil," is also the moving power of many of the highest enjoyments of which the social state is capable. We are for disseminating the advantages of civilization; and therefore cannot join in the degrading recommendation of *low salaries* to the masters—more especially as they are to exert so exemplary a train of moral and mental excellencies as is set forth in the items of qualification. Contentment is a strong spring to worthiness—tutors, "no more than plovers or lovers," can live upon air; and to labour without reward is, as old Sam Johnson pithily observes, "sufficiently displeasing." We ask not for polished mirrors, nor marble columns, nor any other scarers of comfort,—but the labourer who is worthy of his hire should be duly paid, and that is poor economy that would trench upon a teacher's buoyancy of mind. While on the subject of money, we cannot but express a hope that silly mothers, ay, and ditto fathers, will be limited in the

* That the establishment of Subscription Schools is not a *modern* improvement, see the letter of Pliny the younger, to Cornelius Tacitus.

† Since this was written, we have seen a copy of the "Plan," in which the section entitled "*Religious Instruction*," does not appear. We would therefore have expunged the above passage, but that, in the absence of dates, we are not aware whether the section is an addition to, or subtraction from, the *original* prospectus.

allowance which they may make to their boys, because it is an operating cause of idleness, jealousy, and conceit. So much has this been found the case at the old establishments, that an University adage says, "the stock of knowledge acquired is in the inverse ratio of the money spent."—"Had I been in possession of a fortune," exclaimed the illustrious La Grange, "I probably should never have studied mathematics."

With respect to the details of such an establishment, the subscribers are positively pledged to follow Dr. Bell's plans; but many weighty particulars not therein embraced, are treated by the author of the pamphlet. We are aware that the system of education, as suggested by him, is to be distinctly free from professional views—yet, where so many will be brought up, who may *probably* join either the army or the navy, we think that a sort of a heel that way would meet the views and wishes of the majority of the contributors. Nor can we admit that the whole plan is so much that of a mere elementary school, as we had been led to imagine: but this is a question on which we cannot quarrel, because its advantages are palpable. The end of tuition is, the subserviency of our reasoning faculties to the moral and religious attributes of man: and, however the character and objects of education may *apparently* change, the full attainment of this point must ever be accompanied by the culture of the pursuits introduced by civilization; and, that science is the result of our necessities bringing into exercise our intellectual powers, must be ever held in view.

The *scholastic* regulations, as they are termed, of the first school, appear to be drawn up sufficiently comprehensive for the cultivation of first principles; but, as there is a stipulation to qualify for the Universities, we cannot see the policy of discarding Greek from the second school, as it is the only philological model of purity extant: and, without lauding that precise prosody, and grammatical criticism, which may contract the understanding and fetter the vigour of genius, we assert it to be an imperative qualification, where it is so expressly given out, that the system is not intended for professional education, and ought therefore to include a large field of scholarship. Yet the capability of any boy to learn *several* tongues at once is much to be doubted, and brings to mind an ancient simile, that the minds of children are like long-necked bottles, for by attempting to fill them too fast, there follows a total rejection of the liquor which we wish to pour in. Etymology is certainly misplaced by being in the lower school: it applies rather to the matured use, application, and philosophy of language. We deem music too alluring to idleness and frivolity to be publicly countenanced, for to many of its most successful votaries it has proved, in the career of life, rather a vice than an accomplishment. But the domestic and highly serviceable art of drawing cannot be too largely grasped, especially as it is a branch of the fine arts which may be cultivated without risk to the powers of judgment. The licence afforded to indolence by proposing that the young urchins are to lie in bed as long as they please, must be a "lapsus;" and, as such, is objectionable in every point of view. As to some few children being too weakly to work before breakfast, that fact alone ought not to influence the whole establish-

ment, for the practice of ages has shown that morning application has the most beneficial result, before the mind is distracted by play; yet, if not compelled to get up, they will idle in bed till the breakfast-bell rings, nor will they become habituated to cleanliness unless washing be made the first duty: nay more,—as we consider dormitory indulgence to be an insidious curtailer of life and energy, we are not aware of a more important duty, than that of inculcating the necessity of early rising; it is a practise which, under every habit, occupation, or profession, adds to the enjoyment as well as to the number of our years.

In the second school we would substitute mechanics, hydrostatics, and the elements of the differential and integral calculus, for spherical trigonometry; and restrict algebra to its first portion only. These, together with conic sections, logarithmic curves, optics, and abstract analysis, could be added to the course suggested for the third school.

There cannot exist a question as to the unanimity with which every approach to the oppressive and degrading system of flogging,—the stigma of our public schools,—should be suppressed: we therefore cannot wholly advocate the system of espionage proposed to be allotted to the monitors of the new school, who, from the plan of mutual instruction itself, must already possess great power of either teasing or assisting their juniors. Still less can we agree to the proposition for allowing boys to decide upon the merit and demerit of their fellows, because it can only engender the precocious self-sufficiency which has hitherto proved to be youth's worst bane. Even young men at college do not possess a power of this description, but it remains, as all executive authority ought to do, with the master and seniors. We are not at all given to the opinion of the amazing discernment and judgment of boys; and we would rather see them flogging their tops, and trundling their hoops, than engaged in the farce of balloting. Rewards in money may have a dangerous tendency.

Such are the principal points which we consider to require great deliberation before they are adopted: and in putting them forth, it is rather with a sense of public obligation, than with any view to disparage the general ability and humanity of the "Subscriber's" prospectus. The proposed establishment is of too great and interesting a nature to be fitted with an administration "*per saltum*;" and our main object is, that its committee should proceed with open eyes. The school itself must have the hearty blessings of all true friends of their country, because it will confer the means, to thousands, of acquiring the various elements of sound and useful knowledge at home; for we hold foreign education to be incompatible with those pure patriotic feelings,—those stable principles of moral and religious virtue, wherein lie the main elements of spiritual life; and which are absolutely indispensable to permanent and domestic content. Without such feelings all is vanity and vexation; and in every attempt to alter, or improve, the known practice of education, it must be constantly recollected, that the limits of mere usefulness are easily attained, but that mental improvement is boundless.

* RECOLLECTIONS OF A SEA LIFE.*

BY A MIDSHIPMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.

AFTER beating about the Gulf for some time, with foul winds and fogs, and being unable to round the south end of Newfoundland, we bore up to pass through the Strait of Bellisle, i. e. between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. In the narrowest part of this channel, there is an island called Bellisle, which gives its name to the Strait. There is a passage for ships on either side of the island, so that, in fact, the channel is, in this place, divided into two straits.*

On our progress towards these narrows we had variable winds, and were often enveloped in fogs. The frequent shifting of the wind made it more troublesome for our little convoy to keep company with us at night; but when those changes were accompanied by a fog, it seemed quite beyond their powers of calculation to judge what course they should steer, or on what tack they should go, if the wind would not allow them to steer the course which had been directed by signal before the night or the fog came on. Accordingly, when they managed to get beyond the hearing of our bell or drums, the use of which respectively indicated the tack we were on, they spread abroad over the whole breadth of the channel, until a clear glimpse allowed of our calling them together again.

A rather long continuance of one of those fogs was broken up by a fine breeze from the northward, about ten in the forenoon, when we were somewhat puzzled by finding our ten sail reduced to three. As the weather became clearer, the mystery was unravelled, and we saw our seven sail all snugly collected far from us under the land upon the Newfoundland side of the strait; but—there was an eighth sail with them! They looked like little specks in the haze of the horizon; but the lofty sails of the eighth, lightly shadowed on the dark land behind them, showed like the ghost of some giant ship. When we discovered this, we made sail towards them, and beat to quarters. The stranger stood out to meet us. She might well do so, for as she approached, we could perceive a double tier of guns, and other indications of her being a line-of-battle ship. When we had neared her a little more, another large ship was seen to follow her front under the land. It was now time to look out for the safety of His Majesty's ship.

When we had first stood towards the enemy, the remaining three vessels of our convoy had been ordered to make the best of their way in an opposite direction towards the westernmost of the two straits. We now tacked to follow them, and had not long done so, when a third large ship was seen standing out. They crowded all sail in chase, and the two leaders of the enemy were visibly gaining upon us, when, about four o'clock, it fell calm. By this time we were near to the small remainder of our convoy, and the calm no longer admitted of our running away, or of the enemy pursuing, so we had a quiet time to survey each other for the rest of the afternoon. The Frenchmen

* Continued from page 373.

hoisted their colours; and as any attempt to deceive them would have been futile, we also hoisted ours.

The night set in dark and cloudy, and before the twilight had quite gone, we lost sight of them. By eight o'clock our three little friends had contrived to close about us, like chickens round a hen when a kite is seen to hover near. By this time also it was very dark, and a fine breeze springing up, enabled us to steer through the western strait, and to get well to the northward of the Island of Bellisle before it again fell calm.

The Frenchmen, judging by themselves, had no idea that we would persevere, after it was dark, in doing that which we had shown to be our intention while it was day. They accordingly all made for the eastern strait. Had they separated, they most probably would have caught us; or, at all events, would have taken the remainder of our convoy; but such were not the French naval tactics of that day in chasing a British man-of-war. As it was, the breeze which we had in the western strait, carried us well to the northward of the island, while the Frenchmen appeared to have had light winds, which had barely sufficed to carry them past the narrowest part of the eastern strait. Such was our relative position as we lay again becalmed, when the noon of the following day dispersed the fogs which intercepted our sight, and showed that we had so far the start of them.

In the afternoon, a fine breeze sprang up from the north-west, which enabled us, with our little flock, to shape a course round the north end of Newfoundland; and as we were about to lose sight of our pursuers, by bringing that land between them and us, we had the satisfaction of seeing them lie still in the mouth of the strait, in all the helplessness of a perfect calm, with their sails hanging sluggishly against the mast; so we again hoisted our colours, by way of a farewell salute. Our north-wester increased to a heavy gale as we left the land; and rolling across the Atlantic under bare poles, we made the white cliffs of Old Albion with clear weather, and a fair wind up Channel brought us to an anchor in the Downs.

In all the voyages I have made since, I have never descried the cliffs of Old England without emotion. This was my first return from a foreign voyage, and my feelings on seeing the land are yet freshly alive in my mind. The buoyancy of those feelings has been surpassed only by that which accompanied an arrival in Leith Roads a year and a half afterwards, on a brief visit of a month to my friends. I may mention, by the way, that this was the only absence from service which exceeded a fortnight, during twenty-two years.

Soon after our arrival, we were despatched for some purpose to Elsinour, where we arrived about the end of December. Our stay there was not many days, but the recollection of the cold at that time enables me better to estimate Shakspeare's expression of "A nipping and an eager air," which Horatio felt when he was waiting with Hamlet for the ghost on the platform at this place; and I even now shiver at the remembrance of my two hours' spell at the mast-head on that occasion. I believe it was the last instance of my being subjected to this sort of school-boy discipline.

While we lay at Elsinour, another British man-of-war happened to be there also, whose Captain was senior to ours. It was usual for

men-of-war, lying in a roadstead, to send their top-gallant yards down at sunset; and in this and many other movements which they performed simultaneously, it is not customary for any signal to be made; but, by a sharp look out on the Admiral's or senior Captain's ship, and by watching his preparations for any such movement, the other ships should be able to perform it along with him; and they frequently beat him, which is all fair, provided they do not begin before he shows them the example. As I mentioned before, the usual time for sending down top-gallant yards was sunset. I happened to be the midshipman in charge of the afternoon watch. Now, although it was very cold, yet there was a clear blue sky overhead, and the haze near the horizon did not prevent the sun from showing himself to be considerably above it. On this account I was not yet upon the look-out for the top-gallant yards, whereas I ought to have been upon the watch for every thing. It happened, however, that the commanding officer on board the senior ship, did not like the prospect of being disturbed from his dinner to send down the top-gallant yards, and, therefore, resolved to *make it sunset* before he should go down: so, off went the muskets of the sentinels, and when I looked round, it was to see the top-gallant yards of the Commodore come trippingly down. In vain did I jump to the hatchway to give notice to the First-Lieutenant; he met me on the ladder. The orders for getting down our top-gallant yards, and maledictions on my neglect, followed in quick succession; and, as soon as they were down, I was ordered to take the place of one of them at the fore-top mast-head. This was all right so far as I was concerned, but at the time I thought it very unfair to *make it sunset* while I could see the sun, as I went aloft, still twice his own diameter above the horizon.

After narrowly escaping being frozen in, we got out of the Baltic, and in crossing the North Sea, were thrown upon our broadside during a thick snow-shower, by a violent unforeseen squall, which caught us with the top-sails at the mast-head. For some seconds it seemed uncertain whether she would recover. She balanced the right way, however, and we reached Sheerness in safety, where it was necessary for the ship to undergo some repairs. Who that has been at Sheerness in modern days, would recognise it as the same place which existed under that name in January 1797? Of all the extensive improvements which have been made, there is none greater than the removal of that nuisance which existed at the time we speak of in full perfection within the precincts of the dockyard, under the name of the *Old Ships*. What officer or midshipman of that day does not remember the anxious responsibility under which he lay to prevent desertion from his boat's crew or party of men? and who does not recollect, with horror, the facility which these *old ships* offered for this purpose. Conceive three old line-of-battle ships, hauled up alongside of one another. (This, by the way, must have cost some trouble, for we had not in those days the splendid invention of *Mr. Morton's slip*.) Conceive three such ships alongside of each other, connected by gangboards, through some of their port-holes, and the whole capacious space inclosed within their wooden walls, divided into cabins, opening from narrow passages, which intersected one another in all directions; and each tier, or deck, of these cabins and passages communicating by numberless trap-holes, with a ship-ladder to answer for a stair. Conceive each of these

cabins to be a shop, where the sale of gin was the ostensible occupation of its inmates, which served as a cover for the nefarious and villainous practices, to which such a warren insured safety and concealment. Suppose all this, reader, and you may imagine how great a relief to the mind of a youngster in charge of a boat's crew in Sheerness Dockyard, was the destruction of the old ships; and how great was this benefit, among many others, conferred on the public by the judgment and decision of Lord St. Vincent; although even this reformation, palpable as it seems, did not escape the clamour of the day among those whose tender mercies considered the number of "poor people" who were thus deprived of their habitations. In this consideration, no account was taken of the scenes of depravity and murder which such receptacles hid from the day, while they afforded a sanctuary to the perpetrators, whom no external power could reach, as long as they kept on good terms with their brethren in iniquity. Among other malpractices, that of kidnapping seamen to make them drunk, was one. When drunk, they robbed them, if they had money, and if they had not, when poor Jack got sober, and was thoroughly afraid of returning to his ship, after an absence without leave, his *friends* did him the loving-kindness of conveying him to Blackwall, and there selling him to some Jew, who was employed as an agent for manning an Indiaman. It is not easy to imagine how such a nuisance could have been created and permitted long to exist in one of His Majesty's dockyards. The old ships were probably at first intended as habitations for the artificers of the dockyard, but they had become such dens as I have described them.

After refitting at this sweet place (Sheerness), we were next dispatched with a convoy to see them half-way across the Atlantic, safely past the track of the enemy's privateers, which watched for the destruction of our commerce. To our great delight, we were to cruise our way back among these marauders.

Who does not recollect the elastic bound of feeling diffused among the crew, "the spring and the alacrity" shown by every man and boy on board, when the orders for such an independent cruise became known, and the ship with which they were identified was relieved from the drag of a convoy, or the still more wearing *ennui* of a blockade? In such a cruise too, there was no drawback to the most tender conscience on the subject of prize-money. No "white-handed old gentleman, calm and dignified under his calamity," deprived of his *plata*, the fruits of a long life of ease and industry. Here was all the excitement of a continued fox-chase: our field was the ocean, and our game the enemy's men-of-war and privateers. To meet with an enemy's merchant-ship on the ocean at that time, was an occurrence too rare to be looked for.

In a blockading fleet, when you first join, there is some interest for a time: while the movements of the enemy's ships have the power to make you fancy that they are about to come out. But when you become familiar with all this, when repeated disappointment deprives you of faith in those movements, when the enemy's ships become to you like so many signal-posts on the land, which it is your duty to count morning and evening,—then comes the tiresome stretch of anxiety to keep your ship clear of her neighbours in dark squally nights, with sudden shifts of wind, and to maintain her station accu-

ately in all the monotony of a line of *close march*, night after night, day after day, and month after month. But in the delightful freedom of a cruise on the ocean, every morning brought some new source of excitement.

We escorted our convoy to the appointed limit without any event, but one of those which makes the charge of a convoy a sad abatement from the delight of such a free cruise as I have referred to. It happened that a sail was seen upon the lee-bow, the wind at N.N.W.; so we were close hauled with our convoy upon the starboard tack. The stranger was on the opposite tack standing towards us. The contrast between us and our convoy soon showed her what we were; and her tacking from us and making all sail, together with the lofty and broad spread of her canvass, showed clearly that she was one of the enemy's frigates, or one of the many frigate-built ships which the merchants of Bourdeaux had fitted out as privateers.

We made all sail in chase. In a run of three hours we fancied that we had gained upon her a little, but we were not near enough to keep sight of her when the night should close in, and the top sails of our convoy sinking in the horizon, reminded our captain that "ships appointed for the guard or convoy of merchant ships must diligently attend upon that charge without fail, and without diverting to other posts or occasions." We were, therefore, obliged to give up the chase. She hoisted her colours to give us a salute at parting, as we had done to the enemy's three ships in the straits of Bellisle. We rejoined our convoy, and having fulfilled our duty to them, we set off in all the freedom of an unfettered cruise. We got upon the track of our homeward bound trade, and for a time saw no enemy.

On the night between the 11th and 12th of April, I had the middle watch upon deck (from twelve till four.) When I was relieved and had left the deck, soon after four, there was as yet no daylight; it was a cloudy morning, and we were standing on the larboard tack under easy sail (topsails and foresails.) I was not long in taking off my jacket and trowsers, stowing them in the clew of my hammock, and fixing my shoes and cap there also to be ready for a start: in two minutes I should have been in a most luxurious slumber. I heard some stir upon deck, and a voice calling down the main hatchway—"Drummer, beat to quarters!" The care in stowing away my clothes was rewarded by the readiness with which I found them. Before the drummer beat to quarters I had time to go on the weather gangway and see the cause of the movement.

A large ship had crossed a-head of us on the opposite tack. Our guns might possibly have reached her, but she was too far forward on the bow for them to bear upon her, and she was now in the act of going about, so that she stood upon the same tack as ourselves, and upon our weather-bow. We got into her wake; but, although we had thus gained to windward a little, in keeping a more full sail she had drawn from us. When daylight dawned she was still sufficiently on our bow to show a broad yellow streak studded with thirteen guns, the same number which one side of our own main-deck battery presented. She hoisted the tricoloured flag of the French Republic. It soon became evident that going to windward was not the Frenchman's point of sailing. He seemed sensible of this, and continued to edge away half

a point at a time, till we had him nearly before the wind. There was a moderate breeze from the N.E. and no friendly port between him and the West Indies. The equality of sailing almost justified the idea of the chase being continued over the three thousand miles of ocean that intervened. Nothing seemed to be gained on either side. The guns were kept ready primed; the topsail yards were slung, topsail sheets stoppered, and lower yards slung in the top chains. There was nothing now to be done; breakfast-time came, and now appeared the comforts of a frigate over a line-of-battle ship. On the lower-gun deck of a line-of-battle ship, where the people mess, all their goods and chattels must have been cleared away, and in such a case many of them thrown overboard; but by there being no guns on the lower-deck of a frigate, the people's mess-berths remain undisturbed in action, unless it be by a chance shot finding its way among their bowls and platters. Our men had time to get their breakfasts in peace and give many an opinion and crack many a joke about *the prize*.

The time came for them to be called up again, but there was nothing to do. Jack does not like to be idle; at least, he likes to be doing something: the frolic now was to propitiate the female figure-head of our good frigate, to make her go along. For this purpose, the sailors quartered on the forecastle, and some others that stole up from their quarters on the main-deck to see what was going on, began to ornament her. She was accordingly gaily bedizened, and one funny fellow, taking care that she should not want for breakfast, supplied her with a biscuit and a pot of beer. But all would not do—there she remained stretching her arms towards the Frenchman with his broad tricolour flag flying, and each ship retaining precisely the same position to the other. In a chase of five days we were never two gun-shots asunder. Of course we lay at quarters all the time.

By the third day the sameness of the scene began to be wearisome. Towards noon the look-out-man at the mast-head called out—"A strange sail on the larboard bow." We were steering about S.W. and we soon discovered her from the deck, bearing south: a ship-of-war standing to the northward on the starboard tack so as to cut us off. By way of a hint of encouragement to the crew, our captain said aloud to the first-lieutenant, "if this is another Frenchman we'll stand by to board the largest and turn her guns upon the other." A very good intention—but it was superseded by the stranger making the private signals, and turning out to be His Britannic Majesty's ship F—. She joined us in the chase, which made our friend, the prize, alter his course to the westward. The F— was commanded by a captain junior to ours, so that we played the part of commodore, and made signals, &c.

About three o'clock it became calm. The launch, or largest boat of a man-of-war, has the means of mounting a carronade, so that she may be used as a kind of gun-boat. Our launch was ordered to be prepared, and a signal was made to the F— to send her launch on board of us so armed. Our captain's notion was a very good one. He thought that the boats might cripple the Frenchman's rigging, without running any greater hazard of being sunk than such a risk as is necessarily attendant on any enterprize of "pith and moment." On the

other hand, there was to be considered the delay, which might arise from having to hoist the launches in, or tow them in case of a breeze springing up. Now, if I were engaged in the delightful freedom of writing a fiction, I might despatch the boats, make a very gallant attack, knock away the Frenchman's topmasts, &c., but as I am not soaring into the regions of fancy, I must disappoint my readers, and inform them, that instead of our signal being duly answered by the F—— we were astonished by a signal for our captain to repair on board of her, and at the same time an admiral's flag was displayed from her mizen-top-gallant-mast-head. * Rear-Admiral W—— was on board, on his passage home from a command in the Mediterranean. The Admiral did not approve, and thus an end was put to the scheme of the launches.

A breeze again sprang up, and the chase continued. Towards the close of the following day the weather became more unsettled, and during the night we had frequent spirits of wind and showers, that made us stand by our lofty sails and sometimes lose sight of the chase. About two in the morning we had rather a sharp, black squall, attended with a change of wind, and rain that obscured our view for some time. The change of wind enabled the Frenchman to haul up, which he did, with a view of passing between his pursuers, and thus to attempt making off in a direction opposite to that in which he had been going. The darkness, for a time, favoured his manœuvre; but in the end he made a dead failure. When the squall cleared off he was nearer to both the ships, than he had been before, particularly to the F——. Another squall brought her near enough to send a few shot over and about him,* when he immediately struck without even firing a gun—"pour l'honneur du pavillon."

The boats from both the ships were employed to remove the prisoners, who were about 250 in number, rather more than the crew of H. M. S. P——, and in all respects the two ships were so well matched that it was a pity the matter had not been decided in a fair battle.

The merchants of Bourdeaux, who had fitted out L'Incroyable, had, no doubt, anticipated a golden harvest—at all events, they had sown most liberally for it. In all respects her men, arms, and equipments placed her on the footing of a two-and-thirty gun frigate. But in thus showing her force to be equal to that of the P——, we must not attribute blame too hastily to her commander for endeavouring to avoid an action with her, whatever we may do for his tame surrender without an effort, for he ought to have taken the chance of knocking away some of the spars of his assailants. But in trying to get off from the P—— he did no more than an English privateer would probably have done in the same circumstances. In licensing such a vessel, the object which the Government have in view is, to annoy the commerce of the enemy; and that which the merchants aim at in fitting her out is to enrich

* The terms *he* and *she* have both been used in speaking of the chase. This is quite usual in sea phraseology, *she* refers directly to the *ship*—but in speaking of her motions which imply design, the ship, or the person conducting her, may be spoken of indiscriminately.

themselves. Thus, whatever may happen in cases where spirited commanders of such ships are led by their own feelings, the object of privateers is not to seek an action for the support of national honour, or even the protection of national commerce. At a time when the commerce of France made it profitable for English merchants to fit out such vessels, we have heard of some instances in which so good an understanding subsisted between them and French ships of the same description, that they not only did not fight when they met, but were most friendly auxiliaries in the way of helping each other to useful information.

The merchants of Bourdeaux, as well as providing every article which was requisite in furnishing their ship with the sinews of war, were no less liberal in supplying the desideratum of Captain Dougal Dalgetty, and I am quite sure, that if the stomach of that redoubted commander could have stood the tumbling and tossing, even he would have been satisfied with the provant on board of her, and would have been a competitor for the honour of assisting to carry her into port. I was one of the happy few selected for this purpose. A lieutenant from the F—— commanded her, and two midshipmen from each of the ships were his officers. The French Commissary and Doctor were allowed to remain on board the prize, and under their management the cabin fare was provided in that ample way which bespoke their desire to leave behind them as few of the good things as possible, when they should go to all the discomfort and meagre provision of a French prison in England. Accordingly the table groaned with turkeys, hams, &c. and our dessert every day displayed all the variety of dried and preserved fruits and other *bonsbons*, in the preparation of which the French are so ingenious, and for which their climate furnishes such ample means.

We were seated at the breakfast-table on a calm morning, chatting over the remains of a luxurious breakfast, when the midshipman on deck informed the lieutenant that a boat from one of the frigates was coming on board; soon afterwards two French officers came into the cabin. The *Docteur* and the *Commissaire* started from their seats and flew into the arms of the strangers, when a scene of such kissing took place as could only be outdone by the meeting of parted lovers. Having had a night-watch, I had not yet been upon deck since daylight, so on witnessing these embraces, my first fancy was, that one of the frigates had taken another prize, and that these new comers were, at least, the sons or brothers of our friends; but no—they were only their messmates, who had been separated from them two days! After the kissing was over, we had a little crying and lamentation, until one of them pronounced the magical words of—“*Fortune de la Guerre!*” “*Fortune de la Guerre!*” was echoed by each, their elasticity of spirit recovered its spring, and all was *gaieté de cœur*.

(To be continued.)

THE BRITISH CAVALRY. .

THE ingenious author of several papers in your Journal, who signs himself J. M. after paying Vindex more compliments than he is at all conscious of meriting for his paper in defence of the Cavalry, from the severe remarks made against its conduct during the late war, by Colonel Napier, has proceeded to some critical observations on that part of the paper in which a general allusion is made to the important question of the power of cavalry in attacking infantry when in a state of deliberate preparation, and awaiting the attack in good order.

From one of his own articles, J. M. quotes a passage, with a view to show that he had not forgotten the effect produced upon the horses by the fire of musketry, but he tells us, that giving full weight to that consideration, he still holds his position, "that well-trained horses can be brought by the impulse and boldness of their riders, to surmount their momentary terror and to rush with their whole force and spirit upon the bayonets of the infantry squares."

He argues that as the march of intellect has not yet made horses aware of the fatal accompaniment of the noise and flame, it can only be the latter that they are disposed to fear; and in order to prove that this last obstacle is not invincible, he proposes the experiment of representing the face of a square of infantry when firing, by means of pasteboard soldiers and a contrivance of fire-works. Over this fanciful array, he maintains that a squadron of cavalry might be made to gallop without difficulty, or, to use his own stronger expression, "just as easily as they could, if they did their duty, ride over any battalion square of modern infantry." Really, if this is a true view of the subject, the defence of Vindex was little to the purpose; and instead of Colonel Napier having said too much, it would appear he has not been half severe enough upon the cavalry; for, according to J. M. it is very plain, that, had our squadrons *done their duty*, the French infantry could never have shown their faces at all during the war, except behind retrenchments or under protection of the walls or cannon of fortified places. This new doctrine once established, that cavalry can at any time force their horses to gallop over infantry, as easily as a Hackney-coachman compels his jades to run the gauntlet of a few squibs and crackers on the 5th of November, it will follow that infantry are scarcely of any farther use in modern warfare except as garrisons, and the sooner our Highlanders get their breeches and boots made the better. Like many new lights which have lately dawned upon the world, this theory can by no means be supported by reference to experience. During the late wars, there must have been many good squadrons of cavalry brought into contact, at one time or another, with infantry squares; and yet so few instances of success occurred, that those which did happen are triumphantly quoted by the parties who were engaged, as signal instances of gallantry and good discipline; witness the charge of Gen. Bock and the heavy Germans, of which so much has been justly said in praise.

It would appear, from some of his expressions, that J. M. is an infantry officer. Now does it not strike him as very extraordinary, that squares should ever be brought to offer any resistance whatever to cavalry, if the old officers and soldiers know, by experience, that they are in fact totally at the mercy of the enemy's cavalry, except when

under protection of embarrassed ground or retrenchments. Do they stand their ground on a mere speculation upon the *quality* of the cavalry opposed to them? Are they under the melancholy conviction that, if the advancing squadrons only do their duty, their own fate is sealed and irrevocable? Let us, on the contrary, appeal to any old officer of infantry, to bear witness to the confidence and firm security with which the old soldiers, when steadily formed in square, await the attack of cavalry, even jesting at the onset, which appears so tremendous, till it draws near, and then becomes so harmless and ineffective under the fire with which it is received. And this confidence in the old soldier can only arise from experience, because men of the same station in life, when forming part of a mob in a riot, are really much more alarmed at the approach of a dozen dragoons trotting down the street, than if they saw a whole battalion of infantry in array against them. Yet, when the matter is reasoned upon, we must recollect that if you were to put an active man alone in a field with a pitch-fork in his hand, and desire a mounted man with a common sword to attack him, the advantage would be infinitely in favour of the knight of the pitchfork, for if he only got one poke at the horse's nose, it is a thousand to one the animal could not again be induced to face him. Besides, however altered in his nature by the ill-treatment and mismanagement of mankind, there is no animal which is so inclined to avoid hurting another as the horse. Numerous instances might be adduced of whole columns of cavalry passing over fallen and wounded men without doing them injury, merely from the extraordinary care taken by the horses to avoid trampling or kicking them. It is said that at least a dozen squadrons passed over Gen. Blucher when lying on the ground at Ligny, (St. Amand,) without his receiving the smallest harm from the horses' feet.

There are of course, and always must be, cases where cavalry have a fair chance of overthrowing infantry in square; for instance, when their order has been severely shaken by the fire of cannon, when they have not had time to complete their formation, when a general movement of retreat on the part of the troops acting with them, or in their support compels them to keep in motion towards the rear whenever they get a moment's respite from the pressing attacks of the cavalry, and other similar occasions, where contingent circumstances give an advantage of some decided kind to the mounted force.

J. M. does not, it appears, quite distinguish the difference between the cavalry squadron being *willing*, and being *able*, to attack the square of infantry. He does not recollect in what a different condition they will arrive to what they started. To exemplify this, let us suppose that while approaching, the squadron is struck by about twenty-five musket-balls, a very moderate allowance. Suppose that in consequence six men and as many horses fall to the ground, into what sort of order will the squadron now be thrown? Look at a squadron, in the utmost state of good instruction and steadiness, passing in line at a common trot over broken and rough ground where a few files are occasionally obliged to fall back. Are they fit for attack in that state? And what sort of order will they be in if set a galloping over this embarrassed ground? Any cornet will be able to give a conclusive answer to the question. They will be in no order at all. And yet the confusion from difficulty of ground is not comparable to that which arises from the fall of several men and horses in a charge. No one, who has not seen it,

can probably be aware of the fatal effect produced by the struggles of wounded horses in the ranks at any time, and the great difficulty of getting the riders clear of those which fall. The proposed experiment of squibs and crackers, unless accompanied by a few pitfalls dug in the ground over which the squadron must pass, could convey no just idea, and give no satisfactory proof whatever in this case.

J. M. tells us in one part of his paper, that he had himself purposed defending the cavalry from the aspersions thrown upon their efficiency during the late war; but really, if half his theory could be proved, such an attempt would be as inconsistent on his part, as it would be vain and impossible on the part of any other person. If good-will alone is necessary for breaking infantry squares, who shall ever pretend to say a word in praise of our cavalry? Why were not the whole French infantry driven either quite out of the Peninsula, or starved into surrender, after seeking a temporary refuge in the strongholds and fortresses of that country? J. M. is certainly not the advocate the cavalry would be disposed to choose, if left to their option; observe his remarks—"They effected little, and excepting the gallant charge of Le Marchant's brigade at Salamanca, and Ponsonby's at Waterloo, it would be difficult to say that they produced any result whatever." Again, he says, "at the battle of Waterloo, the only occasion on which they were fairly tried, they were not found over-efficient in line fighting." So much has lately been said of the different cavalry affairs in the late wars that to recapitulate them would be tedious, but it may be confidently asserted, that no bad case has been made out by the different defenders of the cavalry, and the new-fangled hussars may safely quote Morales and Orthes as creditable to themselves and their commanders. As to J. M.'s expression of *line fighting* at Waterloo, it is not very clear what he intends to convey; but he will find by reference to the French accounts themselves, that the cavalry which attacked at the end of the day were hussars, supported by light dragoons, and that the force opposed to them were infantry and cavalry, in squares and lines, supported by the artillery of the Guard. The result of this attack is too well known, and too candidly admitted by the French themselves, to allow of any question as to the conduct of the British light cavalry on the occasion, and ought to have eradicated the prejudices of even J. M. himself as to the new-fangled troops he speaks of with such contempt. And after all, has he not himself told us of an attack made by thirty men of these new-fangled hussars, under Capt. Jones in the retreat to Corunna, in which they completely overthrew one hundred men of the enemy advantageously posted, and with no excuse whatever for not making a better resistance?

J. M. seems to have fully adopted the mistaken notion, that because a regiment was called *hussars* it necessarily followed they had weak inefficient horses. This notion first arose from the injudicious fashion of getting the tallest men possible into the ranks of those corps, which certainly made the horses look out of proportion to their riders; but though some were, perhaps, too small, yet they were any thing but weak, and, from having so much blood, were able to endure much more fatigue and privation than horses, apparently stronger, but, with less breeding. In one of our regiments, which saw much service, a note was taken, at the commencement of one campaign, of the number of blood horses, of mares, and of what might might be termed punchy,

strong, compact, but ill-bred horses; and the lists when examined, after a season of much marching and privation, very clearly showed the superiority of the former class of animals.

Now, since J. M. has entered into the detail of the *materiel* of our cavalry, and has in some degree proposed to account for the inefficiency he lays to their charge, by representing their horses as being in some regiments unfit for their duty, it may be well to observe to him that there is a far more vulnerable point in their equipment than what he has pointed out. The arms of the cavalry throughout the war were probably the worst of any European service. In the infantry, and above all the artillery, every exertion has been used to bring the equipment as near perfection as possible. The musket might be made possibly a degree lighter, but the locks, barrels, and general fabrication are excellent, and in the world there is not so complete and serviceable a piece of military mechanism, if it may be so called, as our field-piece, with all its simple and well-fitted accompaniments. But in the cavalry, how different is the case! the sword, their peculiar weapon, is actually not near as good as it was two hundred years ago; take the swords of any old armoury and compare them with what the heavy cavalry took to the Peninsula. Even in half the pawnbrokers' shops you will find Andrew Farrara blades, with which the modern sword might be almost cut in two without injury to the edge of the former.

The carbines issued during the late war to our cavalry were, with the exception of a few regiments, as bad as possible, besides being (for the heavy cavalry) extremely heavy and unwieldy, with an enormous bore, so that if loaded with the full charge they would almost knock a man off his horse in the recoil. It was not till about two years ago that these matters were brought into notice, and a board of officers was assembled to report upon the carbines, and to suggest such improvements as might appear advisable. After many experiments, a very good pattern was fixed upon, and it is to be hoped that no mistaken economy will prevent the cavalry being before long supplied with proper and efficient weapons. Before taking leave of the subject, there is one farther point deserving of notice as regards the cavalry during the late war, viz. that their system of movement was difficult, complicated, and not well adapted to the field. To enter into details upon this subject, especially as it has lately attracted so much attention from the authorities, would be superfluous; but it will suffice to remark, that however scientific a tactician Dundas may have been (though a doubtful point) still his work was much more like a *treatise* upon cavalry tactics than a *manual* for the formation of young troops, and the instruction of young officers, which for the purposes of war is what is really necessary, and the want of which was so universally felt that nearly half-a-dozen different explanatory and elementary works have at various periods been issued to the army with a view to remedy the deficiency of the regulations of Dundas.

The practical knowledge of the board of officers now sitting upon the cavalry movements, will, no doubt, produce very useful results; and at all events it is certain, that where experience is allowed its fair weight in the scale, there is no fear of improper sacrifices being made to that tactical pedantry which too frequently causes the lessons so hardly obtained in time of war to be consigned to oblivion on the return of peace.

VINDEX.

ON THE ARMAMENT OF STEAM-VESSELS; THE EFFICACY OF HOLLOW-SHOT AGAINST SHIPPING, AND THE SUPERIORITY OF GUNS OF LARGE CALIBRE AND DECREASED WINDAGE.

Much has recently been said as to the importance of applying steam to vessels of war, and of being prepared to meet the exertions which the French may make, and indeed are making, with a view to the existence of hostilities with this country; the arming of steam-vessels has not, however, been particularly adverted to, though it merits very serious attention. The French, on the contrary, have deeply considered this question, and appear to have arrived at a conclusion, the truth of which, to every reflecting mind, cannot long be questioned. Steam-vessels, of whatever description, will be best armed by a small number of guns, but these guns should be of such a nature as to afford the utmost effect; and, if possible, by their superiority over those in ordinary use to compensate for the decrease of number.

The propositions of Lieut.-Colonel Paixhans, of the French artillery, have for some years been before the public, and his ideas as to the construction of guns, by which to project shells horizontally, have been noticed and acted on by most, if not all the maritime powers of Europe. In England we have guns constructed on his plan brought forward by Gen. Millar, but after all it appears to be little more than applying to ordnance with trunnions the well-known principle applied to carronades, that of diminishing the windage to increase the initial velocity, thereby affording an opportunity of reducing the charge. We should be inclined to remark that M. Paixhans', and our new guns, may best be described as iron howitzers, the bore being longer than usual, and, as before observed, the windage decreased. The construction of the gun is, however, of little importance compared to its application. Now the practice made by the French marine at Brest against a ship-of-the-line, at different periods, proves that an 80-pounder, the hollow shot of which is 8·4 in diameter, may, by a single discharge, cause the destruction of a ship of the first class, and that such result may be produced either from the bursting of the shell, and the instantaneous injury thereby caused, or from fire; and it farther shows, that in every case in which a shell struck the vessel, the injury created was very important. The joint Committee of Naval and Artillery Officers in their Report on the effect of M. Paixhans' 80-pounder, observe:—

“ Il est évident que l'effet produit a été terrible, et tel qu'on pense qu'une ou deux bombes de cette espèce, éclatant dans une batterie, y causeraient un désordre capable de faire abandonner, du moins de compromettre la défense du bâtiment atteint.”*

And this Committee of fifteen officers unanimously considered that the employment of these guns in steamers would be of an *incalculable utility*.

In our own service, a 12-inch gun, of ten diameters, windage 15 inches, charge 11 pounds, elevation 1°, range 400 yards, was fired six times against the section of a ship's side, the fac-simile of a ship-of-war; four shells struck the section, and produced an effect such as to convince every person present, amongst whom were officers of the navy, master-shipwrights, and ship-carpenters, that no vessel could have floated with such injuries; the whole of the interior was covered with splinters, one weighing fifty pounds was picked up at a considerable distance; the knees of the vessel were broken to pieces; one shot alone broke several; the knees protruding beyond the ship's side, and leaving a tremendous opening.

As to the range of these projectiles, it is perfectly satisfactory; and, notwithstanding the reduced charges, exceeds that ordinarily obtained with the common guns of the largest calibre, and with a charge equal to one-third the weight of shot.

* Expériences faites par la Marine Française, par H. P. Paixhans, Lieutenant-Colonel d'Artillerie. Bachelui, Paris.

M. Paixhans' 80-pounder, of 7460 pounds, with hollow shot weighing from 56 to 58 pounds, at 3°, charge 10 pounds, windage 12 inches, attained (being the medium of six rounds) 1688 yards; at 5°, 1812; at 8°, 2214; at 10° 2396; at 16° 2364. In this practice a fact is observable, which, though it does not bear on the present question, is noticed, since it tends to illustrate a problem in gunnery which has not at all times been duly considered. It appears that the range of the solid shot of 80 pounds, and the hollow one of 56 or 58 pounds, which, with its charge, could not much exceed sixty pounds, were, in each medium of rounds, with the same charge and elevation, within a few toises equal, the excess being sometimes with the solid, sometimes with the hollow-shot. Now the initial velocity communicated to the hollow shot was greater than that acquired by the solid shot in the inverse ratio of the square roots of their weights; the surfaces of each shot being equal, the resistance of the air was greater to the hollow shot in a ratio higher than the squares of the velocities; the velocity, however, rapidly decreases to a certain point, but the specific gravity or weight of the solid shot being greater than that of the hollow, it had, in the same proportion, a power to resist the air, and hence arose the result in practice which we have noticed.

In the British service, the practice with these new guns has not been carried to an equal extent as in the French, but with the 12-inch gun of 90cwt. 3qrs. 4lbs., weight of hollow shot about 125 pounds, windage 15 inches, charge 12 pounds only, a range of 1300 yards has been the result.

The number of men employed to work M. Paixhans' gun was fifteen, being that required for a 36-pounder. The English gun referred to, mounted as on board ship, was manned by six men with ease; it recoiled from four and a half to five feet.

Having shown that the effect of hollow shot on shipping is tremendous, it may be well also to prove that their use on board ship, as well as that of red-hot shot, for which steam-vessels offer peculiar fitness, is unattended by any extraordinary risk, not greater than that which the circulation of cartridges must produce, particularly if screw-capped copper fuzes, as recommended by an officer of the French marine, be adopted. The proposition made by him in 1824 was—

“ De donner à chaque fusée un petit couvercle vissé, qui ne s'ôtera que quand la bombe sera dans la bouche du canon, et qui écartera en même temps tout danger.”

If it be asserted that the effect of the accidental ignition of a cartridge and a loaded shell could admit of no comparison, it may be replied that the odds are greatly in favour of the use of M. Paixhans' guns, from their limited number and proportional decrease of circulation of ammunition on the decks; and that taking into account the greater security which the iron-case presents above that afforded by the texture of the cartridge, the odds in the one case may be fairly set against those in the other. In practice, it is believed that the cartridge cylinder and a shell-box would reduce the chances of accidental ignition to an inconsiderable amount. It must be quite obvious that the adoption of shells on board ship would render an additional magazine or shell-room necessary; that the shells must be fixed on shore, (or, if actually necessary, in a boat at a distance from the ship,) and carefully stowed with tow in separate cells, in cases which may be luted, as in Sir William Congreve's mode of packing ammunition in ships' magazines. We have been led into speculation as to the danger of the use of shells, but we with pleasure quit an employment so unprofitable, to apply to the actual experience of Capt. Abney Hastings,* who, on each subject of our previous inquiry, may with much profit be referred to.

Capt. Hastings commanded the Greek steamer-of-war the *Karteria*; she was fitted out under his special directions, and armed with eight 68-pounders, four of which were common carronades, and four guns cast according to

† See a Memoir by Capt. Hastings on the use of Shells, Hot-shot, and Carcasses, from Ship Artillery, (Ridgway, Piccadilly,) reviewed in a former Number of this Journal.

drawings furnished by Capt. Hastings, who describes them as similar to carronades, excepting that they had trunnions placed to correspond with the axis of the bore, instead of being below it, as is usual in guns of the ordinary make. As to the danger of employing shells on board ship, Capt. Hastings states :—

“ I am prepared to prove, however paradoxical it may appear at first sight, that the liability to accidents from explosion on board a ship is much diminished by the use of shells. I have fired about eighteen thousand shells from this ship, and have never had the slightest accident from explosion; the guns have never broken a breeching, drawn a bolt, or injured a carriage. I was but in two naval actions in the British service, in each of which we had accidents. In the *Neptune*, in the battle of Trafalgar, an explosion on the lower deck killed and wounded sixteen men. In the *Seahorse*, with the *Baadla Zaffar*, a gun going off while loading, killed one or two men.”

With respect to the use of hot-shot, he observes :—

“ I imagined that with a wet clay wad between the yarn wad and the shot, it was next to impossible any accident should occur. I made the experiment, and found, that although the exterior of the gun about the shot became very hot, and remained so for a length of time, nevertheless the shot became cold in the gun without any accident. I have since continually used hot-shot with perfect safety; my people having become familiar with them, employ them with as little apprehension as if using cold-shot. The clay wad, however, has the inconvenience of fouling the gun.”

As to the objection to the clay wad, it may be observed, that a dry yarn wad next the powder, and a soaked one on the top of it, answers every purpose; and that a shot may, by such means, be allowed, without the least risk, to cool in the gun, since it will only burn a few strands of the wet wad. Capt. Hastings bears ample testimony to the effect of hot-shot and shells against shipping. At Salona he fired not only hot-shells, which he had substituted for hot-shot—as by their weight, he says, they frequently broke through both sides of small vessels, (preferring probably this expedient to reducing the charge, from the superior facility with which they may be heated,) but he fired also carcasses and shells. Referring to this occasion, he observes :—

“ By the time we had fired twice, a brig-of-war blew up, owing to a shell exploding in her magazine; an armed transport brig sank forward, owing to a shell exploding in her bow, and was set on fire aft by a hot shell.”

At Tricheu (*querre Trickeri*) he burnt a Turkish brig-of-war with hot shot. An accident which befell his own ship affords strong evidence of the efficiency of shells against shipping; he states, that when engaged with the Turks, a shell from an 18-pounder struck him in the counter, and tore out the planking from two adjacent streaks; he remarks that a sea-way ship, built in the usual manner, would have been sunk by the explosion of the nine ounces of powder contained in this shell.

“ The *Karteria* was built with her timbers close and caulked together, and would therefore have floated without planking. She had another peculiarity in her build, two solid bulk-heads inclosing the engine-room, caulked and lined, so as to be water-tight.”

To which improvement Capt. Hastings attributed the safety of his ship when on fire in the after part of her engine-room, and also states, that another ship, the *Rising Star*, was preserved from sinking by the same contrivance. The ranges obtained by Capt. Hastings were very great—at Vasiladi, with five pounds of powder, he threw his shells 3000 yards, he does not state the elevation, but says it was as high as his ports admitted, (probably about 15°;) the third discharge a shell struck the magazine and occasioned the surrender of the place. It may be observed, that the diameter of a 68-pounder carronade being 8.05 inches, and that of the shell 8 inches, the windage is very little, less, it is believed, than has been ever adopted for any other description of ordnance. There seems no good reason why the

windage of any gun should exceed that necessary to allow for the dilation of the shot when used, if possible, at white heat. From actual experiments given in the *Aide-Mémoire*,* it may be collected that the dilation, as compared to the diameter, decreases as the diameters increase. The dilation of a 24-pounder shot at red heat is stated at eight points, at white heat eleven points; the diameter of the French 24-pounder shot being 5 in. 7 l. 8 p. the dilation in proportion to the diameter is, in the one case, $\frac{8}{704}$; in the other $\frac{11}{704}$, which would require a windage of about .05 inches, being exactly that of Capt. Hastings' guns; but if this be increased, we may still have guns with projectiles of less windage than has hitherto been adopted even for the new guns, and consequently the well established advantage of decreasing the windage may still be extended. The perfection which the iron-foundries have attained may, by a corresponding remuneration, ensure the casting of shells to the utmost nicety, and they may then merit a coat of paint or lacquer. As to the necessity of windage from the increasing diameter of the shot from rust, it does not appear necessary to take into the account, since shot above gauge are seldom, if ever, met with; the scaling, or hammering of the shot to beat off the rust, reduces the original diameter.

It is imagined that sufficient has been said to show that shells projected horizontally may be used with the utmost advantage against shipping; that the range of the new guns, with reduced charges, is sufficient for all purposes of naval warfare, and that it may yet be increased without augmenting the charge; that the working of these guns is not attended by increased labour; that their superior capacity admits of reduction in the ordinary number of guns used in the armament of ships of war; and, consequently, it may be asserted, that their use in every class of vessel must be advantageous, but that in steamers they are peculiarly appropriate.

The assumption of M. Paixhans, that the application of steam to vessels of war, particularly when armed with his artillery, will be all in favour of France; his idea of cuirassing line-of-battle ships with iron, and in steamers applying the engine to run out the guns, is not at present to be discussed; it may hereafter be considered, together with his system of iron towers as advanced works, his plan for cuirassing the flanks of works of fronts attacked, and his iron gun-casements. Suffice it for the present to observe, that his reasoning is grounded on the assumption, in some degree supported by experiment, that iron from seven to eleven inches thick is sufficient to resist and break in pieces the largest shot projected against it with the greatest velocities. He supposes that a three-decker, by sacrificing her upper battery, is capable of supporting this casing, and that it may be effected at an expense of 600,000 francs. As to his anticipations, it may be briefly observed, that it has not been proved that the cast-iron of Indret is superior to that of Carron; that the mechanics of England are inferior to those of France; that the steam-engines of the former country are more imperfect than those of the latter, or that the British have ever shrunk from the French in the actual *mêlée*, to which mode of settling actions by sea M. Paixhans exultingly conceives the ameliorations proposed by him in naval armament have a certain tendency.

We may also take an opportunity of considering generally M. Paixhans' work, "*Force et Faiblesse de la France*." We should now be happy, notwithstanding its inapplicability to the present question, did not the present article exceed all reasonable limits, to advert to what he says as to the Belgian fortresses, and the policy of France as it regards this country. We hope the spoilers of those barriers to French ambition and wounded pride will, at all events, be convinced that Philippeville, Marienburg, Chimai, which were conceded in 1815, are, perhaps, the most important of the chain; they well may be considered, in the event of aggression by France, a first parallel against Paris; they enable an army to turn all the French frontier fortresses, and to gain without risk the valley of the Oise. Σ.

ON COMMANDER WOODLEY'S DIVINE SYSTEM
OF THE UNIVERSE:

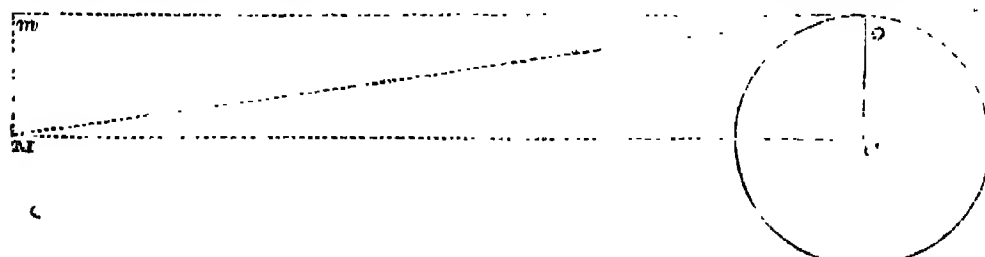
"The heavens themselves, the planets, and this earth,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order;
And therefore is the glorious planet, Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and spher'd
Amidst the other."

WE little expected to have any thing farther to say on the subject of Capt. Woodley and his "Divine System;" but as that officer appears to have misconceived us, and has printed an angry ebullition in reply, we think it necessary to have "a few more last words,"—for *last* they will probably be on our side, as connected with *his* laws of the universe, albeit we may dwell upon the acknowledged ones. We must, nevertheless, disclaim any intentional personality; an imputation which the gallant Captain has inconsiderately charged us with: we deny, "with both hands," that we had the Commander in view during the examination of his doctrines, and our animadversions, however expressed, were directed solely to the strictures before us.

With a view of "standing correct'd," we have carefully perused the pamphlet which has been circulated to rebuke us; and we are really sorry to assert that, after a strict analysis, we are more puzzled than before; and there are several paragraphs so unintelligible that they must remain, as is boasted, unanswerable. We are told, moreover, that a forthcoming volume will embody such arguments as shall effectually confound the Newtonian squad. To this we have not the slightest objection, if superior wisdom be brought to bear; but that wisdom must become apparent from its propositions being compared and its terms examined. We care nothing for the cited errors of Newton's chronology, nor his uses and nature of comets, his fits of easy reflection and transmission of rays of light, nor his sanction of quantities which are less than nothing, as they do not in the least impair what we owe to those admirable powers which combined physical research, and inventive genius, to a degree attained by him alone. This remarkable man was too wise, and too humble, to harbour the petty vanity of being thought infallible: he would have delighted in seeing such occasional oversights swept from his theories, as they have been by talented followers, and his philosophy take its present exalted stand. It must be seen that the Commander undertakes a weighty enterprise; and he should be endowed with more than mortal powers to bring the whole mass of facts and opinions into a common union, which shall become as satisfactory and useful as the one which has triumphed over the host of physical and moral barriers that have been opposed to it, and by which our ideas of the grandeur of Infinite Power are now assisted and directed. Astronomy, the boast of Reason, and the grand counterpoise to superstition and barbarism, is particularly calculated to enlarge the capability of the human mind, and to inspire it with the noblest conceptions. It differs from other natural sciences, in that its whole foundation is purely mathematical, and demonstrative of the precise mechanics of inanimate and inert matter. In following physical truths, we must advance only upon

principles admitting of proof, because it is "palpable that probability may prove to be in error, while mathematical certainty—from which we exclude the fathoms of metaphysical formulæ by which some visionaries confound the imagination—is immutable. We will not, therefore, detain the reader with the juxta-position of our author's arcs and areas; his drusy plaquets of ice filled with rarified air, moving in a "rational and circular motion;" his confutation of gravity by a pointless diagram; his simple angle of the moon with the horizon; his difficulties of being towed up-hill to the equator; with other delectable matter derived from his *sine qua non*, "the evidence of the senses." All these deductions must luxuriate, without proof or probability, till the "promised volume" shall elucidate them; but, in the mean time, we consider it due, both to ourselves and to Capt. Woodley, to make a remark or two upon his first and fundamental fact, the distance of the sun from the earth; more especially as he has submitted his notions of longitude, depending thereon, to the Lords of the Admiralty, for the purpose of adoption into the British navy.

If we remember rightly, Capt. Woodley states the Sun to be exactly 21,600 miles from the surface of the Earth. If so, twice this quantity, together with the Earth's diameter, multiplied by 3=153,348 miles is the rough daily velocity; or, if reckoned from the centre in round numbers=129,600 miles. And now for our "extravagant ideas" of the consequent parallax. Upon the first and commonest principles of geometry, the following diagram must be admitted or denied: an alternative fraught with danger to the new theory on either hand.



Let C be the Earth's centre, Co the Earth's radius, o the place of an observer, M the Sun, MC the Sun's distance from the Earth's centre, coinciding with what is called the true horizon, and mo the horizon of the observer. When the Sun is at M, he has to describe the angle $\angle MoC = \angle MC$, before he can be visible to the observer at o (making an allowance for the effect of refraction;) whence $MC : Co :: \text{radius} : \text{tangent } \angle MoC = \frac{Co \times \text{rad.}}{MC}$; a reasoning perfectly obvious, and applicable to all the heavenly bodies.

We will now assume Capt. Woodley's Sun as an example in illustration; this is 21,600 miles from the *surface* of our globe; and not from the *centre* as we imagined, when we formerly cited the monstrous correction which the wayfaring seaman would have to apply to his altitudes. And as the "Divine System" does not admit of the spheroidal figure of the Earth, we will take the mean semidiameter as =3958 miles. From these data we shall have;—

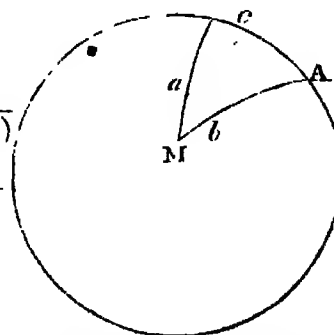
$$\begin{aligned} oC &= 3958 \text{ miles, Log. } 3.5974758 \\ MC &= 21,600 + 3958 = 25,558 \text{ miles, Log. } 4.4075269 \end{aligned}$$

$$\angle MoC = 8^\circ 48' 11''$$

$$\text{Log. Tan. } 9.1899489$$

Consequently, the horizontal parallax $\phi MC = 8^\circ 48' 11''$, and it is immaterial whether the Earth moves on its axis, or the Sun round us every twenty-four hours, this must, in either case, be the position.

Now let us suppose, in these cautious times of conferences and non-interference, that our Philo-Brotherean Captain is suddenly ordered off the rock of Lisbon, to count how many ships, belonging to the Portuguese, are being borne off by the French fleet; that he is to sail on the 10th of this very month of August 1831, and that, before his departure, he holds a sextanto-chronometric confab with the Astronomer Royal, on Duke Humphrey's tower. Here they agree to take a few altitudes of the sun, which they separately compute, the naval officer of course using his own *true* theory, while the disciple of Newton follows his master's. With similar instruments, and similar manipulation of them, they both produce similar altitudes of the sun's centre, which corrected for refraction, they find to be $10^\circ 00' 00''$. Agreeably to the well known formula,

$$\cos. \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin. \frac{(b+c+a)}{2} \cdot \sin. \frac{(b+c-a)}{2}}{\sin. b \cdot \sin. c.}}$$


where A is the horary angle, c the colatitude of the place of observation, b the polar distance of the sun M , and a the coaltitude of the same;—conditions which neither party can object to: they then proceed to investigate the consequences,—mark the result:—

WOODLEY.

The parallax in alt. = hor. par. \times cos. alt

\therefore par. in alt.	8	10	0
a coalt.	71	19	51
c colat.	38	31	21
b codec.	71	11	24
Log. s. n.	9.7043639		
Log. s. n.	9.9832520		
	184	02	39
	(x) 19.7776159		
	92	01	20
Log. sin.	9.9907294		
Log. sin.	0.5481690		
	39.5478984		
	(x) 19.7776159		
	10.7702825		
$\frac{A}{2} = 39$	51	36	
Cos.	9.8851413		
$\therefore A$ the horary \angle = by Woodley	79	43	12
	h. m. s.		
	or 5 18 52.8		
The time is Aug. 9th	18	41	07.2

par. in alt. = 0	0	8
$\frac{0}{79}$	$\frac{59}{51}$	$\frac{52}{21}$
38	31	21
71	11	24
192	42	37
96	21	19
Log. sin.	9.9073220	
16	21	27
Log. sin.	9.4406786	
	39.4470015	
	(x) 19.7776159	
	19.6693856	
$\frac{A}{2} = 46$	53	16
Cos.	9.8346028	
by Pond	93	46
	32	
	h. m. s.	
	or 6 15 06.1	
	17	44
	54.0	

This difference, reduced to longitude on the parallel of the Royal

Observatory, is upwards of six hundred miles! A mere item,—a quantity not worth the navigator's consideration when doubling the Cape, or threading the Straits of Magellan? And the computation is founded on a mean of the Polar and Equatorial semidiameters of the Earth, in order to make a sphere to suit the "Divine Theory." Thus—

Lat. Greenwich 51	28	39	Cos. 9.7543612
60 miles (one degree)	.	.	1.8388491
			<hr/>
			1.6332103 = 42.975 miles to a degree.
14.055 the difference of the	}		1.1478308
horary \angle by computation			
			<hr/>
			2.7816111 = 604.01 miles = 201.34 leagues.

Here then we see the astronomer is no less than 56 minutes and 13 seconds faster than the Commander, whose "better way" proves utterly inapplicable to the rating of chronometers: his latitudes with the enormous parallax, as quoted, we leave to themselves. This is a point in which there is no quibbling on the subject of gravity or attraction; no assertions to be received *cum grano salis*; all is evident and satisfactory,—and if the author can release himself from this objection, it will be only by showing that geometry is a fiction, its application useless, and its reasonings absurd. "

In the pamphlet now before us, the *immobility of the earth* is again strenuously insisted upon; and as we are not incurably bigoted, we again request either positive or strongly presumptive proofs of the fact. This has been a favourite position with the persecutors of astronomy, and deficiency of argument has been generally made up by acrimony of invective. In the sentence pronounced by the seven recondite cardinals, upon the ill-starred Galileo, the barbarians said—"The proposition that the sun is the centre of the world, and immovable, is absurd, false in philosophy, and specifically heretical; for it is expressly contrary to the Holy Scriptures." And even in the middle of the eighteenth century, the two learned commentators upon Newton, in publishing their work at Rome, were obliged to make this degrading declaration:—"Newton, in his third book, adopts the hypothesis of the motion of the earth. We could not explain his propositions without making the same hypothesis. Hence we are compelled to put on a character different from our own: for we profess obedience to the decrees promulgated by the Popes against the motion of the earth." Yet the Newtonian doctrines, softened by the term *hypothesis* instead of *theory*, had been taught in the Catholic universities of Europe; until at length, in 1818, the torch of truth was so convincing, that Pius VII. procured a repeal of the edicts against Galileo and the Copernican system, and thus, in the emphatic words of Cardinal Toriozzi, "wiped off this scandal from the church."

Whatever may be the errors of the doctrine of attraction, we think with Voltaire, that "men must abide by it until they become gods." To meet the querulous charges brought against us on this score, we must reconsider a few of the points in discussion, even at the risk of repetition, in order to furnish the Captain with positive points whereon to put us right. We trust that the doctrines we follow will prove correct, where his are so evidently deficient; and all our difficulties will be openly acknowledged,—it being truer philosophy to confess our

ignorance where we cannot explain what is above our comprehension, than to limit the Creator to our capacity. We shall, moreover, confine ourselves to a portion of the system to which we appertain—although we consider it, in relation to others scattered in the vast regions of space, but as unity compared to infinity—a conclusion which we have taken some pains to arrive at, and on which we rely so fully, that till we meet with palpable evidence to the contrary, we are likely to enjoy the delusion of viewing

“ ———— This world
 Pois’d in the crystal air, with all its seas,
 Mountains, and plains, majestically rolling
 Around its noiseless axis.”

Physical astronomy, the branch of science in question, relates strictly to our own solar system, by treating of the planetary motions, or the determination of the curves which those bodies describe around the sun; also their mean rotation about their own axes, and their figures, which, as well as their motions, are modified by gravitation. This sublime study arose in the seventeenth century, and was accompanied by the invention of logarithms, the fluxionary calculus, the science of dynamics, the theory of central forces, and the great law of gravity: when to these brilliant developments are added the discovery of the telescope, of the microscope, of the thermometer, of the barometer, and the application of the pendulum to timekeepers,—the claim of that age to superior intellectual greatness, must be fully acknowledged. By the powerful influence of gravity, the orbits of the planets are capable of being determined with singular precision, because their great distances from one another, and the near approach of their figure to that of a sphere, are such, that it is the same as if their masses were collected at their respective centres of gravity; so that, with respect to their mutual actions, they may be regarded as so many material points, gravitating towards one another according to a given law. But the computation of the effects of gravity, on the rotatory motion of the planets, is attended with much greater difficulty, from our being, as yet, imperfectly acquainted with the law by which their densities vary from their centres towards their surfaces, and also from our ignorance of the actual figure of the surfaces themselves.

To arrive at a comprehensive view of the systematic order of the universe, from our ex-centric station therein, we must reject many of the prejudices and fallacies dictated by the mere senses. The distinction between imagination and demonstration, consists both in object and degree; the former is frequently without reality, and therefore altogether unlimited in its compounds; but the end of the latter being compatibility, it is necessarily restrained to matter-of-fact. It is thus that, on examining the apparent revolutions of the inferior planets, notwithstanding their approximation to regularity of appearance, it becomes evident that no regular and constant motion could be assumed from these appearances, that could be referred to the earth as a centre. Still less would the greater changes of the superior ones be thus assigned, for it is evident that, in consequence of the earth revolving around the sun within their orbits, they will appear successively in every point of the ecliptic. Their apparent revolutions are subject to all the changes of direct and retrograde motions observed in Venus and

Mercury ; but the discovery of the real course was made through the motion of the Earth itself, instead of being bound to the ancient absurdity of assigning to the universe a diurnal rotation of inconceivable rapidity. It is true that Philolaus is asserted to have taught the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun ; and Hicetas, of Syracuse, the diurnal rotation on her own axis ; yet it is clear that neither of these conclusions were much adopted, for the system of Ptolemy was the general one for ages. Philosophers were, therefore, sadly puzzled ; and poor Riccioli, distracted with the combinations required to bring the Earth to the centre, dexterously allotted to each planet a "conning" angel to direct its arbitrary course.

The planetary perturbations need not be sneered at because, from the want of minute ancient detail, an accurate solution is still beyond the reach of the subtle analysis hitherto employed ; and it should, moreover, be held in view, that those which depend on the variation of orbital elements, and are called secular, are so named merely for the convenience of notation,—for the centenary periods are no more connected with these influences, than the course of a ship is with the log-line by which its progress is measured ; or the wonderful succession of distinct vicissitudes which occur in a dream, with the momentary instant of time in which they are presented to the imagination, by the mysterious and unfathomable powers of mind. But though a certain assumption of some of the delicate elements is thus necessarily made, such has been the advancement of the exact sciences, that a single second of time, and even a fraction of one, now claims the zealous astronomer's attention. Nay more : a second in arc, a quantity entirely microscopic to the human eye, provides data for the inductive process, of which the recent disputes between the Astronomer Royal and the Bishop of Cloyne, on southern motion, afford a splendid example. The improved means and methods of observation and reduction, may, ere long, bring all difficulties to an issue : in the interim, we can but closely register phenomena, and by allowing for the influences which we are acquainted with, reduce them to that state in which the result is to be compared with observation, to test its truth or fallacy ; or, by the regularity of the deviation, lead to perfection. Yet the intervals may be of such surprising extent, that hundreds, thousands, and even millions of years, become familiar to the conceptions of philosophers, however humiliating to us beings of three score and ten !

The SUN, that mighty governor and animating principle of our system, by exhibiting various magnitudes according to his altitude above the visible horizon, affords a notable lesson on the futility of consulting the "evidence of the senses," instead of the laws of optics ; and such inconclusive evidence ought always to be suspected by the rational judge. In order that we may not be again misunderstood, we shall give the elements of this fountain of light, heat, and vegetation, on which our astronomical creed is founded ; and of the excellence of which we have had personal practical proof for many years. By the most profound computations, his mean distance from the Earth is 23,984 times our semi-diameter, or ninety-five millions of miles, a distance to be reached by a cannon-ball only in twenty-two years, though light is transmitted

to us from thence in eight minutes and thirteen seconds. The other quantities are:—

Mean Longitude, Jan. 1801	280	39	10 20
Longitude of Perigee, Jan. 1801	270	30	05 00
Greatest equation of the centre	1	55	20 80
Secular diminution of ditto	0	00	17 16
Inclination of axis	7	30	00 00
Motion in a mean solar day	0	59	08 33
Mean horizontal parallax	0	00	08 00
Volume, earth as unity			1,384,472 times
Mass, earth as unity,			354,036 times
Density, or ratio of mass to volume,			0.2543
True Diam. 111.454 times that of \odot , or			883,000 miles.

The apparent diameter of the Sun requires distinct mention, because the “circular orbit men” do not, or will not, perceive the simple cause of its varying. From the ellipticity of our annual course, this quantity undergoes a periodical change amounting to $64''.6$, its mean being $= 32',02''.9$. When in its perihelion, the Earth is 3,202,104 miles nearer to the Sun, than when at the opposite point of her orbit; and it is readily seen that, if the latter were as set forth in the Commander’s system, the Sun’s apparent diameter would be the same at all times of the year. The maximum in perihelion $= 32'35''.6$, and the minimum in aphelion $= 31'31''.0$, respectively take place at intervals of six months, after a motion of 180° of longitude. From the obliqueness of the solar rays, the proximity of the sun at the winter solstice has so little effect in raising our temperature, that it is imperceptible; while, from the ellipticity of the Earth’s path and the Sun’s place in it, we are seven days longer in passing through the northern, than through the southern signs. And this is under hourly demonstration.

It will thus be seen, that the Sun is the largest globe yet known in the universe, being in itself more than a hundred times the volume of all the planets put together. A body of one pound at the terrestrial equator, would, if removed to that of the Sun, weigh 27.9 pounds: and bodies would fall there with a velocity of 334.65 feet in the first second of time. Besides the axial motion, there is a small one round the centre of gravity of the system, but the apparent annual motion round our globe is merely an optical delusion, arising from the real one of the Earth on its axis and in its orbit. The Sun was formerly considered as a planet, but should rather be numbered amongst the stars, because he agrees with them in the continual emission of light, and in retaining his relative situation, with slight variation. The radiant orb is in figure a spheroid, that is, higher at the equator than about the poles,—is surrounded by an atmosphere of extreme tenuity and great extent,—and constantly emits streams of light, which being reflected by the planets they fall upon, can be ascertained to extend with inconceivable swiftness nearly two thousand millions of miles into space,—and how far beyond the regions of Uranus, is left to conjecture; as well as the farther effects of their impingement upon planetary surfaces, and what eventually becomes of this wonderful traversing emanation.

The Sun very frequently, indeed almost generally, exhibits *maculae* of various magnitudes, some of which have been found by measurement to be several times larger than the Earth. These spots are usually confined within 33 degrees of the solar equator, and in a zone

parallel to it. By observing their apparent progress, it has been presumed that the sun has a motion on its axis, by which a sidereal rotation is made in about 25 days and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. But this revolution, though accurate to a certain limit, is not positively ascertained to the requisite nicety, for the extreme difficulty of watching such changes in the brilliant glare of the solar disc, has produced a serious obstacle to close examination. Nor is it wholly without danger; the illustrious Sir William Herschel lost an eye in this service; and we ourselves lately had a narrow escape from a similar disaster. These interesting phenomena were first observed by our countryman, Harriott, in 1610, and the following year attracted the notice of Fabricius, Scheiner, and the immortal Galileo. From their preserving the same relative positions to other spots, and continuing visible during equal times, it is held that they are component parts of the Sun's solid body, and not, as was once supposed, masses of matter revolving around him. Each spot is surrounded with a faint curvilinear shadow, or *umbra*, which changes with the dilation or contraction of the opaque nucleus. Every new spot is preceded by a brilliant indication called a *faculum*, whence it has been conjectured that, the visibility of the maculæ is in consequence of an ascending current of empyreal gas, which breaks the photosphere. From a course of highly interesting observations on the solar spots, Dr. Herschel was led to think, that the difference which we had been accustomed to imagine between the Sun and the rest of the planets, is, in a very considerable degree, unfounded. Under these circumstances he remarks—

“The Sun appears to be nothing else than a very eminent, large, and lucid planet, evidently the first, or rather the only primary one of our system, all the rest being truly secondary to it. Its similarity to the other globes of the solar system, with regard to its solidity, its atmosphere, and its diversified surface, lead us to suppose that it is most probably also inhabited, like the rest of the planets, by beings whose organs are adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that vast globe.”

He answers the objections to which his theory is liable, as to intense heat, by substantial proofs, drawn from natural philosophy, showing that heat is produced by the Sun's rays, only when they act upon a calorific medium. In order to render these inquiries more exact, this diligent astronomer discarded the terms by which the spots were formerly known, and substituted those of openings, shallows, ridges, nodules, corrugations, indentations, and pores; but we regret that his example has, as yet, produced but little further investigation in this important department.

Whatever may be the constituent parts of the sun, its preponderating mass, as compared with that of all the planets taken together, is of itself sufficient to account for its pre-eminent property of containing, causing, and communicating heat. The close connexion between solar light and heat is a fact capable of experimental proof; and assuming that within ordinary limits the heating effect is precisely as the number of rays impinging, we may estimate, with sufficient accuracy, the relative proportions of light absorbed, from observing the quantities reflected. The law of the mutual influence of the celestial bodies upon each other, in regard to this quality, is sufficiently simple. As in respect to gravity, so with heat,—different bodies, or portions of mat-

ter; act mutually upon each other in the direct ratio of their masses, and inversely as the square of their distance. With heat at a certain degree of intensity, which is here exactly analogous to density in matter, light is always found united; and from proportional laws, the heat of the sun, when assumed to be in a direct ratio of the mass, is concluded to exceed that of incandescence, or fire, about two hundred times. Sir W. Herschel, from his observations on the solar phenomena, deduced that the shining matter of the sun was not a fluid, but rather a mass of luminous, or phosphoric clouds, which administered light and heat; and that the opaque body which is occasionally seen by their dispersion, is habitable. This deduction, of course, is too arbitrary for a science which admits only of demonstrative facts: but the objectors to this idea are also rather gratuitous in their reasonings; for all analogy as to whether animal life could, or could not exist there, must prove more speculative than useful, and end in degrading Omnipotence to our confined notions, in dispensing his blessings. Dr. Young holds that the Sun could not be inhabited under Herschel's theory, on account of the rapid transmission of intense heat from the phosphoric clouds to the surface. "Besides," he adds, "the diameter of the Sun is 111 times as great as that of the Earth; and at its surface, a heavy body would fall through no less than 450 feet in a single second; so that, if every other circumstance permitted human beings to reside in it, their own weight would present an insuperable difficulty, since it would become nearly thirty times as great as upon the surface of the earth, and a man of moderate size would weigh above two tons."

But that mysterious WORD which formed the Laplander and the Negro, the Condor and the Whale, for the several portions of one globe, is not to be limited to the fashioning of creatures of our constitution merely. In the whole circle of physical investigations, none exerts a stronger charm on the imagination, than the question of the modification of the other planets, and the inferences deducible therefrom. This taste has crept even upon some who "do not deal in conjecture," from Anaximander, the inventor of charts, to Newton, Galileo, and Huygens; and really when we remark, that the higher cultivation our intellect receives, and the deeper we carry our researches, the more we perceive a regular recurrence of epochs of countless variety, and a provident care pervading every part of this sublime Creation, far exceeding our utmost efforts of imagination, nay comprehension, rational minds can be inspired only with profound humility, and by so much the more enlarge their notions of OMNIPOTENCE, gratified with being able even to conceive such an attribute. For, every degree that we rise in knowledge, is like an additional step in ascending a mountain, proportionably expanding our horizon, and spreading before us a succession of objects apparently bounded, only because our senses are limited. But Capt. Woodley spurns the idea of planetary beings with indignation; saying—

"And are the opinions of Anaxagoras, whom Plato condemns for having explained the phenomena of nature by matter and motion, and who was turned out of Athens as an atheist, for maintaining that the stars were suns, and the planets were habitable worlds, to be put in competition with the account given in Genesis by God himself, 'whose Spirit,' as Job says, 'gar-

nished the Heavens and hanged the Earth upon nothing? Wherefore, awake my countrymen! denounce this system held to be infallible—break down the barrier to the truth—set wide the flood-gates—let forth the streams of life, that the Earth may be filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the sea."

In answer to which, we merely observe that Plato, though warmed with the highest regard for this science, was no astronomer; that, however elevated the style and sentiments of his Ethics, his Physics are obscure, turgid, and incomprehensible; and that the expulsion of the intelligent tutor of Socrates, and Euripides, and Pericles, was of a piece with Athenian discrimination, in their persecutions in general.

A singular phenomenon accompanies the Sun; it is called the Zodiacal light, and is usually attributed to his atmosphere. Its appearance had been remarked both by Descartes and Childrey, yet it did not attract general notice till Cassini observed it, in 1693. It commences a little before sunrise at some seasons of the year, and at others after sunset. At first it seems a faint whitish zone of light, less intense than the milky way, and with ill defined borders, scarcely to be distinguished from the twilight; being then but little elevated, and its figure nearly agreeing with a spheroid seen in profile. As it rises above the horizon, it becomes brighter and larger, till it resembles a triangular beam of light, analogous to the tail of a Comet, rounded at the vertex, with its base towards the sun, and its axis in the direction of the zodiac. This luminous cone is not distinctly visible in these latitudes, except at the equinoxes, owing to the highly illuminated atmosphere of the summer months, and the great obliquity of the Sun's path in winter: in tropical regions it may be constantly seen after sunset and before sunrise. Though this phenomenon appears to have some connexion with the solar atmosphere, it is necessary to make the latter extend beyond the orbit of Mercury, to reconcile the idea of its being a section thereof,—a position nullified by the researches of La Place. Nor have those philosophers more reason who have ascribed the light to terrestrial refraction; the question is therefore still open for investigation.

Having placed our Sun as a centre, we will now consider the bodies which perform their revolutions around him. Here, every thing is magnificent and orderly, and each seeming difficulty may be vanquished by application; the whole being amenable to the following known Keplerian laws. 1. The orbit of each planet is an ellipse of which the sun occupies one of the foci. 2. The areas described about the Sun by the radius vector of the planet, are proportionate to the times employed in describing them. 3. The squares of the times of the sidereal revolutions of the planets, are to each other as the cubes of their mean distances. Upon these distinct terms hangs the certainty of astronomical demonstration, and upon them, and the seven elements of elliptical motions, are grounded the most satisfactory evidence of the beauty, skill, and correctness of the Copernican principles.

In briefly noticing the other celestial relations of our system, we will subjoin their quantities, agreeably to the most recent deductions,—in some of which we have been personally engaged. And we regret to find, in the various elementary works that occasionally fall in our way, how little else they consist of than careless compilation, by persons

too, unversed in the subjects they treat, who *innocently* drink at polluted sources, and either attempt to reduce for themselves on erroneous data, or misapply their formulæ; producing a heterogeneous array of numbers, very puzzling to the practical astronomer, who referring to some established quantity, which he is not expected to carry in his memory, labours unsuccessfully at a long equation, and not until after he has made his head ache, does he discover the treachery of his author.

Mercury being the smallest of the primary planets, and the nearest to the Sun, performs his orbit in the shortest period, according to the third law before mentioned, at the mean distance of thirty-six millions and a half of miles; though with motions which appear somewhat complicated. The other elements are:

	d.	h.	m.	s.
Mean sidereal revolution	87	23	15	43.9
Mean longitude, Jan. 1801	100	00	48.60	
Longitude of Perihelion, Jan. 1801	71	21	46.90	
Motion of line of apsides per annum	0	00	05.81	
Ditto referred to the ecliptic	0	08	55.00	
Longitude of ascending node, Jan. 1801	45	57	30.90	
Motion of Ditto W. per annum	0	00	07.82	
Ditto ditto E. referred to the eclip.	0	00	42.30	
Mean orbital motion in a solar day	4	05	32.60	
Inclination of orbit	7	00	10.00	
Eccentricity of orbit & maj. axis as unity			0.20551494	
Secular decrease of ditto			0.000003866	
Greatest equation of centre	23	39	51	
Secular increase of ditto	0	00	01.6	
	h.	m.	s.	
Axial rotation	21	05	28.3	
Mean apparent diameter	0	00	00.0	
True diameter, 0.358 Earth as 1 m			3140 miles	
Min. elongation, or angular distance	18	12		
Max. ditto,	28	46		
Volume, Earth as unity			0.063	
Mass, Sun as unity			0.0000004936	
Mean distance, Earth as unity			0.3870981	

The quantities of matter in spherical bodies are, of course, as the cubes of their diameters and densities conjointly; and it follows that a body of one pound at our equator, would weigh 1.033 pound if removed to that of Mercury, the most compact planet of our system. The light and heat there received are about 6.68 times greater than that of the earth, and the Sun is seen from thence, nearly seven times as large as by our featherless bipeds. Whether there is any change of season can only be inferred, till improved observations may ascertain the inclination of the axis of the planet to its orbit: but inference leads to the assumption of there being very quick mutations, for the orbital revolution proves its year to be somewhat less than a quarter of ours; and if the seasons follow in the same proportion, they will each consist of only three of our weeks. To the Mercurian spectator the solar spots will appear to traverse his disc in a right line from east to west, at times, but at others elliptically; while Venus and the Earth will afford him a very glorious light, if any can be wanting in those tracts where water, it is thought, would be continually boiling. Yet heat and cold are mere relative terms, and the Mercurial regions may be as frosty, as we in our ignorance of its constitution, fancy it

burning: even as the snowy summits of the Himalaya range, are nearer to the Sun, than the parched and scorching plains of Hindostan.

From the proximity of Mercury to the Sun, and the difficulty of watching him, owing to the short periods allowed by his rapid motion of nearly 100,000 miles an hour, the rotation on his axis is a quantity not yet ultimately settled: still, the extreme mobility is so striking that chemists have adopted his symbol to denote quicksilver. The proper times for viewing him are about an hour and three quarters before sunrise in autumn, and after sunset in spring, and even then it requires keen observation; for this planet is peculiar in twinkling and scintillating, to the eye, like a star. When the course appears retrograde, the arc described varies from $9^{\circ} 22'$ to $15^{\circ} 44'$; the duration in the former case being twenty-three days and a half, and in the latter two days less. This retrogradation commences when the planet is distant from the Sun $15^{\circ} 24'$ to $18^{\circ} 39'$; and it terminates at a distance which varies from $14^{\circ} 19'$ to $20^{\circ} 51'$. When the planet begins to be visible in the evening, it is with difficulty distinguished in the crepusculum; but he gradually disengages himself till he arrives at about $22^{\circ} 30'$ from the Sun, when he returns again, assuming the direct, stationary, and retrograde appearances till lost in the solar beams. After continuing some time invisible, he is again seen in the morning, emerging from the beams of the grand luminary with a retrograde march as far as 18° , when he becomes stationary, then resumes his direct motion to $22^{\circ} 30'$, when he once more returns, disappears, and afterwards becomes an evening star.

But the best observations which can be taken of Mercury are when he transits the solar disc, like a dark round spot. This phenomenon, which was first observed by Gassendi, in Nov. 1631, is one of great interest, as affording an additional opportunity of correcting the distance of the Sun from us; a problem of almost insurmountable difficulty to ascertain with ultimate precision. It is of rare occurrence, and can happen only during an inferior conjunction, when he is in his nodes, or points where he crosses our ecliptic, and when the Earth happens to be in the same longitude; for in all other parts of his orbit the conjunctions are invisible, because he either goes above or below the sun. From these causes the phenomenon, for ages to come, can only take place in the months of May and November. Thus, the last observation made in Europe fell on the 9th of November 1802, and was remarkable from the delight which it afforded to the closing days of Lalande:—"The passage of Mercury over the sun's disc," he says, "was observed this morning for the 19th time. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and astronomers enjoyed in the completest manner the sight of this curious phenomenon. 'I was the more anxious to have a view of it, as I shall never see it more.' The gratification he experienced arose from finding that his tables, the result of forty years labour, had reached the utmost perfection which they can attain in the present state of science.* The next will be on the 5th of May 1832; and as it will be visible in England, we trust that many of our readers

* Lalande wisely confined himself to his astronomical studies during the heat of the Revolution, and when he had consequently escaped the fury of the times, he ococely said, "I may thank my stars for it."

will embrace the opportunity of witnessing it.* In the most favourable times that we have had for viewing him, he has been of a bright white colour, far too splendid for the detection of *any penumbrae* or *luculi*, and yet we have seen him under various aspects, from the full gibbous to the thin crescent. Of the mountains, therefore, or their probable height and effect in modifying the intensity of heat, we can offer nothing from our personal observation. It should, however, be observed, that the instruments which we have used have been the recent reflecting and achromatic telescopes, which though convenient from their reduced focal length, are decidedly disadvantageous in certain cases, because they cannot carry the necessary distinctness of vision under low magnifying powers.

Such being the difficulties of even noticing Mercury, it redounds not a little to the credit of the ancients that they ascertained him to be a planet, and that his period was tolerably assigned. Pliny, though he errs greatly in the time of revolution, is not so far out in the mean angle of elongation; and Cicero, in his Discourse on the Nature of the Gods, cites the period of Mercury as less than a year, adding, that it is “never farther distant from the Sun, than the space of one sign, whether he precedes or follows it.” Indeed, we cannot but be struck with the near approach which some of those elders made to the present system; and it was matter of regret to Newton, in his old age, that he had not sufficiently explored the former state of knowledge. Without waiting to quote the exact demonstrators, we may cite Lucan’s beautiful idea of the nature and influences of the heavenly orbits, in the English garment furnished him by Rowe:—

“The Sun the seasons of the year supplies;
And bids the evening and the morning rise;
Commands the planets with superior force,
And keeps each wandering light to his appointed course.
The silver Moon o’er briny seas presides,
And heaves huge ocean with alternate tides.
Saturn’s cold rays in icy climes prevail;
Mars rules the winds, the storm, and rattling hail;
Where Jove ascends the skies are still serene;
And fruitful Venus is the genial queen.
While every limpid spring, and falling stream,
Submits to radiant Hermes’ reigning beam.”

Venus, who follows Mercury in the order of our system; at the mean distance of 68,000,000 miles from the Sun, is easily distinguished from the other solar satellites by greater lustre, her light being of a brilliant white colour, and so powerful as to project a sensible shadow. Owing to this lovely superiority she was the first planet that attracted notice, as is proved by her being the only one named in the Scriptures, or by those very ancient writers Hesiod and Homer. She offers similar phenomena with Mercury, with this difference, that her phases are

* Much service may be rendered on this occasion, if those who have the fortune to witness this phenomenon would carefully note the instant of appulse of the planet, and of its departure from the solar disc; the points of entry and exit; the altitude of the sun; times of its passing by equal lines of transit; the state of the barometer and thermometer; and particulars of the locality whence observed, especially the height of the station.

much more sensible, the oscillations more extensive, and their period more considerable: it is, therefore, from the two that an irrefragable proof of the falsity of the hypothesis of Ptolemy is obtained. All observations agree, that Venus and Mercury are sometimes on this side of the sun and sometimes on the other; but the earth has never been detected between them and the Sun, a case which yet must have frequently happened, if the orbits of all the planets encompassed our globe as a centre. Ptolemy remarked the peculiarity of these two planets; and when the powerful mind of Copernicus was directed towards shewing that the noblest works of nature were not devoid of that harmony which appears in her meaner productions,—it was objected, that if his theory were true, and that Mercury and Venus actually revolved round the Sun in paths comprised within ours, they must sometimes appear horned; and, in their apsides, bear the same phases as the moon. The intelligent philosopher admitted the validity of the conclusion: “Yet,” added he, “all this may be proved in course of time—for our sight is too imperfect to see such changes—but should we ever have a more distinct view of those bodies they will appear so.” The invention of the telescope, soon afterwards, enabled Galileo to fulfil this able and sagacious prediction; and the Pythagorean doctrine, thus revived and beautifully confirmed, at once demolished the hypothetical circles, cycles and epicycles, which encumbered the celestial mechanism and repressed the advancement of knowledge.

As Venus is never more elongated from the Sun than 45° to $47^{\circ} 12'$, it follows that her orbit includes that of Mercury, but is included in ours. From their inferior situation they cannot be seen on the meridian, except in the rare case of passing over the solar disc, an event of very remote occurrence. It is, however, in the scale of events that this might happen in the day, but neither of them can ever be seen by us at midnight; which is a striking difference between them and the superior planets, and an additional proof of the excentricity of our station. From this cause Venus can never exhibit a perfectly round disc, except in the case cited; for in her superior conjunction, when her whole enlightened face is towards us, the rays of the Sun prevent our seeing it. When she is to the west of the Sun, which is from her inferior to her superior conjunction, she is seen before the rising of that luminary, affording, in a fine silver crescent, an elegant telescopic object: when she is to the east of the sun, that is, during her progress from the superior to the inferior conjunction, she is visible after sunset. In the former of these situations she has been successively named by Greeks, Romans, and Moderns—Phosphorus, Lucifer, and the Morning Star; and when in the latter Hesperus, Vesper, and the Evening Star. Not but what Venus is remarkable for her visibility in the full sunshine, provided her place is well known; for we ourselves have seen her at noon-day with the naked eye. Under most circumstances she is readily discovered with the slightest optical assistance; for, if the reflected rays fall upon the eye when it is not overpowered by other solar beams, it cannot but see a planet of such capacity. A similar remark is also applicable to Jupiter, though he is not so easily visible; but from this ready facility of adding to the means of correcting navigation, they have been impressed into the service, and the improved Nautical Almanack which is to appear in 1834, will be enriched with such additional tabular details as will bring those magnificent orbs into use. For dis-

tances, the rapid motion of Venus, estimated at no less than 69,000 miles in an hour, renders her extremely valuable; and meridian altitudes may be often taken of her, when unfavourable circumstances may have prevented an observation of the Sun.

The evening and morning stars were, in Ogygian ages, supposed to be different; and it must have taken a long period of observation to prove the contrary. Pythagoras, it is stated, was the first who discovered the identity, and from his time the fact was generally understood. From her uncommon splendour, Venus attracted great regard; she was deemed the cause of tranquillity, refreshment, and love, and she had a sort of perpetual presidency over the sea. *Venerisque salubre sidus*, says Lucan; and in later times Baker seems to recognise the principle in the following passage:—

“ Fair Venus next, fulfils her larger round,
With softer beams, and milder glory crown'd;
• Friend to mankind, she glitters from afar, •
Now the bright ev'ning, now the morning star.”

At her greatest elongation, Venus appears stationary with respect to the Sun, for some time; after this, her easterly motion becomes slower than the Sun's, and she approaches that primary. At a certain point she becomes stationary with respect to the fixed stars, and then her motion becomes retrograde, in an arc varying from $14^{\circ} 35'$ to $17^{\circ} 12'$; the duration in the former case being $40^d 21^h$, and in the latter $43^d 12^h$; and the retrogradation commences, or finishes, when she is $27^{\circ} 40'$ to $29^{\circ} 41'$ from the Sun. In her progress she exhibits moon-like phases, from the fine thin crescent to nearly an enlightened sphere; and the illuminated part being constantly turned to the Sun, the horns are towards the east in the morning star, and towards the west when the evening one. In these changes there are remarkable alterations of diameter and brilliance, nor is she brightest when most of her face is seen. A still greater apparent anomaly is that of her appearing to keep on the same side of the Sun for 290 days together, although this is a longer period than she takes to perform her entire circuit; but this is owing to the Earth going at the same time round the Sun, though slower; and she must continue to appear on the same side with the Earth, till the excess of her daily motion above our's amounts to 179° , which, at the diurnal rate of $37'$, will be in about 290 days. The other established elements of this planet are:—

	d.	h.	m.	s.
Mean Sidereal revolution	224	16	49	08.0
Mean Synodical ditto in solar days			583	42.0
Mean Longitude, Jan. 1801		11	33	03.00
Longitude of Perihelion, Jan. 1801		128	43	53.10
W. motion of apsides per annum		0	00	02.08
E. ditto, as referred to the ecliptic		0	00	47.40
Inclination of orbit, Jan. 1801		3	23	12.00
Annual decrease of ditto		0	00	00.0155
Long. of ascend. node, Jan. 1801		74	51	12.90
W. motion of ditto, per annum		0	00	17.60
E. ditto of ditto, referred to the ecliptic		0	00	32.50
Eccentricity of orbit, $\frac{1}{3}$ maj. axis as unity				0.00680074
Secular decrease of ditto				0.000002711
Greatest equation of centre		0	47	15
Annual decrease of ditto		0	00	00.25
		h.	m.	s.
Rotation on axis	23	21	07	20

Mean apparent diameter	16.90
Diameter at superior conjunction	9.60
Ditto, inferior at times	61.20
True diam. \odot as unity 0.975, or	7700 miles.
Volume, Earth as unity	0.927
Mass, Sun as unity	0.000024638
Mean distance, Earth as unity	0.7233316

Various difficulties have hitherto prevented the inclination of the axis of Venus, to that of the ecliptic, from being exactly ascertained; but by her being surrounded by an atmosphere, the refractive powers of which vary little from ours, a constant change of seasons, under moderated solar rays, may be inferred. But from her curious situation, she seldom has a forenoon and afternoon of equal length; and the variation of her seasons is so frequent, that she has four, twice a year at her equator: her polar regions offer many peculiarities as to length of day, and other matter, contrary to our globe. A body weighing one pound at our equator, would decrease to 0.98 if removed to that of Venus. The proportion of light and heat which she receives from the Sun, is about 1.91 times greater than that received here; to her inhabitants, therefore, the orb of day will appear nearly twice as large as to us. Amongst the surprising facts relative to Venus, is that of her annual revolution being only nine and a quarter of her days, reckoning by the Sun rising and setting, owing to which, the Sun must appear to pass through a whole sign in little more than three quarters of her natural day; and the declination is so varied, that he cannot shine vertically upon the same part for two days together, so that the heated places have time to cool. Nor is this all; the variety occasioned by these motions offer several other extraordinary astronomical appearances, and from the difference of the solar amplitude at rising and at setting, means are afforded to the inhabitants of Venus, of finding their longitude, with all the facility which attends Tellurian latitudes.

In gazing at Venus, with "all our might," and, we may add, under no common advantages, we have been unable to detect the slightest appearance of spots or inequalities; though, as happened with Sir W. Herschel, we clearly perceived the nearly uniform white colour to be considerably brighter upon her convexity, than on that part which separates the enlightened from the dark part of her disc,—a fact which he reasonably attributed to the reflecting and refractive powers of a dense atmosphere. Now, as the elder Cassini distinctly saw spots on this planet's surface, and by them deduced her diurnal motion to within a minute of what Schroeter established it, 120 years afterwards, by the bluntness and sharpness of one of her cusps, it may be conjectured that her atmosphere has undergone a material change since the middle of the seventeenth century. We should observe that the cusps extend considerably more than a semicircle, occasioned, no doubt, by the atmosphere being more luminous than the planet. The southern horn is observed to vary its appearance, being alternately blunt and sharp,—a change attributed to the shadow of a high mountain, which, by rotation, periodically intercepts the light, and thus furnished the indefatigable Schroeter with his opportunity of confirming Cassini's contested point. A farther examination of the same horn, in 1790, by this astronomer, led to the discovery of the crepuscular light of the planet;

Venus, as well as Mercury, is sometimes seen to pass over the solar disc, thus affording proof of her being an opaque body, and also, that her orbit is included within that of the Earth. But as this transit can only occur when she is in her nodes, and the Earth in the same longitude,—the phenomenon, besides its rarity, can only happen for many centuries to come, in the months of June or December. The first ever known to have been seen, by a human being, was observed by our countrymen, ~~Horrox and Crabtree~~, in 1689. Two others have since taken place, one in 1761, and the other in 1769; and the latter will be long memorable in scientific annals, not only on account of the interesting results generally obtained, but particularly for the mission so munificently equipped, by the British Government, and dispatched under the intelligent Capt. Cook, to observe the phenomenon at Otaheite.

We cannot mention this voyage, without adverting to a slander which has been adopted into a public report, by the Geographical Society of Paris. It is there stated, that the morose disposition of Cook induced Banks to renounce his intention of proceeding on the second voyage; but how is it that the latter did not discover this defect before he had put himself to great expense in making preparations with that object in view? The truth is, that Cook, completely disgusted with the domineering sway of Mr. Banks, the conceit of Dr. Solander, and the fractious temper of Forster, on finding that the two former were arranging matters for another trip, took effectual steps for removing the annoyance, by declaring that “he would rather give up his command, than suffer a repetition of the vexations he had undergone.” Banks, to hide his mortification, and to devote his “stock and traps” to some other use, started off to Iceland, accompanied by the Doctor, which gave rise to this waggish couplet:

“Though East or West, or North or South you wander,
You’ll find on shallow Banks, feeds fat Solander.”

He who has had a command must be well aware of the incumbrance of a constant passenger; and especially one, who, from affluence rather than from attainments, considered himself as the axis of the expedition. It could not have been pleasant to an intrepid sailor to find himself so far the “second fiddle” as to be considered a mere hear-loader. Thus, as an example of the way the tide ran, in a book now lying on our table, Musgrave’s Dissertation on the Grecian Mythology, page 83, there is express reference to the discoveries made in “*Mr. Banks’ voyage round the World*.” In thus accusing Capt. Cook of arrogance, and such cruelty that “*les moindres fautes de la part de ses hôtes étaient réprimées par des boulets et des balles*,” it is clear that the said Geographical Society harbours some particularly good-humoured friend to English worth; the same, perhaps, who deceived Malte Brun and Lapie with the imaginary voyages of Maldonado and de Fuentes to disparage our polar exertions; and who may have been instrumental in foisting René Caillé upon Jomard, as a Tombuctoo traveller. We beg, therefore, of their future Committees, to examine into the veracity of the statements drawn up for signature, before they adopt them.

To return. The expedition of Cook was eminently successful in its objects; and the various durations of the transit, as seen from different

countries, being reduced with the utmost precision, gave the parallax of Venus to great exactness ; and consequently her distance from the Earth at the moment of conjunction : it also enabled geometers to determine the solar parallax, one of the most important of all the astronomical desiderata. It is unfortunate for science that so useful a phenomenon should fall so rarely ; the last, as we have just seen, was on the 3rd of June 1769, and there will not be another until December the 8th, 1874, which will be followed by one in 1882,—for it is worthy of remark, that they succeed each other with alternate intervals of more than a century, and then of eight years, and so they continue. Excepting these eclipses, Venus exhibits the same appearances to us, as to conjunctions, elongations and times, every eight years ; and, with such a regularity as to observe very nearly the same days as before.

The question as to whether Venus has a satellite or not, has been warmly and widely contested, but to the present moment it cannot be demonstrated that such an attendant is not in existence. Besides other astronomers, Cassini and Short, two exact observers, were positive as to perceiving it ; and from the published details, Lambert has given a theory of its action. But it has been pronounced, that the whole was effected by optical illusions ; and the opinion is grounded upon the fact, that no secondary body was seen when Venus traversed the solar disc. But this is scarcely conclusive : for in different countries, and with different eyes and instruments, that optical illusion must have been a remarkable one which could pervade all the observations. The satellite is, perhaps, extremely small, while some parts of its body may be less capable of reflecting light than others ; and when the splendour of the planet, and our inconvenient station for watching it are considered, it must be conceded, that however slight the hope may be, the search ought not yet to be relinquished. No Uranian should ever be disheartened by disappointment : a mere gazer would have at once pronounced the face of Venus to be flat ; but the industrious Schroeter, by close observation, has measured the heights of four mountains on her surface, and found them to be from 9000 to 18900 toises !

Having thus detailed our “belief,” as connected with the Sun and inferior, or inner planets, we will take a future opportunity of treating upon other parts of the Universe ; but in the mean time we take a final adieu of the “Divine System,”—or rather, the crude and nonsensical vision of Brothers, as illustrated by Capt. Woodley. We must, however, drop a word of advice on parting. The gallant officer, speaking of our intention to capsize his hypothesis, says that we

“Are not equal to the task of effecting it, unless they are the whole of Cambridge, who are arraying themselves against me ; if so, give me Oxford, and with the aid (not of the supreme imaginary Being of Sir Isaac), but of Supreme Wisdom—you, Gentlemen of Cambridge, shall be ashamed when you shall behold your faces reflected in the polished structure that we shall raise upon the everlasting basis !”

Now, we protest against this author's casting his pearls before Oxford, on the plea of their disloyalty to Urania ; on the contrary, no sooner shall he have crossed the Charwell, than the manes of Hornsby and Keill will face him ; while Ivory and Rigaud, in the armour of Newton and La Place, will be happy to break a lance with him or any of his adherents.

COLLOQUIES WITH FOLARD.

NO. VI.

"*Fluellen*.—I peseech you now, will you voutsafe me, look you, a few disputations with you, as partly touching or concerning the disciplines of the war."

SHAKESPEARE.

"**AFTER** the general example of the state of tactics towards the close of the Italian wars, which, in our last Colloquy, we selected from Montluc, we may now, I think, Chevalier, out of the records of service which the worthy Marechal has offered us, proceed further to trace the progress of the art under his experience in sundry special details, regarding the armament, composition, and array of troops."

"All which, in other words, is no more than to notice the changes or modifications produced in each of these points by a half-century of perpetual action, during what may be termed the transitional state of the art. And, in sooth, I know not that a more convenient order of inquiry and discussion than this can well be taken: since it will naturally lead us to pursue the train of such particulars under their respective heads, beyond the age of Montluc himself to that precise epoch of the Low-Country wars, at which it is our object to arrive, and to concentrate our illustrations."

"Wherein, Chevalier, that your promised aid may freely be rendered, I would in the outset crave your separate consideration of those progressive changes in martial practice which, as we gather from Montluc, had been effected during his service. The chief of which, I think, as deserving notice in the interval between the battle of Pavia and your French civil wars were—the rapid accumulation of fire-arms both among horse and foot; the decline of the old *gens-d'armes* of lances; the substitution of bodies of simple cuirassiers, or *PISTOLIERS*, as they came to be termed; the increased use and proportion of light cavalry; and, though last not least important, the gradual establishment of a new organization for the infantry."

"You have distinguished all these changes with sufficient exactitude for our purpose. When Montluc commenced his service in the campaign of Bicocca in 1522, he declares, as you will remember, that there were no arquebusiers among the native French foot; and though this can scarcely be construed to the letter, yet it appears that the company which he commanded were armed entirely with the arbalest or cross-bow. But he tells you that, only five years later, so general had been the introduction of the arquebuse that, of eight hundred men whom he raised in his province, five hundred bore this 'malheureux instrument.' And the cross-bow soon fell generally into disuse."

"Yet Sully, forty years later, speaks of troops of *argoulets*, or mounted cross-bow-men, among the Catholic forces."

"He does: but though an *argoulet* originally signified a mounted cross-bow-man, yet as the term was afterwards applied equally to a horseman equipped with the arquebuse, it is not always certain which armament is denoted by it. But admitting that cross-bows were found so late as Sully's time among the light horse, the fact must have been produced by the exigencies of a civil war, in which, for lack of more modern equipments, armouries were ransacked of their obsolete stores,

and the older weapons brought by necessity into requisition. So also in your English bands, a lingering partiality for the ancient national weapon—the renowned long-bow of your archers—occasioned its retention long after the continental troops had abandoned the use both of ‘bolt and quarrel.’ At the camisade of Boulogne, in the year 1544, your Gascon boasts that he received several arrows in his roundel, or buckler, from the English archers; and I need not remind you that the use of the long-bow was encouraged in your island even so late as the commencement of the seventeenth century.”

“Yes: there are at least two ordinances extant of the reign of our Charles I.* for enforcing the use of that ancient weapon. And what is more extraordinary, in a MS. quoted by our military antiquary, Grose; entitled ‘A Treatise of Martiall Discipline, dedicated to the Lord Burrows, Governor of the Brille in the Lowe Countries,’ by one Ralph Smithe, who appears to have seen the musket service of those wars, it is declared that ‘none other weapon maye compare with that same noble weapon’—the long-bow. Neither, probably, did Smithe speak without personal experience of the comparative qualities of fire-arms and bows: for in Strada’s enumeration of the army under Leicester in the Netherlands in 1586, we are told expressly of a body of fourteen hundred Irish foot ‘arcubus et sagittis miraces.’ But there seems reason to suspect, Chevalier, from these among many other circumstances, that, notwithstanding their honourable share in the warfare of that age, my countrymen were later than the continental nations in their adoption of the new arms.”

“It may be proven that they borrowed somewhat tardily the new warlike inventions and devices of the times: albeit it must be conceded to their memory that they came to practise them not the less stoutly. But, returning to the evidence of our ancient Gascon, the continual increase of fire-arms, both among foot and horse, is everywhere perceptible throughout his narrative. As to the array of infantry, in every campaign the arquebuserie are exhibited with augmented numbers and importance in relation to the pikes. Mounted arquebusiers had become common among the light cavalry even in the Italian campaigns; and, in the civil war of 1562, we meet with Montluc’s earliest mention of PISTOLIERS among the heavy horse. By this last innovation, the use of fire-arms was extended to mounted troops in general; and no stronger proof need be adduced of their growing prevalence in the age before us, than that they should have been adopted as the chief resource both of heavy and light cavalry, in preference to, and almost in exclusion of, those varieties of the *arme blanche*, on which the same species of force have wisely learned in later times to resume their dependance. Your modern cavalry, whether swordsmen or lancers, are either such *par excellence*; and, for all practical service, are as unused to place their trust on carbine and pistol as if they dealt wholly in cold steel.”

“Pursuing our inquiry, beyond the evidence of Montluc, into the fact of the increased employment of fire-arms, there is one circumstance of interest under the same head to be noticed in the practice of the Low-Country wars: I mean the partial substitution of the musket

* A.D. 1628-1633.

(in the strictness of the term) for the arquebuse as the fire-arm of the foot. Not that, in simply tracing the advance of our art, it is essential to distinguish every unimportant variety of the same arm—”

“Assuredly not: for as you have already had occasion to explain, it would not only be exceedingly difficult, but moreover a profitless expense of time—save to your devout antiquary—to attempt the reduction into chronological order of a huge nomenclature of fire-arms, wherein the distinction lay often without a difference. Thus you have shown that the arquebuse alone was known in divers countries and periods under half-a-dozen names, much more various than the trifling modifications in its construction, and abundantly calculated to perplex the conjectures of the sapient.”

“However, it is desirable to note the first adoption into the Spanish service of a fire-arm, the employment of which had the effect of dividing the infantry into heavy and light. Throughout the Memoirs of Montluc, you will not, I think, discover the slightest reference to any other fire-arm, as employed by the foot, than the arquebuse; and in so precise a recorder of military usages, an allusion would surely have been made to the musket proper, if it had obtained in his service. That this piece was a much earlier invention, I am of course aware: but it had been long superseded by the arquebuse, until the Low-Country wars, when, on the authority both of Bentivoglio and Strada, we find it in the hands of the Spanish foot.”

“Of the authority of Monsignore the Cardinal in martial affairs—with all reverence to the Church be it spoken—I make small account: but your Jesuit had, certes, for a man of his cloth, a very pretty notion of service; and it is a marvel by what means he could have acquired so thorough an insight into the practice of our *métier*, and so exact an acquaintance with the technicalities of array. His knowledge may only be explained by the supposition, that its materials were derived immediately from some of the celebrated Italian commanders who had themselves served in those wars: for I am not aware that, like the famous founder of his order, Strada had himself in his youth either trailed a pike or led a squadron.”

“No: but he hints in the introduction to his ‘Decades,’ that his sources of information were abundantly supplied ‘*ab illorum; qui hæc ipsa aut gesserunt aut gerenda mandarunt, autographis et commentariis;*’ and so correctly and minutely has he transcribed their relations, that it is impossible to discover that the work is not from the pen of a professed and scientific soldier. It may only be regretted that the pedantry of a schoolman induced him to obscure his meaning in a dead language, which could offer no sure and recognised sense for the details of modern warfare; so that he is perpetually at fault to clothe his descriptions of our gunpowder devices in the phrases of a classical Latinity. He is thus reduced to the clumsy expedient of inventing terms, which it would assuredly have puzzled a Cæsar or a Cicero to comprehend, and which he has only rendered intelligible to the Italian reader by a glossary. Without this aid, it might vainly be conjectured that ‘*cæca crypta*’ stands for a casemate; ‘*majores*’ or ‘*grandi sclopi*,’ for muskets; ‘*minores*,’ for arquebuses; ‘*fistula ferrea*,’ for a pistol; ‘*pyloclastrum*,’ for a petard; ‘*pulvis bellicus*’ for gunpowder, and so forth. However, passing from such pedantries, we find him marking, with

sufficient clearness, in the sixth book of his first "Decade," under the year 1567, the recent adoption by the Spanish infantry in Alva's army of the heavy musket, where heretofore the arquebuse of smaller calibre and shorter range only had been used. 'Frontem cujusque centuriæ, novo invento, tegebant extra ordinem milites quindenî, armati grandibus sclopiis, furcisque bicornibus, quarum fulcro tubi non sane manuales librarentur. Antea enim hujusmodi fistulæ tamquam ingestabiles, non nisi insistentes ligneo tripodi pro muris explodi consueverant; inde translatum earum usum ad campestram militiam, immistosque qui eas ferrent, minoribus sclopetariis, momenti plurimum habuisse comper tum est.' Here we have the fact, that the use of the musket, with the forked rest, as a 'hand gun,' had just been introduced among the Spanish infantry in the field, whereas that weapon had before been employed only at sieges, and fixed and fired on carriages or stands; and we are also expressly told that the musketeers, to the number of fifteen per company, were mixed advantageously with the arquebusiers. I therefore cannot hesitate to date the regular employment of the heavy musket and rest as a weapon of the infantry, from this entrance of Alva's army into the Low-Countries. The reason for its adoption was obviously that which you have before quoted, Chevalier, from Montecuculi, that the heavier piece carried its ball the farther, and that the man who could use the arquebuse might use the musket. Hence it was that the latter arm was soon introduced in greater number; while the arquebuse or carbine in the same ratio, except for the light troops, horse and foot, fell into disrepute; and hence also, from the order described by Strada for flanking the front of each company by these men of the long shot, we may trace the origin of supporting the dense array of pikes by 'wings,' as they were called, of musketeers."

"These conclusions are undeniable; and of their truth you may deduce a strong proof from Davila—himself a soldier of mark and precision. Throughout the first half of his renowned work, you will nowhere meet with any other term for the fire-men of the infantry than arquebusiers (*archibugieri*), until he introduces the Spanish army on the theatre of warfare; and then, in his narration of their two admirable campaigns under Alessandro Farnese, in France, he repeatedly distinguishes the musketeers and arquebusiers of that veteran infantry. So also, for one example only, during the later retreat of the Duke de Mayenne from before Laon in 1594, of which the soldier-historian was an eye-witness: he tells us that the Spanish and Italian infantry 'retired in excellent order; for as the *musketeers* in the wings gave their fire, they fell back into the rear of the pikes, without facing about either to the right or left, but still fronting towards the enemy.' The *arquebusiers* in the centre did the same; so that at last the rear ranks came to be the front; and while they were delivering their fire, the rest of the division withdrew by degrees, though without turning their backs.' And at last when the French cavalry charged, that gallant infantry 'received them so steadily on their pikes, and poured such a tempest of musket-shot upon the assailants, that they repulsed them effectually.'"

"Next, Chevalier, with respect to our second head of illustrations from Montluc and his successors—on the continued decline of the heavy *gens-d'armes*, and the substitution of bodies of pistoliers or cuirassiers, as they were indifferently termed—"

“ The history of the change, which began among the German mercenary cavalry, or REITERS, as they were called, is easily given. For Montluc sufficiently accounts for the decline of the *gens-d'armes* by a passage of his seventh book, wherein, with the true humour of every ‘ *laudator temporis acti*,’ he deploras the loss of the ancient splendour and beauty of those companies which he had seen in his youth. ‘ Une chose voi-je que nous perdons fort l’usage de nos lances; soit à faute de bons chevaux, dont il semble que la race se perde, ou pour n’y estre pas si propres que nos prédécesseurs. Et voi bien que nous les laissons pour prendre les pistoles des Allemans, aussi avec ces armes peut on mieux combattre en host que avec les lances: car si on ne combat en haye les lanciers s’embarrassent plus, et le combat en haye, n’est pas si assuré qu’en host.’ And, in fact, Davila, in his account of the battle of Ivry, says expressly that the cavalry of our gallant Henri Quatre, which was wholly composed of noble volunteers, serving at their own charge, without pay or reward, had, in the course of the civil wars, laid aside the use of lances for their own convenience, and adopted pistols in their room as more manageable, *in imitation of the Reiters*. Among these needy adventurers themselves, who were found in great numbers in the Huguenot levies, necessity seems first to have caused the disuse of the lance; for either they were too poor to purchase, or Germany did not produce in sufficient numbers, the large *destrier*, or war-horse, proper for mounting a heavy *gens-d'armes*. There is a martial tradition also, which attributes to Prince Maurice of Nassau the disuse of heavy lancers, from the same difficulty of finding the proper description of horse, or the unsuitable nature of the intersected country of the Netherlands to the service of that arm. But though that great captain undoubtedly improved the tactick and armament of his pistoliers, who were for the most part raised in Germany, and opposed them successfully to the Spanish and Italian lances, yet it is apparent from the cases which we have just quoted, that he was not the first to introduce the change. In our French service, indeed, we have the evidence of Montluc, that the composition of the *gens-d'armes* had been for some time on the decline. In his youth it had been common, not only for young gentlemen, but the higher noblesse also, to serve as simple cavaliers in the companies of *gens-d'armes*, and even, when the allotted number of men-at-arms was complete, among the mounted archers, their attendant light cavalry. Thus, young Montluc himself was glad to accept the appointment of an archer in the company of the Marechal de Foix. ‘ Ce qu’on estimoit beaucoup en ce temps-la. Car il se trouvoit de grands seigneurs, qui estoient aux compagnies, et deux ou trois en une place d’archier.’ But he adds, ‘ Depuis tout c’est abastardi.’ In truth these unwieldy companies were gradually dissolved: the archer light cavalry were superseded by, or converted into, mounted arquebusiers, and separated from the heavy array; many of the nobles, like Montluc himself, deserted their service in the cavalry as private cavaliers for commands of foot, in which they enjoyed greater authority and more opportunity of distinction; and though whole squadrons of cavalry in our French, as in your later English civil wars, were still composed entirely of gentlemen, an inferior class of stipendiary troopers, like the Reiters, gradually obtained admission into every national heavy cavalry; until the admixture at length so degraded the dignity of the old chivalry, that men of birth

were compelled to withdraw from serving in its ranks, and the officers of horse, as of foot, became a distinct order from their followers. In the age before us, however, this degradation of the service was only in progress; and Davila echoes the contempt entertained by the cavalry of the noblesse for the Reiters as being, with the exception of the officers and some few gentlemen, made up of the vilest rabble of the stables and other menials unfit to carry arms—‘*che altre i capitani e pochi nobili sono ripieni di vilissimi famigli da stalla, e d'altri servitori poco abili all' esercizio dell' armi.*’”

“Yet that these plebeian mercenaries were no contemptible soldiers, we have the confession of Montluc, who, besides the praise of their vigilance and alertness in quarters, says quaintly that there was no getting anything but hard knocks out of them, and that in their charge nought was to be seen but fire and iron. ‘*Nos gens de cheval sortoient bien souvent : mais ils trouvoient tousjours ces Réistres si serrez dans les villages, et enfermez avec des barrieres, qu'on ne pouvoit rien gagner sur eux que des coups, et tout incontinent estoient à cheval. À la vérité ces gens-là campent en vrais gens de guerre.*’ And the fact that the men-at-arms abandoned their old equipment of the lance to imitate the armament of the Reiters, would seem in itself to imply a discovery of the superiority of the latter.”

“Here, lest you jump to a conclusion too hastily, let us rather examine, first, wherein consisted the difference between the lancer and pistolier, and, secondly, the opinion of contemporary authorities on this question of superiority. The pistolier then, being a cuirassier completely cased in steel, differed in nothing from the lancer, save in having exchanged the lance for pistols, and, perhaps, in being usually mounted on a smaller kind of horse. For, until a later period than that before us, the pistoliers had the plumed and closely vizored helmet, as well as the entire suit of body and horse armour of the old chivalry. Until the introduction among them of the long, straight, cut-and-thrust sword, attributed to Prince Maurice, the Reiters made little use of other arms than their pistols, and were manifestly unequal to sustain a closing charge of *gens-d'armes*. Hence we find that their original mode of combat was as desultory as that of the light horse. For it was their custom to advance, fire their pistols, and immediately wheeling off, to rally in rear of the infantry, and renew their charge.

But in this practice, their deficiency in the *armes blanches* exposed them to be very roughly handled whenever an enemy could get them *aux prises*. Thus, in 1575, at the affair of Dormans, where the Duke de Guise, with his lancers, broke into the German horse, ‘who having nothing,’ as Davila tells you, ‘but pistols to defend themselves against the violence and fury of the lancers, were routed and trodden under foot and slaughtered in a miserable manner.’ So also, at the battle of Ivry, the Viscount de Favannes, who acted as *marcchal-de-camp* for the cavalry of the League, had drawn up the Reiters in their service, owing to his defective sight, in such close position, without intervals in the line, ‘that there was no space left through which they might retire, after wheeling off, to rally in rear of the army.’ The consequence of which was, that being obstructed in their attempt to make this retrograde movement, they fell into disorder, recoiled upon their own army, and produced irremediable confusion. On the other hand, in-

deed, in another quarter of the field, the Reiters in the King's army, under the Count de Schomberg, 'not wheeling off, but charging home into the very body of the enemy, did great execution, with furious discharges of pistol-shot upon a squadron of lancers. And the King's squadrons of noble volunteers, who routed the main body of the lances of the League, were, as we have seen, equipped after the German fashion as pistoliers.'"

"Here, then, the question of superiority was balanced."

"Yes: but the defeat of the Reiters arose from the inherent vice of their tactics; the victory of the royal squadrons, from the disorder in which the flight of the Reiters had involved the lances of their own army: but for which accident Davila seems to intimate that the weight of the numerous *gens-d'armes* of the League must have overpowered the King's pistoliers. For the historian declares it to have been in consequence of the disuse of the lance, 'a loss which both the King and the most experienced commanders were wont to lament,' that to render the shock of the lances in their firm and continued array less effectual, Henry adopted the memorable expedient of dividing his own cavalry into many small squadrons, supported by platoons of foot. So in the campaign of 1597 against the Spaniards, Davila makes this remarkable declaration, that 'in the variety of skirmishes that continually happened in the field, it was observed that when cuirassiers were engaged with cuirassiers, or carbines with carbines, the French almost always had the advantage: but when they were attacked by the Spanish and Flemish *gens-d'armes*, they were obliged to give way to the shock of the lances.'"

"Yet at the battle of Mook, in the Low-Countries, in the year 1574, Strada thinks it worthy of note as an extraordinary occurrence, and one which had been falsely reported the first instance of the kind, that a body of the German pistoliers—'*Raitrum genere*,' as he describes them, '*quos à pluribus brevibusque sclopetis atque aliis ferreis telis, Ferreolos vocant*'—were routed by the Italian lancers in the Spanish service. '*Sunt qui scribant in eâ primum pugnâ visum, ut soli equites lanceis armati sclopetariis equites profligaverint.*'"

"Such defeats might rarely happen in an enclosed and intersected country, and a deep heavy soil like that of the Netherlands, all which afforded few opportunities for lancers to act in line and give the close charge, on the overwhelming shock of which they relied for breaking through their enemy. So in fact Montecuculi, as I formerly said, explains that the reason why the lancer had been superseded in his time by the simple cuirassier, was the impossibility of effectually using the charge of a line of *gens-d'armes*, except on a firm soil and unenclosed plain. And when Prince Maurice had armed his Reiters with the long and straight-pointed sword, the tables were turned; and the pistolier became decidedly superior to his opponent of the unwieldy lance in every broken *mêlée* and hand-to-hand combat. This was brought to the proof at the battle of Turnhaut in 1597, when by ordering his cuirassiers, after firing their volley, to await the charge of the Italian and Spanish lancers; to open out rapidly from the centre; and thus evading the shock, to fall upon their flanks with the sword; Maurice taught his Germans to secure an easy victory over those veteran squadrons.

"Having in so far," proceeded the Chevalier, "traced the formation of pistoliers or cuirassiers, the next point for elucidation, on the increased use and proportion of light cavalry during the age before us, may be dismissed with more brevity. The principal force of this description in the Italian campaigns were, as we have seen, mounted arquebusiers; and their numbers appear to have been continually augmented in every army, both during the service of Montluc and the subsequent French and Low-Country wars. In the Prince of Parma's army in France, there were no less than two thousand light cavalry. In the age before us, they were now, contrary to the original practice, formed into separate companies from the heavy horse. They were less completely and weightily equipped in armour than the cuirassiers; and usually, instead of the old head-piece, wore the lighter casque, with or without vizor, called *salade*, or in your contemporary English, *sallet*: whence *salades* is used by Montluc, as the familiar term for all light cavalry. Their discipline was to act entirely as skirmishers, and to harass at a distance by their fire: for which purpose, they were trained to load and discharge the arquebuse at full career. As a variety of the same force, may also be specified the carbineers, whose fire-arm was only a longer arquebuse; and this, too, like the heavy musket, seems to have been first introduced in the Spanish armies. At least the carbineers of that service were in high repute; and the earliest notice, I think, of such light cavalry in Davila, occurs just before the battle of Ivry; when he mentions that the Prince of Parma had sent out of Flanders to the aid of the League fifteen hundred Flemish lancers, and four hundred carbineers under Count Egmont. 'The Flemish cavalry,' he adds, 'were excellently mounted and gaily clothed in silk and lace, but not esteemed by any means equal to the French nobility; on the other hand, the carbineers, armed for the most part with breastplates and steel caps, and mounted upon nimble horses of a middle size, being very ready and expert in all kinds of encounters, were not only in great reputation with their own side, but, which was of more consequence, not a little dreaded by their enemies.' And in the battle of Ivry, they well maintained their character: for 'having greatly disordered the King's squadron, they afterwards wheeled up and down the plain, and harassed the other squadrons to such a degree, as to make the fortune of the day for a long time doubtful.'

"A third variety of light horse still in high estimation were the Stradiotes or Albanians, which in our commentaries on the Italian wars, we have noticed as first employed by the Venetians. A body of these Albanians (Epiroti) are mentioned by Strada in his enumeration of the original army which Alva led out of Italy into the Low-Countries. They served throughout the whole of the long war which succeeded; and are repeatedly named with distinction. Parma gave the command of them to Giorgio Basta, himself by descent an Albanian, and one of the best cavalry officers formed in the school of Farnese. So also there were bodies of Albanians in our French civil wars in the service of the League. Davila says, that the Duke of Lorraine had eight hundred light horse, 'part Albanians or Croats, and part Italians,' in the campaign of 1587; and particular mention is made of their activity, under their leader Capt. Tomaso Fratta, an Albanian, in scouring the country and observing the enemy's motions. Another body are found in

the same campaign in the Catholic army, which under the Duke de Joyeuse fought the battle of Contras; and the name of their captain, Mercurio Bua, is also preserved by Sully as well as by Davila, and by the latter especially with honour for his valour and conduct in that disastrous rout. In more modern acceptation of the uses of light cavalry, these Albanians must be deemed by far the best of the age for out-post duties, in which we find that they were constantly employed to observe and report the movements of an enemy. They rode active Turkish horses, were dressed, at least in the time of Philip de Comines, and I am not aware that any change had taken place, somewhat in oriental costume, and fought with a light lance or rather pike, of ten or twelve feet, steel-headed at both ends. They seem to have carried no fire-arms, or to have made little use of them: for I observe that they are always distinguished from the arquebusiers and carbineers of the light cavalry."

"I should doubt, however, Chevalier, if we are always to understand that the Albanian cavalry, as it was called, of the age before us, was still levied in the same provinces as the original Stradiotes; but rather that their name, like that of hussars in later ages, had been transferred from a national title into a designation for any similarly equipped cavalry."

"The Albanian squadrons who served in the French and Low-Country wars, contained doubtless an admixture of Italians with the native levies of the Greek and Dalmatian provinces of Venice: but I see no reason to doubt that they were principally Albanians, as certainly were their three leaders whom I have enumerated. As you have spoken of hussars, it may be well, by the way, to note that the Hungarian light cavalry was already in request in the age before us; for they are reported to have done good service in the passage of the Elbe before the victory which the Emperor Charles V. gained in person over the Elector of Saxony at Muhlberg in the year 1547."

"Lastly, proceed we, Chevalier, to the most important of our illustrations:—the progress of a new organization for the infantry during the second half of the sixteenth century."

"Commencing as usual with the evidence of Montluc, the still increasing reputation of that arm is displayed in almost every page of his Commentaries. In his own case, he very early attached himself to the foot service. 'J'avois tousjours eu envie de me jeter parmi les gens de pied,' is his remark in the outset; and he afterwards refused to accept the guidon of a company of *gens d'armes*, 'Ayant mis mon opinion sur les gens de pied plus que sur les gens de cheval.' When, therefore, Francis I. formed the levies of Gascon infantry, the organization of which he entrusted to the unfortunate Pietro Navarra, Montluc was employed to raise one of the companies, as they were called, and served at its head in the disastrous expedition to Naples under Lautrec. And when the King in 1533, on the breaking out of a new war, endeavoured to form a regular legionary and national infantry, we find our Gascon again the lieutenant, or as in modern parlance it might be called, the lieutenant-colonel—of a battalion or cohort of a thousand men, commanded by the Seneschal of Toulouse in the legion of Languedoc. 'Qui fust,' says Montluc of this institution of legions, 'une très belle invention si elle eût esté bien suivie (pour quelques

temps nos ordonnances et nos loix sont gardées; mais après tout s'abastardit,) car c'est le vrai moyen d'avoir toujours une bonne armée sur pied, comme faisoient les Romains, et de tenir son peuple aguerrri: combien que je ne sçai si cela est bon ou mauvais. La dispute n'en est pas petite, si aimerois-je mieux me fier aux miens, qu'aux estrangers.' But despite of the obvious advantage, which Montluc had the sound sense to appreciate, of forming a national in preference to employing a mercenary army, the times were unfavourable to the attempt; and France remained for almost another century, as we have seen, without any permanent body of good native infantry."

"But, during our Gascon's service, the greatest change in the organization of infantry seems to have consisted in diminishing the number of men in each band?"

"It should rather be said, in increasing the number of subdivisions of which each great mass of infantry was composed, as well as the gradations of command among their leaders. He thinks it worthy of mention, when, in the year 1523, the bands were formed of three hundred men each, that it was the first time they were reduced to that number. 'Car auparavant elles estoient tous de cinq cens, ou de mille hommes: qui apportoit beaucoup de soulagement aux finances du Roi, parceque tant de Lieutenans, Enseignes, Sergens, et autres officiers emportent beaucoup de paye, que aussi le commandement d'un bon nombre d'hommes appellent les gentils-hommes de maison à ces charges. Lesquels à present les disdaignent, voyant tant de capitaineaux, ausquels on voit donner ces charges sans avoir jamais donné-coup d'espée.' He does not seem to have perceived with his usual sagacity how much the efficiency of the troops must be improved by this augmentation in the proportion of officers: but when we find that, in their earlier organization, these bands of five hundred or a thousand men had each fewer officers than are allotted to a modern company of one hundred, the secret of their imperfect discipline, unwieldiness, and incontrollable disorder in action, is at once revealed to us." In the later legions of Francis I., an attempt was made to supply the previous paucity of officers: for Montluc selected for his colonel 'ses centeniers, cap-d'escouades et enseignes,' for the cohort of a thousand men; and it is clear that these centurions, platoon-leaders, and ensigns answered precisely to the captains and subalterns of a modern company. However, the formation of the independent companies, each of two or three hundred men under its distinct standard, still continued some time longer in every European service; and the loose and often mere temporary union of several of these composed a regiment under a colonel. Every company having its own *ensign*, that word became the term for the body as well as the standard-bearer; and a regiment was said to be composed of so many ensigns. In like manner, as you know, the *cornet* or standard of the cavalry became at once the collective designation of the squadron, and the individual title of the officer who carried it.

"Originally the office of colonel scarcely implied more than a general superintendence of the various bands, and had more analogy with the rank of a general of brigade or division, than that of the immediate commander of a regiment. Thus Pietro Navarra was colonel of all the Basque infantry, some thousands strong, in the Neapolitan campaign;

as, was Orazio Baglioni* of the Italian Black Bands, horse and foot. And so likewise we find Montluc himself with the title of colonel of the infantry, commanding all the French troops of that arm at the league of Thionville. In 1569, however, according to Davila, this office of supreme authority over the foot was enlarged into the title of *colonel-general*: for in that year he mentions Filippo Strozzi as having been declared by the French king 'colonello generale dell' infanteria.'"

"I observe that, on the roll, which Grose has copied from one of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, of the little expeditionary army of our English who rendered the Spaniards such good service as auxiliaries at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, there is enumerated a rate of pay for a 'captain-general of the foot-men:' but no colonels are mentioned; nor does the infantry, which consisted of forty ensigns or companies, appear to have been at all formed into regiments. It is remarkable that both these companies, and the troops or cornets of horse, were each of a hundred men, and officered by a captain, a lieutenant, and a standard bearer. But the roll in question is very curious altogether as exhibiting a more complete organization and due proportion of troops of the different arms than was common in that age. There were five cornets of heavy and five of light cavalry, making one thousand horse; four thousand foot in the forty companies; eighteen hundred pioneers; and two hundred miners; besides the artillery train of about one hundred and fifty men."

"In France, however, before even the close of Montluc's service, there was a greater approach to a regular and permanent division of the infantry into REGIMENTS: which became a common term both in our language, and in the German and English. Thus the German infantry of the Emperor, before Landrecy in 1544, are described by Montluc as consisting of seven regiments, from each of which a thousand men were drafted for the Italian campaign; and the Swiss mercenaries began also to be regularly banded into regiments, each under a colonel of its own: by whose names, in our French civil wars, you will always find these corps enumerated. And the same may be said of the French foot, at least in the latter campaigns of the century. In the Spanish armies, the bands were still earlier brigaded into *tercios*: 'c'est,' says Montluc, 'ce que nous appellons regiment.'"

"And which, our old translation of Bentivoglio, 'Englished by Henry, Earl of Monmouth,' and honoured with the laudatory muse of Davenant and Waller, renders indifferently by regiment and *brigado*."

"The numerical force of the regiments varied at different periods and in different services. Of the earlier strength both of the cornets and ensigns of horse and foot, and of the collective regiments, some idea may be formed from Montluc's enumeration of the French army before the battle of Cerizolles. The Swiss infantry are there described as about five thousand strong, in two regiments, one of six, the other of seven ensigns: which would give about four hundred men to each company. The cornets of *gens-d'armes* and light horse should have had each two hundred *maitres*. Two German regiments Montluc elsewhere rates at twelve ensigns each, and six thousand men in all. The famous ordinance of the Emperor Charles V. to which I before referred, fixed the strength of the bands or ensigns of infantry at four hundred, and that of cornets of horse at two hundred and forty men.

Under both Prince Maurice's and Parma's discipline, the latter were reduced to about one half that number. With regard to the foot, it may therefore on the whole be concluded that, in the middle of the century, the ensigns usually varied from two to four hundred men, and the regiments between as many thousands: though at one time the Gascon bands, in which Montluc served, were composed of no less than twenty-two ensigns, all under one colonel, De Tais, and must have consisted of some seven or eight thousand men.

"Towards the close of the century, as the organization of the infantry became more regular, there is apparent some tendency to diminish this unwieldy array, at least in the French armies: for we read frequently in Davila of regiments of about fifteen hundred men. On the strength of the Spanish *tercios*, or *terzi*, we have an interesting example in the minute enumeration which Strada has given us of the forces brought into the Low-Countries by Alva; whose small, but veteran, and well-disciplined army, may be quoted as beyond all comparison the finest which that age had seen, and the most perfect example of array and composition which the state of the science could produce. It consisted of 8700 foot, and but 1200 horse; for the Duke cared not for multitude, which commonly is a hindrance to a march, but desired to have stout hearts and valiant hands rather than numerous muster-rolls; meaning to encrease them on better occasion in the Low-Countries, where he might safely add to his veteran army, as to a body strong in nerves and bone, as much young flesh, in the shape of new levies, as he willed. The foot, almost all Spanish, he divided into four *terzi* (*legiones*), as having been drafted from as many provinces, and gave the command to Spanish colonels, (*tribuni*) all of distinguished service. Alfonzo Ulloa led the *terzo* of Naples, consisting of nineteen ensigns and 3230 men; to Sancho Londognios was assigned the Milan *terzo* of ten ensigns and 2200 men; the *terzo* of Sicily, under as many ensigns, and mustering 1620 men, was commanded by Julian Romero; and that of Sardinia, composed in about equal numbers of natives of that isle, by Gonsalvo Bracamonte. The cavalry, consisting of Spaniards, Italians, and Albanians, was commanded in chief by Ferdinando di Toledo, natural son of Alva. The part of camp-master-general was filled by Chiappino Vitelli, Marquess of Cetona, a commander renowned for many victories, whom the King had borrowed for this expedition from the Duke of Florence: as he had also from the Duke of Savoy, Francesco Pacciotto da Urbino, Count of Montefubro, an engineer of admirable skill. The master of the artillery-train was Gabriel Serbelloni, Knight of Malta and Grand Prior of Hungary, an officer of high distinction and science. We find elsewhere that the cavalry, though only 1200 strong, was composed of eleven cornets, nine Spanish and Italian, and two Albanian, and augmented on the march by four hundred Burgundian horse;—and, on its entrance into the Low Countries,—the army were joined by three regiments of German foot, of which one, that of Count Alberic Lodronio, is specified to have consisted of twelve ensigns of 300 men each. Again, to take an example some years later, the nine thousand Spanish and Italian foot, which Parma recalled into the Netherlands in 1582, were divided into four *terzi*, two of each nation; and in the splendid army which the same consummate leader assembled in pre-

paration for the invasion of England, in concert with the 'Invincible Armada,' there are enumerated three thousand cavalry, in twenty-two cornets or squadrons, and forty thousand foot divided into twenty-one terzi or regiments: of which, as it is specified by Strada, four were Spanish, three Italian, five German, seven Walloon, one Burgundian, and one Irish. Here then, we find the regiments averaging less than two thousand men; and as we are told that Parma had previously caused the ensigns to be recruited in Spain and Italy, to three hundred men each, there might be six or seven of such bands in each regiment. The squadrons of cavalry, you observe, were not one hundred and fifty troopers each.

"Altogether then, it may be concluded that, during the civil wars in France and the Netherlands, the infantry gradually acquired that distinct organization into regiments and companies, with a gradation of commands which it was left to later times to perfect; and that by diminishing the unwieldy establishments of the old bands, and subdividing the huge masses into which they were crowded in order of battle, some approach was made towards the attainment of that *moveability*—if I may coin a phrase—which was communicated to the infantry in the next age by the genius of Gustavus."

Q. R.

A KEY FID FOR STRIKING TOPMASTS AND TOP-GALLANT MASTS; AND FOR ADJUSTING THE SHROUDS TO A PROPER DEGREE OF TENSION, WITHOUT SLACKING THE LANIARDS.

SUGGESTED BY MR. WILLIAM M'PHERSON RICE, OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AT CHATHAM.

A METHOD has long been practised in the merchant-navy for fidding top-gallant-masts, by introducing two wedges one upon the other, in the square fid hole, from opposite sides of the masts, bringing the back of one wedge to coincide with the point of the other, in which position a forelock, or pin, is introduced laterally, to keep the wedges from working out. A plan has been described to the present projector by an officer in the East India Company's Service, in which a roller was introduced in the fid-hole, immediately over the centre of the upper wedge, to facilitate its motion in fidding, or striking masts. The expense and difficulty of fitting the roller, so as to be free to work, soon caused this plan to be abandoned. A wedge-upon-wedge fid was introduced for one of the topmasts of H. M. Ship Prince Regent, during the command of Sir Benjamin Hallowell, in the river Medway; a forelock, or pin, was used in this instance also, for securing the two wedges; but here nothing was aimed at beyond facilitating the operation of *striking* the masts, the laniards having generally required to be slackened, in order to get the wedges sufficiently entered to secure them, as in ordinary cases. Seeing these disadvantages, the projector submitted an improvement to the Honourable Navy Board, in December, 1829. An immediate trial was ordered to be made of the proposed plan, on the main-topmast of H. M. Ship Druid; subsequently, the fore-topmast of the Ganges, 84, and the whole of the top-masts and top-gallant-masts of H. M. Sloop Gannet, have been similarly fidded. The Honourable Court of East India Directors have also been pleased to give this plan a trial on the top-gallant-masts of a 1300 ton ship.

The plan in question will be better understood by reference to the annexed diagrams.

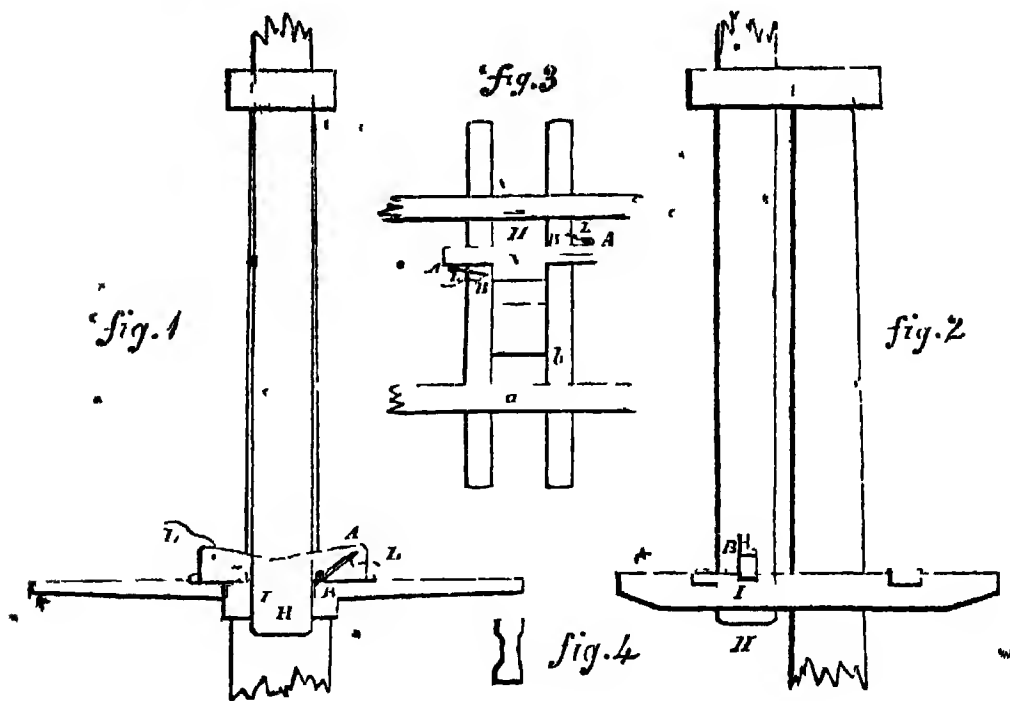


Fig. 1. Elevation of Fids.

Fig. 2. Section of Fid-hole.

Fig. 3. Plan of Key Fids.

Fig. 4. Section of Wedge.

a Cross Tree.

b Tristle Tree.

Two iron wedges, or adjusting keys, are passed through the heel of the top-mast H, from opposite directions, *side by side*, bearing upon the tristle trees, as shown in Figs 1 and 3. The fid-hole is cut to correspond to the alternate angles, and thickness of the keys, as indicated by Fig. 2, and sufficiently deep to allow the keys to be driven within a few inches of the mast, as I.—The keys are thus proportioned: the length to be one foot more than the spread of the tristle trees, and the angle, or taper of the wedge, invariably two inches to every foot of the length; the point to be two inches deep, well rounded, and the thickness varying according to the diameters of the respective masts, from two and a half inches for a first-rate's main-top-mast, to one inch for a sloop's top-gallant-mast. To avoid friction, the sides of the keys are slightly hollowed, as shown by Fig. 4. The mode of operation and advantages are as follow.

In getting the top-mast "an'end," the key fids may be entered when the fid-hole is but *two inches* above the tristle trees; and being brought into simultaneous action by aid of a top-maul, will serve as a powerful auxiliary to the top-tackle purchase: thus, the top-mast may be *raised*, and the *shrouds set up at pleasure*, as their degree of tension may suggest, according to the state of the weather: when the mast is sufficiently high, it is secured by passing laniards (L) through eye-bolts A and B, in the sides of the keys and tristle trees, as denoted in the diagrams.

In using the common square fid, wedge upon wedge, or even the lever fid, the top-mast must always be brought to one certain height; and frequently in the attempt to fid, or unfid without slacking the laniards, the top-tackle purchase is much distressed, and sometimes carried away, occasioning much delay, if not serious accidents. When a top-mast *has* been struck with the laniards all fast, it is rarely possible to hoist it to the same height for fidding

again, a few days, or even hours, after it has been down, arising from the extreme tension of the shrouds, in consequence of changes in the atmosphere. Now with the key fids, the top-mast may be securely fidded without reaching the same lift as before by some inches. Many a top-tackle-fall has snapped when, comparatively speaking, a hair's breadth more lift would have allowed the old fid to have been entered.

One other important advantage may be mentioned. It not unfrequently happens at sea, that a top-mast is in danger of being crippled, (and many are seriously strained,) by the excessive tension of the shrouds, when, from stress of weather, it has been found impossible to relieve the strain. This will be remedied by the use of the key fids. The lashing laniards (L) have only to be eased up, and properly thrapped again, when the points of the keys may be driven back, repeating the operation as often as necessary, by which means the mast is lowered, and is equivalent to slacking the laniards; all danger is thus avoided, and, probably, a valuable spar saved. The friction and adhesion of the broad flat wedges, mounted one upon the other, would preclude the possibility of starting them to produce this effect, even if such a property had ever been contemplated. In the key fids the friction is comparatively small, the wedges being only half the breadth of the fid-hole in thickness, and merely that part of the upper surface on which the mast bears, instead of the whole united surfaces being in contact, in addition, as in the *wedge-upon-wedge* system.

The advantages contemplated by the projector, have been fully realised, as appears by the following extract of a letter from an officer of H. M. Ship *Druid*, on her return from South America.

"Mr. Rice's key-fids have been found very useful, particularly so when swaying up the top-masts, as the keys from being entered would materially assist, and prevent any accident from the fall or pendant giving way. It is likewise possible to set the top-mast rigging up by these wedges. Their simplicity and trifling expense must strongly recommend them."

The following extract in confirmation of the above, is taken from a letter written by an officer of Plymouth Dockyard to the inventor:—

"Your key-fids answer well, and are much approved by the officers of the *Druid*; they can be relieved with the greatest ease, and the top-mast and the rigging have been set up as much as two inches."

These key-fids are also said to have answered perfectly on board H. M. Ship *Ganges*, and had been very useful on board the *Gannet*, especially in fitting out, where the top-masts, &c. required to be frequently got up and down.

The top-gallant fids of the *Gannet*, fitted on this plan, were made of African teak, as were those of the "*George Canning*," East Indiaman. The top-mast fids are made of iron, but in order to reduce the weight, holes varying from one and a half inch to two inches in diameter, were drilled laterally through each fid, thus reducing the weight of each to half that of the old iron fid. It might be worthy of trial to have a spare set for top-masts, composed of hard wood, bushed, and tipped with plate-iron.

In using a square fid, it becomes necessary to provide a large mass of iron to meet the greatest possible strain from the tension of the shrouds, as the tension cannot be lessened without slacking the laniards, an operation not to be effected excepting in fine weather. It has frequently happened that the largest square fids in use, have absolutely been bent downwards from excessive pressure of the top-mast. This can never arise in the use of the key fids, as they may always be adjusted in proportion to the strain brought upon them in the manner before described. The simplicity of this plan puts it into the power of any ship's-carpenter to carry it into effect.

** We would suggest to the projector to send a model of his invention to "THE NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM."—ED.

PROMOTION.

“ Il remarque surtout ces conseillers sinistres,
 Qui des mœurs et des loix avares corrupteurs,
 De Themis et de Mars ont vendu les honneurs ;
 Qui mirent les premiers à d'indignes enchères
 L'inestimable prix des vertus de nos pères.”

VOLTAIRE, *Henriade*, Book vii.

THERE is no science the branches of which are, separately, so difficult to treat of, as the complicated branches of the science of war ; for more than in any other science they depend upon each other, and must be considered not only in regard to the object they have in view, but estimated also in regard to the political institutions from which they result ; whilst they all rest on the dark and obscure foundation of human character, without a just appreciation of which there exists no military knowledge whatever. In considering, therefore, the branch of organization that forms the subject of the present paper, we must not look at the tactical and strategical duties in a mere mechanical point of view ; we must take into account the moral power an officer is expected to contribute, not only by directing, but by calling forth the highest energies of those who merely labour. Nor can the moral and religious obligations that devolve upon him, from the first moment he enters the service, be overlooked in an inquiry of this kind ; for they are of a nature deeply to occupy his thoughts, and seriously to influence his actions. He is responsible to his country for the safety, the welfare, and the happiness of those placed under his command ; and to a higher power he is accountable, not merely for any loss of life his incapacity may have occasioned, but for the very motives that led him to enter upon and to persevere in a profession entailing such heavy responsibility : and he must be able to show, that an upright discharge of his duties, and the happiness of his subordinates, formed, more than personal aggrandisement, the object of his exertions.

But readily admitting, as we do, the full extent of those responsibilities, which are more than shared by the authorities who appoint and promote men to military rank, do they not give us a right to ask the country how far they have performed, and still continue to perform, their duty towards the military profession, in order to help them in the discharge of this weighty obligation ? We are most of us ready to confess, that we did not act up to what years of experience and subsequent reflection have shown to be the extent of our duties. But was the fault ours ? Treated and estimated as we were before the Peninsular war ; sent into the field with a system of tactics fit only to cramp the best energies of men ; told to forget the deeds of our ancestors, and to tremble at the very name of enemies, whose wondrous science and mighty genius were to overwhelm our puny efforts, what could fairly be expected from us ? N, notwithstanding these depressing causes, the despised and the ridiculed soldiers of Britain became, before the end of the contest, the pride of their own country, and the dread of those haughty foes, who had so amply shared in the delusion universally entertained in their own favour ; the merit of bringing about this change, which ultimately raised the country to its present lofty station, belongs, exclusive of what is due to the gallantry of the private,

entirely to the officers; the honours they earned are shared by none, whereas the blame of leaving undone whatever more might have been achieved with such men and officers, devolves entirely on their superiors, from the heads of the Government to those whose rank and station gave them sufficient power to influence and to guide military tone and feeling. The growth of military virtue, though sown of good seed, and in the congenial soil of Britain, was retarded by the chilling effects of misplaced economy at the commencement of the war; forced afterwards, by the events of the contest, into a too rapid maturity, it has since the peace been threatened with entire extinction, owing to the line of conduct that Mr. Hume and his political followers obliged the Government to pursue towards the army. These men, though ignorant of the past, pretend to legislate for the present and the future, on the mere strength of an imperfect knowledge of the first elementary rules of arithmetic, and still talk of the establishment of 1792, as if the world of 92 had the least resemblance to the world of 1831. In 92, Russia possessed neither Poland, Finland, Bessarabia, Wallachia, Moldavia,* nor the lately acquired Persian provinces: the laws of Russia had not then superseded in Turkey the laws of the Koran: a Russian vassal was not seated on the throne of Constantinople, nor did a Tartar envoy govern the country of Perales. The Dardanelles flowed not through the tributary provinces of the Muscovite, and the Black Sea had not become a naval station, on which the whole power of a mighty empire could be organized for foreign conquest, in perfect security from foreign aggression. The mighty republic of the west was then mighty in ambition only, and had not at the moment of our danger attempted to take Canada from us, or demanded the key of that province and the trade of our West India Islands as a matter of right. The New States of South America had no political existence: we had not ourselves made colonial conquests, that require at least 20,000 additional men for their protection: and the power that European states are now capable of calling forth, owing to the rapid and increased means of communication and conveyance, and to the better organization of Government machinery, was then totally unknown and unsuspected. In 1792, 30,000 men constituted a respectable army, and only twenty years afterwards, the terrified world saw Napoleon lead 600,000 disciplined and equipped soldiers against the Russian empire, leaving minor armies to pursue what were deemed less pressing objects. Above all, in 1792, the press was comparatively an infant giant: that giant has since acquired all the strength, without the wisdom of maturity, and can only be kept within safe bounds by the presence of a physical force, protected by principles from the effects of his misleading influence, and ready to act with a promptitude and power equal to his own: and what, in the present state of moral imperfection, in the age that witnessed the Bristol riots, can do this but an efficient military force, armed with the proof-mail of honour and of loyalty? Of all this, however, the disciples of the penny-wisdom school of politics know absolutely nothing, or their whole system would fall to the ground as a matter of course; and yet were men so ignorant, or, what

* These two she only occupies till—some one shall be able to take them from her.

is the same thing, so incapable of drawing just conclusions from established facts, permitted to become the arbiters of the fate of the British army by the very government that owed its fame and existence to military exertions.

After these few preliminary remarks, rendered necessary in order to explain the relative situation of the parties towards each other, we proceed, as was promised in our last, to show what has been the conduct pursued towards the officers of the army since the war.

From the general rejoicings that took place at the peace, the officers of the army and navy, whose gallantry had alone brought it about, were so far at least excluded that not a single mark of reward, not the slightest token of their country's approbation was bestowed upon them. From the highest state of excitement to which they had been raised by the events of the war, and in which they could alone do justice to their profession, the greater number were at once plunged into the chilling and neglected inactivity of half-pay, forced to subsist on a pittance barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and prevented by previous habits, education, and the hopes of future employment, from engaging in other and more profitable pursuits. Thus having the galling fetters of circumstance added to the canker of hope delayed, that was constantly made to prey upon the sickened and disappointed heart. The exploits of the army had raised the profession in general estimation, commissions and rapid promotion were eagerly sought after by young men of wealth and influence; to gratify the noble aspirations of these fortunate youths, it became necessary to displace, or pass over, the old officers; and all but force was employed in order to drive them from the service. New modes of promotion were devised, by which mere boys were placed over the heads of the tried veterans of many a field. The despicable Courier could not falsify a budget without congratulating the country on the rapidly increasing deaths of its war-worn defenders; ridicule was not spared; and the lowest terms of indignity that vulgar avarice could devise, were applied to them even in the grave debates of the Senate. That such language should have been passed over with contempt may be true, but men of high feeling naturally

“ ——— Dread the censure of the meanest slave,
The weakest women—all can wrong the brave.”

And many a generous heart was crushed, and many a gallant spirit broken by this conduct, that neither the pestilence of climate nor the toil and danger of war had been able to bend. But as if neglect and insult had not in themselves constituted sufficient rewards for those who had raised, if not saved, the country, more tangible wrongs were not wanting; reduced officers of the lower and poorer ranks were actually prevented from holding any trifling civil situation they might have been able to obtain, whilst in receipt of their miserable and hard earned half-pay pittance; at the very time too, when every department of the church, state, and law, swarmed with the holders of overgrown pluralities. It remained for the liberal politicians of the age of intellect, to devise a measure so low, miserable, and inefficient as to transform all attempts at serious and indignant reproof to mere bursts of pitying laughter.

It is said, that the officers of the army and navy form so numerous a

class, that it is impossible to give them higher salaries, or to employ and promote them all in time of peace. Words, mere words, and discreditable words into the bargain, because they result either from ignorance or from an intention to deceive. If the object of salaries is to pay for the services rendered to the public, why are they not given in proportion to the difficulty of the duties performed, instead of being given exactly in an inverse ratio? Why are sinecures not reduced, and extravagant salaries diminished, in order that the sums paid by the public to its official servants may be fairly distributed? Of all public functionaries, naval and military officers have the most toilsome, dangerous, and if properly acted up to, the most difficult duties to perform; yet is the wretchedness of their full or half-pay, when compared to the salaries of the endless train of commissioners and other civil functionaries, the comfortable facility of whose office duties needs no great proof, absolutely ridiculous. "Let each his equal share," and we shall not complain.

The retired allowance of an ambassador is equal to that of twenty subaltern officers, nineteen of whom could probably perform with ease any of the duties of modern diplomacy, a science whose mysteries have been lately so amusingly developed to the world. The salary of a lord chamberlain, whose laborious office forces him to carry a white wand for an hour or two on state occasions, amounts exactly to the half-pay received by twenty-five captains, for an average of at least twenty years' service each, to say nothing of the dangers of climate and of the field. Little as we know of the red-book, we yet happen to be acquainted with sinecure situations, held by noblemen who were never called upon to perform any public duty whatever, but whose single salaries exceed the united half-pay of sixty field-officers; men to whom the lives and happiness of thousands had been entrusted, and on whom, in the time of danger, the safety of armies may have devolved. Those, who do not know how heavy a responsibility rests, particularly in time of war, on all ranks of officers, should make themselves masters of the subject, before they pretend to give opinions on matters connected with the profession of arms. And as it was formerly shown in this very Journal, that the loss of the Marengo Campaign might almost be ascribed to a mere captain, and the disasters of Austerlitz to the folly of one subaltern, we shall now offer a contrast to the conduct of these individuals, in farther proof of this vast and ill-requited responsibility.

It is well known, that the battle of Leuthen saved Frederick the Great, then reduced nearly to extremities. Yet was the action at one time more than doubtful, for all the different attacks on the village that formed the key of the position had completely failed, the Austrians having well secured and barricaded every avenue; and the Prussian troops were actually retiring from a last effort, when a captain of grenadiers, observing the door of a barn that seemed in too decayed a state to offer much resistance, instantly ordered his men to face about and make a rush at it; the door though not strong was well defended, and half the grenadiers fell in attempting to force it, but the rest persevered and succeeded, they were instantly supported, the barn was carried and found to open into the village; an entrance once effected, the village itself was taken and the battle gained. Place an

every-day sort of mortal, perfectly fit for the general run of office and diplomatic duty in the situation of the individual whose gallantry brought about such a result, and where would now have been the Prussian monarchy? Berenhorst, from whom we take this anecdote, adds, that the prompt and decisive act of bravery here related, was never reported to head-quarters, and only became known to the King by chance conversation, a circumstance that, in connection with the subject on which we are writing, is deserving of particular attention.

Again—as to the number of officers being so great that they could not all be provided for in time of peace, it can be urged only as an accusation against the authorities, who under such circumstances augmented that number before those who had direct claims, (desks full of written promises,) were provided for. Perhaps it will be said, that these promises were only conditional, and in mere wording they may have been so, but they were binding in honour; for no one could be so ignorant of human nature as not to be aware, that men so anxious for employment and promotion, as distressed H. P. officers, would found sanguine hopes on such promises; they must be estimated, therefore, by the meaning which they were *certain* of conveying to the individuals to whom they were given, and not by any interpretation put upon them by official subtilty. If a man promised to pay a thousand pounds as soon as he shall have the money at his disposal, we cannot tax any delay as a breach of faith when we know him to be destitute of funds; but if he wantonly encrease the number of his bonds, and pays his new creditors, before his original pledges are fulfilled, we have then a right to say that he has not kept his promise; and this is what the old officers of the army, who hold unfulfilled promises, may safely say to the authorities by whom they were granted.

We know very well that much of this sort of conduct was forced by the Government upon the military administration; but should not that administration have taken a higher stand in favour of their subordinates, and would they not have been supported by the nation in such a manly line of conduct? The army had fought themselves into favour with the country; all ranks of people exulted in the bravery displayed by their friends and relatives, the most peaceful citizen was proud of being connected, if but by country, with men who had performed such gallant actions, and rejoiced in the thought, that as a Briton, even such would have been his own conduct had chance placed him in the ranks of war; there was a liberal feeling towards the army that a jacobinical press and a miserable set of penny-wise politicians have not even yet been able to shake, and which would as readily have aided in defending the true interest of the army against the plebeian meanness as against the patrician ambition to which it has been sacrificed. If it was right to permit old officers to sell their commissions, the Government itself should have bought them up and cancelled them, not only with an economical view, in saving the country from being burdened with a number of young annuitants, but also for the purpose of preventing military rank from becoming too cheap, and a mere representative of so much wealth instead of being a proof of the highest order of merit.

Though we think we have pretty well settled the objections grounded on the “number of officers to be provided for,” so con-

stantly urged against our just claims to promotion, employment, and a provision more suited to our services, we have still a question to put on the subject that will probably be more easily asked than answered. Why are there so many officers in the army? Will you, my Lord Duke, Marquis, or Earl, who have yourself risen, or hurried your sons and relatives so rapidly over the heads of the mere deserving soldier of fortune, be pleased to answer us? You cannot, or your official conduct must, as you will see presently, have been directed towards preventing the causes of their necessary increase. Some politician of the twopence-half-penny school will therefore reply to our query; for gentlemen could never so strongly have urged a reduction of our numbers, unless able to show the cause of our being too numerous, nor would they so constantly have meddled in military affairs without at least some knowledge of military organization. What! no answer? Are Cocker and the ready reckoner consulted in vain? If so, we plain men must take upon ourselves the task of instructing not only the right-divine, but also the right-elective statesmen.

It was low avarice constantly counteracting its own narrow views, and the unchivalrous and unpatriotic feelings that, totally unchecked by the descendants of the leaders of Cressy and Agincourt, became so prevalent and fashionable towards the end of the last century—a period as facetiously termed the age of philosophy as the present is called the age of intellect—crushed the military spirit of the country, reduced the army to a shadow, and discouraged, almost to a prohibition, all striving after military fame or knowledge; so that when the hour of danger came, as come it will again, we had neither soldiers nor officers, though abundance of high-born generals. Brave and able men were not wanting, but how they were to be transformed into soldiers no one could tell; so that the only plan was to step into the beaten track, to drill away on to the forefinger system of tactics, to add battalion to battalion, and thousands to thousands. But men taken from the plough, the loom, and even from prison, governed by a rod of iron, looked upon as the outcasts of society, and only taught to pipe-clay belts and to pull a trigger, could not of themselves be expected to perform any very splendid or creditable actions in the difficult and appalling trade of war, so that it became necessary to augment the number of officers just in proportion to the insufficiency and turbulent disposition of the soldiers. As we only thought of opposing numbers to the numerical strength of Napoleon's mighty armies, immense numbers of trigger-pullers were necessarily embodied, but without an efficient mode of training, or an energetic system of fighting, they had, of course, no means of bringing the war to an early or cheap conclusion. The idea of economising, by raising the military profession by means of rewards, encouragement, and a mode of training that should have rendered the few capable of contending with the many, never, it seems, entered into the head of promoted peer or popularity-courting commoner; the best energies of British soldiers were, therefore, left dormant, while their best blood was shed, and countless millions were squandered in the constant endeavours to save pence.

We have here, very briefly, attempted to show what has been the conduct of the Government towards the old officer of the army; much could no doubt be added, but as our object is to reform and not to up-

bräid, we trust we have said enough on this single point of an extensive and even yet unfinished subject. As to the many civil situations that might, with honour and advantage, have been filled by H. P. officers, and should, in gratitude, we think, have been bestowed upon them, instead of being constantly made the rewards of Parliamentary interest, and not of services, they cannot well be taken into account here; as such a consideration, however much to the purpose, would lead us too far away from the purely military part of the question to which we have for the present been endeavouring to confine ourselves. That it was the duty of any Government pretending to be liberal and enlightened, to reward by all the fair means in their power the individuals who had deserved so well of their country as the men who had fought and gained its battles, needs, of course, no demonstration: and if any set of ministers thought that they fulfilled that duty by merely heaping wealth and honours on some half-dozen of the superior officers of the services, they must, in fact, have been so deplorably ignorant of human nature, and of the feelings and situations of men in ordinary life, as to be far beyond the reach of either censure or advice.

It will hardly be expected that we should at present make any comment on the continued refusal to grant some cross, or mark of distinction, for general service, together with a suitable and becoming uniform to the officer on H. P. lately so anxiously sought after by all ranks. Whatever philosophy, with her grave face, may say, the world in general attach value to these trifles; and as it ought to be the first principle of military organization to raise men in their own estimation, these decorations, that would have gratified the feelings of officers, and raised them even in public estimation, should have been granted without a moment's hesitation. And as they would not have cost the country a single farthing, their continuing to be withheld seems so wanton a perseverance in an ungracious course, that we cannot well account for it, unless by supposing that the uniform once proposed in this Journal was deemed too elegant a dress for so obnoxious a class as the H. P. members of the United Service.

But "the bravely-patient to no fortunes yield:" if the old officers of the army have been ill used, and the term is a feeble one, they have the consolation of knowing that they not only performed their duty, but surpassed whatever could have been expected from them; they may be sure, therefore, that they have the generous and the manly feelings of the country in their favour, and in England these feelings will prevail at last, notwithstanding the paltry exertions of littleness and disaffection: and justice, though tardy, will in the end be done to men whose actions in war have been surpassed only by their sufferings in peace.

" ——— Aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus et prætium recte petit experiens vir."

• . ' CHERBOURG REGATTA.

I HAVE waited in the hope that some one of your numerous correspondents, more competent to the task than myself, would have furnished you with an account of the brilliant regatta which was this summer given to the Royal Yacht Club by the inhabitants of Cherbourg. This fête, however, has not yet been noticed in the United Service Journal, and, although not as fully acquainted with all the details as I could wish to be, and having only my memory to trust to for what follows, I am yet induced to offer you, as a small tribute to the courteous and hospitable bearing of our neighbours on the opposite coast, some record of the gay proceeding.

You must know that many of the Royal Yacht Club yachts, induced by the government of France having liberally made their vessels free of the French ports, had been in the habit of visiting Cherbourg in the summer, and there supplying themselves with wine. This naturally led to an increasing intercourse between the yachters and Cherbourgiens, and the latter readily adopted the suggestion of M. le Magnen, a spirited individual of the place, to celebrate the annual visit of their English friends by a regatta. Subscriptions were accordingly set on foot, and two handsome cups purchased. The one, value one hundred guineas, to be run for by cutters; the other, value fifty guineas, by schooners of the Royal Yacht Club, the members of which were invited to visit Cherbourg on the 27th of August. The invitation was accepted, and on the 25th of the month, between twenty and thirty sail of yachts, including those of the Irish Clubs and some private vessels, left Cowes for Cherbourg, with Lord Yarborough, the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club, at their head. Baffling and light winds delayed the greater part of the fleet until the morning of the 27th, by which time, however, the whole had assembled in the roads; and a glorious sight it was. The Commodore's noble ship, *Falcon*, in all the perfection of a British man-of-war; Lord Vernon's handsome brig; the rakeish schooners of Capt. Wyndham, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Williams, and the tremendous cutters of Lord Belfast and Mr. Weld. Then came the long line of powerful seventies, fast fifties, and smart forty-fives. The *Fanny*, *Iris*, *Blue-eyed-Maid*, the *Vampyre*, *Neuha*, *Heron*, *Turk*, the *Druid*, *Liberty*, *Medora*, all

“Courting the fickle Zephyrs as they came,”

and filling the roadstead with gay pennons and gayer crews. The deep blue burgee of Colonel Madden, in the *Ganymede*, told where lay the yachts of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, and the “Harp and Crown on a green field” marked the ensign of that right antient body the Cork Water Club, and the graceful form of its representative, the *Little Paddy*. Hosts of gay dressed spectators crowded along the Esplanade, anxious to witness a sport which the greater part had hitherto only known by name, and both bright eyes and spectacles were impatiently directed to the fleet.

At one o'clock the cutters started for the gold cup, time being given for tonnage; the course, three times round the breakwater. It is to be regretted that the arrangements of this race had not been more carefully studied, for it was soon evident that the time which had been

allowed between the starting of each class of yachts, was by no means equal to their difference in tonnage, and the consequence was, that the smaller vessels, having too great a start for the larger class, maintained their place a-head, and before Lord Belfast's *Louisa* had little more than completed one round of the course, the race was won by the *Eliza* of Capt. Garth, a little cutter of thirty-five tons. The Irish yachts were not entered, the regatta having been given exclusively to the yachts of the Royal Yacht Club, of which club the inhabitants were, perhaps, alone cognizant. Although not on their own account, the crew of the *Little Paddy* were, however, I understand, actively engaged in the cause of Mr. Sanderson on board the *Neuha*, and a ludicrous incident is said to have taken place on board this yacht as she was coming to after the race. As the story goes, a small French sail-boat, having a row-boat in tow, stood right across the bows of the *Neuha* as she was rounding the winning-post, and so effectually planted themselves in the way of the yacht, that her helmsman, although avoiding the larger, was unable to steer clear of the smaller boat, and dashing stern on to her broadside, the *Neuha* stove in the unfortunate punt, capsized her, and sent a cargo of affrighted Cherbourgians—yon, no doubt anticipate, “into the sea,” and so it was feared; but no, with the exception of one individual, they all effected their escape into the little sailing-boat, to which they had been attached, and this sufferer, more active than his companions, managed to scramble on to the bowsprit shrouds of the *Neuha*, and from thence to the bowsprit-end. From hence he was cheerfully making his way into the vessel, no doubt congratulating himself on his lucky escape, when one of the crew of the *Little Paddy*, a fine Milesian-looking young fellow, with huge black whiskers and a flaming red cap, went towards him to aid his progress, calling out in the encouraging expression of his country—“Never fear, my hearty, never fear!” Whether it was the red cap, or the black whiskers, or the “unknown tongue,” or the *tout ensemble* does not appear; but certain it is, that Monsieur, although now nearly arrived at the windlass and about to step aft, no sooner got a fair view of the cap and whiskers of the Emerald, than he faced about and scrambled back, with all the velocity he could command, to his former perch on the bowsprit-end; nor was it until a countryman of his own, who happened to be on board the *Neuha* as pilot, had repeatedly assured him that the gentleman in the red cap had no hostile intentions towards him, that he mustered courage to step upon deck. When there, however, philosophy came to his aid, for some expressions of regret and condolence on account of the accident having been addressed to him, he replied, “*Mais, Monsieur, ce n'est rien, personne n'est perdu.*”

The evening was ushered in by a ball given by the inhabitants to the Members of the Royal Yacht Club, to which also all the other English visitors were bidden, and an entertainment more suited to the occasion, or more characteristic of that good taste and apposite courtesy, for which the French nation is so distinguished, cannot well be conceived. The *locale* was a room of considerable dimensions in the Royal Arsenal, and had been fitted up expressly for the occasion. The walls were divided by pilasters, formed of evergreens and flowers, into compartments, which contained, in letters of gold, the names of British

worthies, encircled with chaplets of laurel. Among these the names of Byron, Scott, and Canning, were conspicuous. Projecting from above the capitals of the pilasters, and at right angles with the several compartments, appeared in friendly contact the Royal Yacht Club and tri-coloured flags, and the repetition of these gay pennons floating in bright light, amid festoons of evergreens and flowers, above the heads of a brilliant and crowded assembly, composed of individuals of the two great rival but now friendly nations, here united for the mutual enjoyment of social pleasure, produced a peculiar and elevating effect upon the senses, which could not well be pictured to you. On a pedestal at the head of the room stood a bust of the King of the French, in front of which was placed at a later period of the evening, Capt. Garth's handsome prize. The beauty of this cup, a silver gilt vase, and its superiority in design and execution to those usually given at our regattas, was generally acknowledged. An adjoining room held refreshments, which were liberally distributed, and the punch was declared excellent. The usual Continental formality of allocating a distinct and separate part of the ball-room to the ladies, also obtains here, and the fair damisels of Cherbourg were accordingly planted like green-house exotics, on a stage of benches which occupied one side of the room. They were not, however, the less accessible to the applications of the quadrille-loving yachters, and the dance went merrily on. Strange to say, the waltz is not popular among the ladies here, very few of whom dance it, at least in public, deeming that dance, as well as I could understand the explanation, *not decorous*. Query—Is this one of our old fashions now transplanted to the other side?

The next morning the sun shone bright upon the hundreds of rich and various-coloured flags of the yachts as they danced in the roadstead in holiday attire. At noon the Gem and Jeannette schooners (Mr. Brett and Capt. Wyndham) started for the 50 Guinea cup, which, after a well-contested and interesting race, was won by the Gem. The evening attractions were a display of fireworks from the yachts, and a concert and ball given by the Rear-Admiral commanding at the port, Baron le Marant. This entertainment was only equalled in brilliancy by Lord Yarborough's ball on board the Falcon the following evening, which terminated the festivities; for the Weymouth Regatta had been fixed for the 31st, and the morning's dawn showed the fleet under all sail for Portland.

The announcement of this regatta caused a great sensation among the French, and attracted visitors from all parts, the capital not excepted. The hotels and *tables-d'hôte* were crowded with strangers, who rivalled the inhabitants of Cherbourg in courteous attention to the British visitors. "*L'Angleterre et La France*," and "*La France et L'Angleterre*," were joyfully toasted at the public tables, and all seemed desirous to please and be pleased. On one occasion, when two English gentlemen had joined in the repetition of these friendly sentiments at a *table-d'hôte*, their companions insisted upon being considered as hosts, and absolutely anticipated their payment of the bill. In short, the whole *fête* was worthy and characteristic of a refined and polished nation, and, as such, is well deserving of a record in your distinguished periodical. I have only to repeat my inability to do justice to the subject.

NAVAL EDUCATION.

LETTER FROM CAPT. BASIL HALL, R.N.

ON THE PREPARATORY EDUCATION OF A BOY INTENDED FOR THE NAVY.

THE Editor has been favoured with the perusal of a correspondence between Capt. Hall and one of his brother officers, on the subject of preparatory Naval Education, and having obtained permission to print the last letter, he lays it before his readers with no other comment than that it bears the stamp of the writer's characteristic acuteness and habits of reflection. It will be seen that Capt. Hall agrees with those writers who define *Education* to be a process which develops the bent and faculties of the pupil, and prepares his mind for the reception of *knowledge* at a maturer age. It will also be observed, that Capt. Hall considers the inculcation of sound religious principle, an indispensable condition in a general system of Naval Education. In this respect we are happy to find the opinion of so experienced, and reflecting an officer in unison with our own. The establishment of so excellent an institution as the Naval School, is hailed with the utmost satisfaction and hope by the members of that service for the benefit of which it is intended. It is therefore of the first importance that its plan and principles should be fixed upon a sound basis, and its administration composed and conducted upon a scale of respectability and talent, commensurate with the high responsibility to be imposed.

London, 23rd Nov. 1831.

MY DEAR M——,—It is only now that I have it in my power to reply to your note of the 1st of November, and in truth I cannot promise to answer it even now in the manner I could wish.

Your first question, or that part of it which refers to the age, is easily answered, for you will see by the inclosed Printed Regulations, that no candidate is eligible for admission to the Naval College until he has attained the age of twelve, nor after he has completed that of thirteen years. Your questions as to the policy of sending a boy to the College at Portsmouth, and the education I should be disposed to recommend for my own son, if I had one, preparatory to his entering the Navy, are not so readily answered. I have already changed my opinion more than once about the relative advantages of the college education and ship education, and long before I can possibly have a son old enough to make the question one of personal importance to myself, I may have changed again. At present my views are as follow:—

If I had the means of sending to sea a boy in whom I was much interested—under the command of some brother officer on whom I could rely with perfect confidence—and who would really and truly look after him, I should unquestionably give that method the preference. But if no such friendly opening should offer, and the lad could be got into the Naval College, I think, upon the whole, I should be disposed to let his first two years be spent there. A good deal might depend, however, upon the peculiar temper, strength of body, and general character of the youth himself. If he were possessed of a strong frame, showed much vigour of mind, were enthusiastically bent upon following his profession, and possessed that enviable cast of disposition which sees the bright side of things, and is always inclined to make the most of what turns up, I should be greatly tempted, certainly, to send him afloat at once, in order to grapple with real work, and to learn as early as possible how to make himself useful.

Of course a boy sent so early on board ship, would be thrown out of the way of gaining much knowledge, as it is called, which he might pick up on shore, under instructors whose express business it is to teach him. But on the other hand, he would be in the way of acquiring much useful professional information for future use in the direct line of his duty.

You are no doubt aware, that at the Naval College the theoretical parts of navigation alone are taught, and but little of practical seamanship—properly so called. But on board ship the theory and the practice go on together—and, as I conceive, most essentially benefit one another. It is not my purpose at present to discuss why this distinction is made at the College—I shall merely observe, that I have not yet heard any thing to satisfy me that the two might not be carried on hand-in-hand with great advantage to the pupils at the College. No doubt this would add materially to the complication of the system; but there is scarcely any profession which is so complicated as ours, and I question whether it be good policy to make the preparatory education so very unlike the real service, as that of the Naval College and the future life on board ship. The prodigious difference which exists between any possible modification of a sea life, and any possible modification of a shore life, is so great, that I suspect it is almost indispensable to the entire devotion to the sea, which ought to animate an officer, that he should be broke in, very early in life, by actually serving as a mere boy afloat, and being subjected to the rough handling which seems necessary to his education, at a period when he is not too old to be disgusted with its elementary drudgery.

On the other hand, unless the Captain has a real interest in the welfare of his boys, and unless there be a chaplain and schoolmaster on board, and unless the ship be tolerably well-officered and disciplined, a poor boy has to run the gantlet for his manners, morals, and principles pretty sharply. In these important respects, there can be no question whatever that the College is the better school of the two. And this applies with peculiar force under its present excellent and even paternal management. If we could only see appointed to every ship in the Navy a properly qualified chaplain and schoolmaster in one person, much more might be accomplished afloat, to remedy the serious evils arising from those early contaminations, which it is now well nigh impossible to guard against in the greater number of cases.

As to the point of previous education for a boy intended for the sea, I shall probably not be able to satisfy you by my answer. I do not conceive that it matters very much what you teach a lad from eleven to fifteen, beyond the mere elements of knowledge—reading, writing, and arithmetic—in which of course he ought to be very completely drilled. The grand point to aim at, as I conceive, is to keep him fully and agreeably, and of course innocently employed. It will no doubt be of additional value if he can, at the same time, be usefully employed; that is to say, if his pursuits can be made to direct themselves towards those points which he may afterwards turn to account in the practice of real business. It would be great nonsense to deny this;—but still I conceive the primary object of all education (as far as knowledge is concerned) is not so much to teach this or that branch of science, or this or that language, as to improve the mental faculties by wholesome exercise and discipline.

But knowledge, generally so called, is a very different thing from true

wisdom; for while any degree of knowledge may be acquired without one grain of principle, there certainly can be no genuine wisdom, nor any practical virtue, and consequently no hearty, disinterested, and really useful public spirit, unless the foundation consist of solid religious instruction. One item in the catalogue of its evil consequences, is the certain shipwreck, sooner or later, of the pupil's peace of mind, to say nothing of the presumptuous habits of thought it teaches, and that contempt of all authority which is generally fatal to his useful employment as an officer in the Navy.

I am not, however, writing you a sermon, but merely answering your question as to preparatory education, and I shall therefore simply reassert, that all the rest of his education will either be useless to himself or mischievous to others, unless the whole be regulated by sound principles. How this is to be managed, will depend so very much on the individual temperament and tastes of the boy himself, that no rules can possibly be laid down to suit every case. A boy's mind and his feelings may, however, be trained in such a manner that he may acquire the habit of thinking with diffidence of his own powers of judging, and yet, when assailed by ingenious arguments, he may be able to distinguish between the sophistry of heartless reasoners, and those substantial doctrines he has been instructed to revere as the result of authorities altogether indisputable. How far he may be usefully forewarned and put on his guard with respect to these discussions, will depend very much on the peculiar cast and strength of his own mind. I can readily conceive cases, in which such a preparatory course might be of much utility. After all, however, the end and aim of his education should be to teach him to feel the value of virtue on its own account, and to consider his principles not in the light of things to be argued and talked about, but as constituting essential and inseparable attributes of his whole character, as much as mere truth pervades that branch of it which distinguishes him as a gentleman and an officer.

After saying this, you will not be surprised that I decline going into any of the minor details of education, with which, in fact, I have but little practical acquaintance. Mathematics and languages are the studies which most naturally occur to one's thoughts in speaking of Naval education. But even with respect to these I would say, that their early pursuit is more useful as a mental exercise than as a means of laying in a stock of knowledge to be used, in the real business of the profession. To make my meaning still clearer, I would say, that if a boy intended for the sea had a fancy for studying Greek or Latin, it would be far better, even with reference to future professional utility, to indulge him in this fancy for the dead languages, than to insist upon his labouring against the grain at French or Spanish. For if his faculty for learning languages be thus opportunely encouraged by allowing him to follow his leaning towards the classics, he will find no difficulty in future years, in mastering such of the spoken dialects of Europe or Asia as it may become his duty to learn. Similar illustrations will readily occur to you in the other branches of education. But I need say no more—than once again to impress upon you the importance of bringing him up in a thorough knowledge of his duty to God and to man—and of keeping him fully and cheerfully employed. All the rest you may safely leave to the Chapter of accidents.

I remain ever truly yours,

BASIL HALL.

KOSCIUSZKO.

HAVING lived nearly four years in the family of a Polish nobleman of high distinction, I was enabled to acquire much information in regard to the hero Kosciuszko ; for portions of this information I may hereafter take occasion to claim insertion in your columns, but at present I shall confine myself to a record of the posthumous honours paid to his remains, for they shed as bright a lustre on their object as on their ministrants, and every way deserve to be held up to admiration in this land of freedom. Kosciuszko was not one of those with whom patriotism was but a stepping-ladder for self-aggrandisement ; to speak of him, indeed, is to speak of one who commanded the esteem even of princes against whom his sword was raised ; his name belongs to the whole civilized world, and his virtues are a bequest to all mankind.

Towards the close of life, unable to endure the spectacle of degradation which his conquered country exhibited, and baffled in the generous expectations which its artful conqueror had at one time bade him cherish, Kosciuszko, after emancipating the serfs on his estates in Poland, retired to Soleure, where the amiable society of long cherished friends cheered and softened the last hours of a life devoted to great and virtuous deeds. Though absent from the land of his birth, the enthusiastic attachment of his fellow-countrymen defied the chilling influence of separation ; and there was not a college or a corporation among them which did not continue to celebrate his natal day with banquets or other festivities. The tidings of his decease* spread sorrow and desolation over the whole face of Poland, and the senate of the republic of Cracow immediately issued circulars to the public authorities, fixing the fourteenth of the November following as the day of national mourning, on which the last honours were to be rendered to his memory. Warsaw and Cracow took the lead in displaying their grateful feeling on this solemn occasion ; but Poland felt she had yet another sacred duty to perform ; her hero's remains were mouldering under a stranger sky ; she called upon the Emperor Alexander to obtain their removal from Soleure ; with his sanction the young Prince Jablonowski was deputed on this noble mission, and the body, attended by the father and son, in whose society Kosciuszko had calmly spent the remnant of his virtuous days, was borne to the church of St. Florian, without the walls of Cracow, whither it had been accompanied for the last three miles by the great officers of state.

The solemn procession, which conveyed it thence on the ensuing morning, was finely characteristic of the occasion. Warriors of distinguished rank, who were grey in their country's service, bore the sacred relics on their shoulders : next followed Kosciuszko's sable charger, caparisoned in black ; two maidens, with wreaths of oak leaves and branches of cypress in their hands, walked by his side ; then came the general staff, the senate, burgesses, clergy, and populace. When this array reached the Wavel, a hill once honoured by the residence of the magnificent Jagelloń and other Polish monarchs, a funeral oration was

* This took place on the 15th of October 1817. And he passed so gently out of this scene of pain and trial, that it has been justly said of such a death by an eminent writer, " The grave is the light-shedding footstep of an angel, which descends to seek and bear us away to a better world."

delivered by Count Wodziki; he had scarcely closed his lips, when a Masovian peasant came forward, and addressing Gen. Grabowski, one of Kosciuszko's companions in arms, related the following occurrence in a tone of deep emotion. "At the battle of Raclawice, when fighting by the side of three of my brothers, there were two guns which committed indescribable havoc on a column of Poles, and repeatedly drove them back. On a sudden I saw two Cracovian countrymen, fired by the example of their leader, rush upon the cannon and cover the mouths with their bodies. No war-cry could have kindled such a glow amongst us as their heroic devotion: we flew to the rescue of our gallant comrades, and the enemy's artillery was instantly in our possession: we turned it upon him, and he took to flight."*

The procession now moved towards the cathedral, in the centre of which a splendid catafalk had been erected, and beneath this shrine the coffin was deposited. Its only adornments were Sobieski's sword and a branch of laurel. Paintings, executed by Stakowicz, were disposed around the sarcophagus; one represented Washington investing the hero with the order of Cincinnatus; another depicted the citizens of Cracow swearing fidelity to him; in a third, he was portrayed as calmly contemplating a tempestuous ocean; and a fourth recalled the fatal conflict of Maciciowice, where, covered with wounds, and falling from his horse, he was heard to exclaim, "*Finis Poloniae!*"† Woronicz, the bishop, discharged the last offices over the body, and Lancouski, a prelate in high estimation for his poetical talents, addressed the assembly with a brief but heart-rending eloquence, which brought tears into every eye. During the ceremony, the young Countesses, Angelica and Caroline Wodzicka, made a collection at the door for behoof of the house of Refuge at Cracow; thus calling in Charity herself to render homage to the departed great.

The ceremony was terminated by depositing his remains in the same vault which incloses our ancient kings. Its majestic arches extend under the whole floor of the cathedral; but to the right, opposite to the principal entrance gate, is a subterraneous chapel, built by Stanislaus Augustus, in the year 1788, where he had fondly hoped to find his last resting-place. It is divided into several compartments by pillars of the Ionic order; and at present contains three sarcophagi; those of John Sobieski, Joseph Poniatowski, and Thaddæus Kosciuszko. In life, these three patriots sought their country's weal by devious paths; in death, they still are severed, and slumber in three distinct mausolea. That of Kosciuszko bears no other symbol than his immortal name.

But his country has paid a yet more imperishable tribute to her favourite son. The senate of Cracow decreed, that a lofty mound should be raised on the heights of Broniskawa, (i. e. "the Champion of Fame," an appellation which it has borne from the remotest times,) and this monument owes its existence to the willing zeal of every class and age; the magistrate and citizen, nobleman and peasant, young and old, rich and poor, have been its artificers. For three whole years

* The narrator should have added, that the two heroes escaped with their lives, and that Kosciuszko presented them with officers' commissions on the field of battle.

† This fact is historically correct. The battle was gained by the Russians, the 10th October 1794, and Kosciuszko's captivity sealed the downfall of Polish independence. He never again trod his native soil.

(from the 16th Oct. 1820 to the 16th of the same month in 1823) did they toil with unabating ardour until the hill of Kosciuszko (the *Mogila Kosciuszki*) was reared three hundred feet above its base, and outshone the two adjoining monuments of St. Kracus and Queen Wanda. A serpentine footpath leads the visitor to its summit, from which he has a fine prospect of the beautiful banks of the Vistula and the ancient city of the Polish kings. The surplus of the subscriptions, which in every quarter betokened the fervour of national gratitude, has been employed in erecting dwellings for four peasants, who fought under Kosciuszko's standard, and devote their labours to the preservation of a memorial worthy of the leader whom they were called to obey and learned to adore.

X X.

OCCURRENCE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, 1814.

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF LIEUT. JOHN FORD, LATE OF 79TH REGIMENT.

IN February 1814 the regiment was sent (from before Bayonne) to get new clothing at St. Jean de Luz, and in consequence of this movement did not join the army in time to be present at the battle of Orthez, though we distinctly heard the cannonade. On our arrival at Hagelman, I was quartered for the night at the house of a respectable old French lady, who paid me great attention, and took great pains to convince me how much she detested the followers of Buonaparte.

When I first went to present my billet for the night, I found her sitting in a room with a sick person, in a bed on the opposite side, reading a book. She saw me look that way, and directly informed me that it was her son, who had had the misfortune to fall from a tree and injure his leg. I immediately walked up to the bedside and conversed with the young man, but while I continued with him a medical person came in to attend him, and after some conversation with my hostess on the subject of her attachment to Louis the Eighteenth and his supporters, I requested to be shown to my apartment.

Towards the evening, when amusing myself with my map and tracing the route upon it, it occurred to me that I could gain some information from the young gentleman below about the state of the roads, distances, &c.; accordingly I went down to speak to him.

I found him alone, and glad to see me, but he was evidently much perplexed by the questions I put to him; he could not even tell me the name of the next village, or give me any information on the subject. I thought it a most extraordinary circumstance, and seeing him a little agitated I wished him good night.

I had not been long in my room when the old lady came in, and with tears in her eyes acknowledged that she had deceived me about her sick patient; begged pardon for herself and protection for him; and then frankly told me that he was a young French officer, badly wounded at the battle of Orthez on the 27th, and that he was a perfect stranger to her, but she had admitted him into her house out of compassion, as he was afraid of being made a prisoner by the British army.

I assured her that she had nothing to apprehend for herself or her friend on my account, and I went down to him immediately to tranquillise his mind, and we had a hearty laugh together about his ignorance of the roads leading to his mother's house.

RENCONTRÉ AT SEA.

THE event which is here recorded from the recollection of an officer, is unfortunately not an isolated instance of deception being carried to so great a length in times of hostility, as to deceive not only foes but even friends. Many valuable lives have been sacrificed through some slight misunderstanding, the result either of suspicion or ignorance, which their companions were left to deplore, and the world to judge. On the other hand, a well conceived *ruse* has enabled our brave defenders to bring their timid opponents within their grasp, by which they have taken an unresisting prize, or by showing the world and their astonished foe the impetuous valour of British seamen, added another laurel to their wreath of victory! The ship of war would frequently dress herself in the peaceful guise of the defenceless merchantman, and like the wolf in the clothing of the sheep, appear an easy conquest to the enemy. But this was not always done for the purpose of alluring vessels of inferior force, for the British thunder had so daunted the Continental sailors, that it frequently became a difficult matter to induce their ships to meet ours even upon equal terms. They were, therefore compelled to entice them within their lair by the prospect of at most a trifling resistance, and not before escape was hopeless could they discover their mistake. Then the flaming sides bursting forth with destruction show them their error—the incessant fire leaves no time for manœuvre or reflection, and they soon become an easy conquest where they came to conquer. This is the brief outline of a mode of warfare constantly practised during the late hostilities, and recorded in the annals of our naval exploits. Another species of disguise was also had recourse to at that time by the traversers of the ocean, where, to reverse the picture, the lamb got into the skin of the wolf, where terror only existed to the sight, and not to the touch. This was practised by the merchant-vessels and packets, who, with the assistance of paint, and an alteration in their general appearance, assumed the garb of men-of-war, to keep off the ships of the enemy. And frequently this shadow of the much-dreaded reality induced the cruisers of the foe to pay her that *distant* respect which they were in the habit of paying her prototype, and thus enable the adventurous trader to perform her voyage unmolested. These deceptions were much practised by the American privateers during the war, when by assuming the appearance of English men-of-war, they used to capture many of our merchant vessels. In consequence of this, every ship upon the American station was looked upon with an eye of suspicion, and the strictest attention was required to the private signal; as the only means of correctly distinguishing friend from foe! but in the instance here related, even that did not prove effectual in preventing the melancholy catastrophe which ensued.

H. M. S. II—, Capt. K—, had been absent from England about seven months, on the Newfoundland station; the extreme severity of the weather at the time had compelled her to run to the southward, when, on the morning of the 21st January 1815, she observed a strange sail to windward, and immediately gave chase. The usual number of conjectures were being handed about with regard to her character and nation, while the vessel flew through the water evidently gaining fast

upon the object of pursuit. Some fancied her an American privateer, or ship of war; others an English trader or packet, in fact,—all the nautical nomenclature were by turns made use of to designate her. These surmises were kept alive by the numerous artifices practised by the chase; it appeared that all her spare sails were stowed fore and aft to represent hammocks, while her crew were occasionally brought upon the quarter-deck to deceive her pursuer by a show of hands. The sailors all swore she was an enemy, and must be a prize; but the officers, less hasty in their decision, had various opinions which they were trying to confirm by the constant use of the telescope; but after each had by turns strained his eyes and imagination to form a correct judgment, they could only agree upon one point, which was, that they should know more about her presently. The patience of all was, however, put to the test just as they came to this sensible conclusion by an unexpected plunge which the boatswain took into the sea. He had by some means, whilst *stretching his curiosity*, overbalanced himself, and in another moment was swimming amongst the cod, who, doubtless, felt much curiosity to know where he came from. To meet with any impediment during a chase always tries Jack's temper; and upon the present occasion, not a few would have left the boatswain to the care of his piscatory attendants until they came that way again, had not the magic cry "a man overboard" been raised, and orders issued to "lower a boat," in a tone that implied expedition. This was done almost as soon as uttered, for the officer's command to a seaman does not appear to go in at the ears and then through the will to the performance; but at once to his limbs, and he *does* while another would be thinking what to do. In a few minutes the boatswain was on board laughing at his ducking; and the ship again bounding over the waves, closing quickly upon the flying stranger, for it soon appeared evident that the H—— possessed a great superiority in sailing. Their nearer approach did not, however, assist them in their judgments, and a new conjecture was occasionally being put forth, when a private signal was made by the chase which it was thought would at once clear up the mystery—but no, it was not understood! This raised the suspicions of all, and orders were given to hoist ours in reply; the chase noticed this by hauling hers down and showing an English ensign and pendant, when the H—— did the same, still keeping up the private signal: the stranger then made 275, (customary on the approach of two ships of war,) which was also repeated by the H——; soon after this the chase opened a fire from his long brass stern chaser, which fell considerably short, although well directed. Orders were instantly given to clear for action, which were obeyed with so much alacrity and good will, that in a few minutes she was reported "ready."

As the H—— bore quickly down upon the chase, a shot passed over her, and at the same time a flag was hoisted to the main of the stranger without breaking the stop, while she was evidently preparing to bear up and fire a broadside; upon nearing her, she had much the appearance of an English man-of-war, but as this was known to be one of the devices practised by the American cruisers, it could not be depended upon with any certainty, and as she did not make the private signal, it was considered beyond a doubt that she was an enemy—this was the only wish of the crew; and their only fear was, that she would prove a

friend, or "some lubberly, neither wind nor water craft," as they termed the ships of neutral nations. As a broadside appeared the only signal likely to be understood, and properly answered, every preparation was made for an immediate rencontre, and as the H—— was getting within good range, expectation was at its height. The chase at this moment, finding she could not escape from her pursuer, and that she must soon be alongside, bore up, which movement was almost anticipated by the H——; when several broadsides were exchanged. Just before this, the Captain, Mr. S——, the First, and Mr. R——, the Second-Lieutenant, were standing upon the weather gangway, conversing upon the mysterious conduct of the stranger, and each by turns looking at her through a telescope, which Mr. R—— had resigned into the hands of the first lieutenant, who immediately took his place and rested it upon the very spot which Mr. R—— had been using for the purpose; he had just fixed the object, and was about making some observation, when a large shot, first striking the telescope, shattered his head to atoms! The scene which presented itself was horrible beyond description. The brains of the unfortunate officer were scattered in every direction; the deck, by-standers, mainsail, and even the peak-end were literally covered with reeking fragments of mortality! whilst the lifeless body, pouring with blood, sunk an inanimate heap upon the deck—a dreadful spectacle! The moment before, conversing cheerfully with his companions, and even in the act of giving utterance to some observation, when the fatal blow came—and he lay a headless, bleeding corse, before his lamenting friends. The shock was great; in an engagement such a scene might have produced a passing remark, when other active duties would call off the attention, or a multiplicity of equally horrible cases would make them unheeded; but here all was still; none dreamt of an action, as the chase was almost within range of our great guns, when resistance on their part would have been folly: this, too, was the only shot which had struck the H——; but its course was singularly destructive: having spent part of its fury in taking the life of this valuable officer, it continued through the poop, having given the quarter-master at the helm a severe wound upon the shoulder, when it glanced off and fell some distance from the ship. The blood of all on board was instantly burning for revenge, and it seemed just within their grasp, as they were about closing with the chase, and the guns ready pointed to pour in a broadside, which, probably, would have left little more to wish—at that important moment the stop of the flag before mentioned was broken, and a "flag of truce!" expanded to the breeze. The law of nations required that this should be respected, and the torch of revenge was extinguished by the voice of humanity. Had another moment elapsed, it is not improbable to suppose that no vestige of the stranger would have remained to tell their tale; and had it been told a little earlier, the life of a valuable officer and esteemed friend would have been spared. The surprise of all was great, when upon her being hailed the reply was, that "she was the ——, an English packet! from Guadaloupe bound to Fal-mouth!" A boat was immediately sent on board with the Second Lieutenant. The statement of her Commander to Mr. R—— was, that "He had mistaken the H—— for an American privateer, or man-of-war, and was confirmed in that opinion as she did not answer the private signal; therefore, having the mail and several passengers on

board, he considered himself bound to make every effort in his power to cripple his pursuer in order to effect his escape." In compliance with the wish expressed by the officer, he returned with him on board the H——. The first object which presented itself to his view, was the mutilated bleeding body of the First Lieutenant, extended on the quarter-deck—a melancholy testimony of the error which had been committed. What the Commander's feelings must have been upon seeing the result of that error, none but himself can say. Upon an inquiry being made by Capt. K——, how he happened to misunderstand the private signal made by the H——? He stated, "That during her absence from England, they had been changed, in consequence of an English vessel being taken without having destroyed her book of private signals." He acknowledged that "he recognized it as the one formerly in use," but denied observing anything else which induced him to think his pursuer an English ship;" he expressed much sorrow at the result, justifying himself, however, by the circumstances under which it occurred. It is not intended to throw any blame upon the Master of this packet if still living; he behaved with a spirit which did him credit, and it is a pity his discernment cannot be commended so highly as his courage, for doubtless, had the proper degree of observation been backed by a moderate portion of judgment, this *melancholy rencontre* would never have taken place, by which no laurels were gained, and those of an aspiring young officer were destroyed for ever in their bloom.

The deed was done—if any fault existed, it was too late for the remedy; the packet was therefore allowed to continue her course, leaving her pursuers defeated of their expected prize, and ultimately of their revenge. The next duty to which they were called was to fill a sailor's grave with the body of their beloved officer, and the packet might have heard the guns, which were loaded for their destruction, pealing at distant intervals over the closing wave which received his cold remains.—

"His early laurels fill an ocean grave,
That tomb not subject to the hand of Time,
Where sleep so many thousands of the brave,
To wait their orders from the will Divine!"

ANECDOTE OF A SEAMAN BELONGING TO H.M.S. REVENGE.

At the engagement in Basque Roads, on the 12th April 1809, the Revenge was ordered to attack the enemy under the batteries of the Isle de Aix. A shot from the batteries shattered both the legs of a seaman, named James Cook. When taken down to the after cockpit, he underwent, without a murmur, the amputation of one of his legs, merely observing to the doctor, "he hoped he would leave him the other that he might wear his shoes out." Four or five days after, however, it became necessary to take off the other limb to prevent mortification; this he also bore with similar firmness. When completed, he inquired of the Doctor, "Have you done, Sir?" The Doctor replied, "Yes, my good fellow, pray compose yourself."—"Thank you, Sir," replied poor Cook, "I have now done with the shoemakers, and they may all go to David Jones for me." Alas, poor fellow! he went to David Jones himself a few days afterwards, much lamented by the crew.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

. In the New Monthly Magazine for November is an article, headed, Cholera Disarmed! The subject is one of vast importance to all classes at this crisis. All the accounts bearing on this matter, only tend to alarm the ignorant and depress the weak. Each succeeding paper has advised different remedies, thus exciting the doubt, the uncertainty, or perhaps, utter uselessness of what had been previously recommended. In the article alluded to in the New Monthly there is a tangible remedy proposed: viz. *heat and moisture* by means of vapour baths. This remedy has not, as yet, been either understood, or properly applied in this country by the majority of persons, who have made this business their department. The merit of the paper quoted consists, therefore, in having brought it before the public. It is necessary to apprise those unacquainted with the disease, that its first symptoms are sensations of numbness throughout the whole of the vessels of the skin. The heat of vapour, therefore, aided by frictions, hot drinks, stimulants and other medicaments, would seem well calculated to restore those parts to healthy action. The remedy is simple, there is no theory in it. Heat opens the pores even of iron, and expands the dimensions of all substances—of course the contracted vessels of the skin. Assalini, Buonaparte's surgeon in Egypt, proposed this remedy to Dr. Uccelli, a physician in the Russian service, who is said by it to have baffled the obstinacy of the disease in a way that surprised all his brother practitioners, only eight or nine in a hundred of his cholera patients dying, and those had applied, he says, too late for reasonable hopes of success to be entertained. Previous to this mode of treatment, the mortality had been dreadful: at Teflis, in the autumn of 1820, 20,000 fell victims, and at Astracan, 17,000, with similar proportions in many other places throughout the Russian Empire. The means alluded to are now adopted throughout Russia, the Baltic, the Crimea, &c. and Cholera is no longer dreaded as the "fell destroying monster." The paper to which we have referred, gives the merit of having originated this remedy to Assalini; it however, becomes our duty to claim it for an Englishman and a brother officer, in the person of Capt. Jekyll, of the Royal Navy; a man always actuated by the most kind and humane feelings, and whose numerous inventions are characterized by their simplicity and perfect fitness for the purposes for which they are designed. Nine years ago, Capt. Jekyll employed his utmost zeal and endeavours to bring this subject before the proper authorities, when his state of health compelled him to seek a more genial climate. With Cholera Morbus, he had been long familiar in India, as likewise with the yellow fever, but these diseases not immediately pressing upon us in England, his suggestions were little attended to. He then advocated heat and vapour as curative for rheumatism and those diseases consequent on colds and chills, so common in this country, with better success, as appears by his Essay, published in 1828 on the use of his *patent portable vapour bath*.

The whole of the apparatus, (with seat, mahogany box, containing the dresses, &c.) occupies but a foot and a half square; nor can it be put out of order, but through the carelessness of the servant. A gentleman who has been in the habit of using one of them since 1823, has never needed to have it even repaired. It is so contrived, that the

feet are always kept rather hotter than the other parts of the body, the contrary being the great error in all the vapour baths in this country; for by keeping the feet the hottest, whatever disease is in the body, is by this means brought down and kept at the feet, thereby freeing the more vital organs. In his bath, moreover, the vapour is dispersed equally, or to various parts of the body, as may be required; the vapour is at the perfect control of the patient, so that the most delicate or weakly person can take it. Not so with the unscientific, cumbrous, and awkward apparatus of Assalini, though said to be used by Dr. Uccelli with so much success; and worse than his are those contrivances for the same purpose recommended in the paper in the New Monthly. But if Assalini's plan could produce such beneficial effects in the treatment of a disease hitherto so untractable as Cholera, and where it was committing such ravages, what happy results might have been effected, and what numerous miseries might have been averted by the use of Capt. Jekyll's perfect and portable apparatus!

It is right to add, that Capt. Jekyll had not these baths made with a view to profit, but was actuated solely by the desire of doing good to the afflicted, and it was his own afflictions, the want of remedies, and his peculiar turn for inventions and mechanism, that led him to the construction of his little portable vapour bath. He took out a patent for it, in order that his name might not be discredited by the spurious and imperfect ones advertised and made in imitation of his.

J. G.

SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE OFFICER'S MANUAL—MAXIMS OF NAPOLEON.—Colonel d'Aguilar, Deputy Adjutant-General to the troops in Ireland, with his wonted zeal, has rendered a valuable service to the officers, especially of the junior ranks, of the British Army, by offering them an admirable translation of a French work under the above title. Something of the kind was undoubtedly much wanted, as a stimulus to the study and a guide to the application of the principles of war. The little volume in question is singularly well adapted to this object, combining in an eminent degree the qualities of conciseness and perspicuity in its original matter, and of unaffected simplicity and clearness in the style of its English version. We only marvel how Colonel d'Aguilar could have found time, amidst his unremitting official toils, for a task which he has so completely executed. The reward which he seeks and deserves is, that this little *vade mecum* should be in the hands of every officer who desires

an incitement or an aid to professional study.

• • •
ROUGH SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF AN OLD SOLDIER. By Lieut.-Colonel J. Leach, C.B.—Since the peace, the Members of the Light Division, forced to sheath the sword, have applied themselves rather to the pen than the ploughshare; and with their wonted spirit and success, inspired by the example of their great comrade and Coryphæus, Napier, they have extended, as it were, in skirmishing order, advancing to the front and reconnoitring the flanks of the Peninsular War. Not a thicket has been left unexplored, not a post nor a shot unmarked by these lynx-eyed and light-hearted Tirailleurs—who may be said to pour their tributary information and experience into the great magazine of the historian's materials. Captain Kincaid lately gave us a specimen of a Rifleman in print; and a right merry and soldier-like sample it was. Colonel Leach, of the same corps, the old 95th,

of immortal memory, now debouches from his retreat in great force and excellent spirits, presenting a body of recollections and "rough sketches" of the most animated and rifleman-like character. The West Indies, Copenhagen, Peninsula, France, Waterloo, and Twenty Years' active Service—here are claims to attention, and food for narration and interest. We are indebted to the gallant author for the perusal of one of the most faithful and entertaining volumes which have yet appeared on the fertile subject of the late war.

TANGU DER LETZE PRINZ VON PEGU. Von Gustav Nagle, Leipsic, 16mo. 1831. "Tangu the last Prince of Pegu."—Mr. Nagle, the accomplished translator of "The Subaltern," and "Burmese War," led by a poetic feeling with which he was inspired by the study of Asiatic history, in preparing his valuable notes to the latter work, has produced a Romance under the above title. The scene is laid in the Empire of His Golden Majesty, and the tale is founded upon historical data, embodying the principal incidents in the military operations of the British army during their novel campaign among the *invincibles*. Effective and interesting, although, perhaps, told in too florid language, this little story will reward the perusal.

STANDARD NOVELS—FRANKENSTEIN—THE GHOST SEER.—Frankenstein, one of the most powerful fictions which the age has produced, is now republished in the 9th volume of the above series, together with a portion of Schiller's vigorous tale **THE GHOST SEER**. To the former, the authoress, Mrs. Shelley, has prefixed an introduction of the highest interest, which tends to stamp upon the production itself something of the character of a "Psychological Curiosity." There is not in the British language a more attractive volume than this, which would have been still more interesting could it have been made to comprise the whole of the "Ghost Seer."

The 7th and 8th volumes contain **THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS**, with a "Retrospective Introduction" and revisions by Miss Porter. The former is characteristic of the authoress's engaging and instructive style—and these volumes are sufficiently recommended by her name, and their title.

THE CABINET LIBRARY.—The 23rd volume completes the **HISTORY OF FRANCE**, by Mr. Crowe, down to the Abdication of Napoleon in 1814. The whole forms a well-written and useful Compendium of French History and its accessory subjects. Volume 24 contains a Statistical and Mechanical Treatise on **MANUFACTURES IN METAL**, a compilation of evident utility.

THE WORKING-MAN'S COMPANION—CAPITAL AND LABOUR.—This excellent and timely little Essay, put forth by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, deserves to be universally diffused, not only among the classes to whom it is addressed, but throughout the community at large.

LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE—POMPEII, VOL. I.—An excellent design and a delightful Volume. The most interesting spot on earth is Pompeii:—And the idea of describing historically and illustrating its exquisite remains, both with reference to their own nature, and the light they are calculated to throw upon the *private life* and habitations of the antients, is an admirable one. The 1st Volume effects the first portion of this plan with research and fidelity. We have no doubt, that the second part will be accomplished in a manner equally complete and still more interesting.

MELODIES—BY MRS. ALEXANDER KERN.—A Volume, beautiful in every respect; the words and airs are both composed by this accomplished Lady. It is appropriately dedicated to the Queen.

THE ANNUALS—AMULET—PICTURESQUE ANNUAL—KEEPSAKE.—These are beautiful productions. The first, serious, instructive, yet entertaining withal, excelling in its finished engravings: the second, combining splendour of graphic illustration, with a most spirited and interesting sketch of a Continental Tour, by Mr. Leitch Ritchie, to whom we are indebted for some stirring recollections:—The last, equally splendid, and abounding in desultory sketches, by the "first hands," of great variety both of style and matter. Our space is too limited to expatiate upon beauties so boundless.

From the same cause, we must leave several works unnoticed till next month, including the new Naval Novel—**CAVENDISH, OR THE PATRICIAN AT SEA**.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Count Charles Alten.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read in the Thirty-fourth Number of the U. S. Journal, Count Alten's letter relative to the march of the corps under his command from Astorga to Vigo in 1808-9, as well as Colonel Napier's reply to this letter in the Thirty-fifth Number, in which the latter makes use of the following passage:—

“Were I, indeed, disposed to attack Gen. Alten with any taint of malice, I might observe, that on the only occasion in which he used his discretionary power, his judgment was at fault. For certainly Sir John Moore's intention was to assemble the whole army* (after embarkation) in the Bay of Vigo, with a view to restore order; and then Count Alten took the responsibility of making sail for England with that part of the army under his command, *before he knew of the catastrophe at Corunna*, which would have proved an error if Sir John Moore had lived.”

I beg leave to transmit to you for insertion in your valuable and impartial Journal, the annexed authenticated copy of the letter written by Count Alten to Capt. Hayes, of H. M. S. Alfred, previous to the fleet with the troops under his command sailing for England.

Count Alten, in his letter published in your Journal, has expressed his determination not to take up his pen a second time in this matter. However, I myself having become possessed after the death of my late brother, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Heise, of the official letter-book kept by him in his capacity of Aide-de-Camp to Count Alten, during the march from Astorga to Vigo, consider it a duty I owe to truth, and to the character of Gen. Alten, to lay this document before the public, leaving it with them to decide about a *fact* upon which the gallant Colonel appears to have been so completely misinformed.

As I do not enjoy the advantage of having been an eye-witness to the military events which have in this instance called forth the censure of the historian of the Peninsular war, I must leave the rest of Colonel Napier's reply to Count Alten's statement of facts, to the judgment of every individual reader who will take the trouble of comparing both. Should I be permitted to venture a remark which has struck me during their perusal, it is this:

That many of the leading events, as well as of the minor details, connected with military operations, are sure to come to the knowledge of the officer in command, and will guide his conduct accordingly, while they will most likely remain at the time a secret to the eye-witness in a subordinate situation, and, therefore, the latter's opinion may be influenced, or, perhaps, prejudiced to such a degree, as to make it difficult for him to alter it at a subsequent period, and, probably, not the less so, should the eye-witness, unfortunately for the responsible superior, happen to be a party interested in upholding his own first impressions.

Having now, Sir, stated as much as I think fitting for me on this occasion, I trust that my reasons for doing so will not meet with any misinterpretation, and that I shall stand exonerated from any selfish motive, for thus far trespassing with my humble observations on your pages and the patience of your readers, while I beg leave, in conclusion, to cite for myself, and to apply, as far as it is applicable to my own situation, the same plea which Colonel Napier has brought forward as the main cause for publishing a reply to Gen. Alten's letter, viz.:—

“Were it not that the thing is easy in itself, and that I owe Count Alten some”

* In my own case I beg, however, permission to substitute in lieu of *some*, the highest. C. H.

respect, as a brave officer, under whose command I served for a considerable time, I would not take the trouble to answer," &c. &c.

I have the honour to remain, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

CHRISTOPH. HEISE,

Capt. R. Hanoverian Jäger Guards,
H. P. late 1st Light Infy. Batt. K. G. Legion.

Hanover, Oct. 1831.

(COPY.)

BRIG.-GEN. ALTEN TO CAPT. HAYES, H. M. S. ALFRED.

"H. M. S. Alfred, off Corunna, Jan. 26th, 1809.

"Sir,—In consequence of the notification we received yesterday from Capt. Seymour, of H. M. S. Pallas, about the disasters which befell the army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, and their sudden sailing to England which followed it, I beg to request that you will profit of the present fair wind, to proceed there with the least possible delay with the corps under my command belonging to the same army; which expeditiousness I feel it my duty to represent to you as highly necessary, on account of the symptoms of infectious fevers which have already appeared amongst the troops, owing to the great hardships and fatigues they were exposed to on the late retreat; besides that the men being, from want of transports, very much crowded on board the ships, would make it, in my opinion, extremely dangerous for the health of the men, to wait any longer for the dispatches you expected to find from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, either off Cape Finisterre or off Corunna, and not having received them at either place, makes it most probable they are gone to Vigo.

"I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

"CH. ALTEN."

MEMORANDUM BY CAPT. A. HEISE, A.D.C.

"At the time this letter was written, a thick fog had come on, and the wind being at the time contrary to Vigo, no vessel could have gone there and returned within two days; we sailed, after having laid to for eighteen hours.

(Signed)

"A. H."

"I certify that the above letter from Gen. Alten, with the Memorandum of Capt. Augustus Heise, is a correct copy extracted from the official letter-book kept by the latter in his capacity of A.D.C. to Gen. Alten, during the march from Astorga to Vigo in 1808-9.

"Hanover, October 1831.

"G. J. HARTMANN, K.C.B. Major-General,

"Late Lieut.-Colonel King's German Artillery."

Reply upon Duelling.—Riots at Bristol.

"Viele menschen sind aller niederträchtigkeiten und schädlichkeiten fähig, die allein ausgenommen, zu welchen muth gehört."—Welt und Zeit.

"There are many men capable of every species of meanness and of baseness except that for which courage is required."

MR. EDITOR,—In the last Number of your Journal, a correspondent asks, "What would be the course pursued by the other officers of a regiment, one of whose number, having entered the army since the peace, and not having had in fact an opportunity of putting his personal courage beyond question, was to refuse a challenge sent to him in the ordinary way," &c. &c.

As you seem to wish that an answer should be given to this question, and as it has no reference to any religious view that may be taken of the practice of duelling, a subject I have before expressed my intention of not again reverting to, I shall endeavour to give it a brief reply, leaving it to you, in your capacity of umpire, to confirm or reject my view of the case.

Were a man to refuse a challenge from entertaining either moral or religious scruples as to the lawfulness of single combats; had his previous con-

duct and bearing been so perfectly in unison with such a profession as of themselves to convince his brother officers of the motives that influenced him in departing from established usage; had he constantly been, in his manners, as expressed by Boileau, "*doux pour tout autre et rigoureux pour soi*;" and had he thus proved himself, as such a man naturally would, incapable of giving any offence that could justify his being called to the field, the chances are that he would be supported in his resolution of not fighting.

But with a man of different character, the case would of course be different, and there are unfortunately very different men in the world, and sometimes even in the army. There is your positive, disputations, and law-giving character: there is also your d—d friendly fellow, always ready to point out to you, for your improvement no doubt, your faults and failings—then there is your little envious man, whose pleasure is to remind you, as often as convenient, of your errors, sorrows, and disappointments: you have the peevish man, who, like the haughty in manner and low in soul, can never be addressed in safety: you have the unhappy being, the venom of whose cankered heart is in a constant state of activity, as well as him whose excess of selfishness amounts to a hatred of every one else: and though last, not least, there is your blunt and vulgar-minded man, whose sole study consists in avoiding every thing like ordinary politeness, and in going as near the line of rudeness in every word and action as is compatible with personal safety; to say nothing of the regular scoundrel, who keeps cleverly within the bounds of discretion, though known to every one to be totally destitute of principle.

And were a man belonging to any of these classes to refuse a challenge, the probability is that his brother officers would cease to hold friendly intercourse with him. Because, having shown himself amply capable of giving offence, and having by declining to give satisfaction, or to make proper atonement, renounced allegiance to the only code by which society can control the conduct of its members in the every-day transactions of life, he could not be deemed a safe companion, and fit to mix in company, least of all in military company, which is more than any other dependant for its harmony and happiness on the urbanity of manners and elegance of deportment for which it may now be safely said its members are so justly distinguished. In the corps in which I have served, and in the military society in which I have mixed, I do not recollect a single duel to have happened since the year 1811: and strange to say, that bloodless meeting, as it proved, took place on the very ground where one of the most sanguinary contests of the Peninsular war was fought only a few days afterwards. The battle shock of mighty armies, together with the appalling scenes of suffering that naturally followed, were not calculated to enhance the glory of a single combat, which, tried at such time and place looked indeed deplorably little.

But "These little things are great to little man," and must, perhaps, continue to be so, as long as the motto prefixed to this letter shall be true, or until the remedy, once proposed in your own Journal, shall have been adopted; and though I have before stated that I do not consider the fighting of fifty duels a proof of real courage, I am still of opinion, that in the absence of virtue and of honour, the recollection of a paltry pistol will even exercise some salutary influence.

"It has a strange quick jar upon the ear
That cocking of a pistol, when you know
A moment more will bring the sight to bear
Upon your person twelve yards off or so."—

Don Juan, Book iv. 415.

The opinion here given, will not, perhaps, if honoured even with your approbation, decide the bet that has occasioned its being called for: a circumstance I do not much regret, for I am in truth no friend to bets or betting. And I hope your correspondent's young relative will not deem an old

soldier uncourteous, if he takes advantage of the opportunity here offered, to dissuade the young gentleman himself, as well as all the junior members of the Services, against falling into a practice that has certainly nothing commendable, and that, however harmless in itself to a certain extent, leads frequently to unpleasant altercation, and sometimes even to more disagreeable consequences. It is at the best but an abrupt mode of terminating an argument, and though it may at times silence an adversary not able to sport his cash over freely, it never carries any thing like conviction along with it, but has generally the appearance of being proposed only in the absence of better, and more logical reasons. That men may be induced by the strength, beauty, and spirit of a horse to bet on the issue of a race, I can understand, because the exertions of the noble animal excite both interest and admiration in the beholder; but I can go no farther, and need not, I am sure, point out the evil consequences resulting too often even from this *comprehensible* sort of gambling.

That a few men of talents, like Fox and Blucher, have been gamblers, proves nothing more than that great minds may receive a false direction from bad example and early habits. Boys, or very young men, when they observe their seniors playing for high stakes, and hear the practice spoken of as a manly and dashing pursuit, naturally feel a desire to imitate it; and in very early life, before the mind has acquired any sort of vigour, the turn of a card or roll of a die may be more easily supposed to afford interest than at a later period, for "The sports of children satisfy the child." Though there is not now much gambling carried on either in the Army or Navy, I should nevertheless be glad to see a good paper on the subject in the United Service Journal, which has already given so many articles of a tendency decidedly beneficial, to the junior and less experienced members of the professions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M.

P.S. At the moment of writing this, the London newspaper of the 16th instant, containing what we may call a direct complaint preferred by the magistrates of Bristol against the officer who commanded the troops employed in that town during the late riots, is put into my hands. Of the parties I know nothing, and of the case itself it would now be wrong to speak; but when a document like the one alluded to is publicly put forth, it is just that the world, always more ready to clamour than to reflect, should in plain and distinct terms be reminded of the trying and difficult situation in which an officer is placed when called upon to quell an English mob by force of arms. Not only is it painful enough to order soldiers to use their destructive weapons against our unarmed countrymen; but if an officer so circumstanced acts with vigour and promptness, whatever loss of life may follow will assuredly be laid to the charge of his rashness. If, on the other hand, he shows any wish to spare the effusion of blood, the mischief too often resulting from temporizing with a mob will be ascribed to his indecision. Let us suppose that the riot in Bristol had been put down by the troops on the first day of the disturbance, before the real spirit of the mob had come to light, and that, instead of the numbers who afterwards perished in consequence of their brutal intemperance and thirst for plunder, some fifteen or twenty persons had been killed and wounded by the soldiers, in what terms would the radical press have spoken of the military? Would not their conduct have been made the pretext for urging on a general arming in order to protect peaceful citizens against the fury of the soldiers? Would not the language of invective have been exhausted, and can a single term of abuse be imagined that the Times and other Journals of that stamp would not have heaped on the unhappy man whom evil fortune might have placed in command of the troops? Callous and cold-hearted cruelty are the least charges that would have been preferred against him; he would have been

accused of the barbarous and inhuman slaughter of aged, helpless, and unoffending individuals, sacrificed merely to gratify his own, or his party's thirst of blood; his fair fame and character would have been ruined; and if his life had been spared, which in these times of political excitement is by no means certain, all that renders life valuable would have been destroyed.

That a man must not be influenced by such considerations in following the upright path of even melancholy duty, I know very well. But how is the right path to be found, when party is constantly striving to obscure it? Every drop of blood shed during the last quarter of a century, in quelling riots, has been attributed to military violence, cruelty, and misconduct. The people were never blamed, but were constantly represented as displaying the meekness of lambs, while the military showed all the fury of tigers. If these representations were not evident and palpable falsehoods, might not a military man believe them and act upon the belief?

Magistrates too, it must be recollected, are collectively, and in their official capacity, a wavering and irresolute set. Blustering and confident when danger is at a distance, they are terrified into inactivity when it approaches; they cling like frightened children to every hope of exterior aid, and petulantly expect marvels from all exertions but those it might be their own duty to make. Of course I am speaking of magistrates in their official character only; individually, an English gentleman is as brave in a brown coat as in a red one.

To ruin the army by every species of falsehood, sophistry and misrepresentation, has long been the object of a party in this country. How much their fatal exertions tended to weaken our military policy in foreign transactions, has been often shown in your own Journal; that we should at last have had occasion to deplore the effects of these exertions even in domestic affairs, is therefore much more to be lamented than to be wondered at: but having paid so dearly for the melancholy and humiliating lesson we have just received, let us not, by attempting to shift the blame from erroneous principles to mere individuals, deprive ourselves of the benefit we may derive from it for our future guidance.

Steering from the Bow.

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen two communications from Capt. Basil Hall inserted in your Journal, which afford me the gratification of knowing that so distinguished an officer entertains opinions similar to my own, on the advantages of the helmsman steering in the fore-part of the vessel, I am encouraged to send you a copy of a letter which I addressed so far back as the 28th of April 1829, to Lord Viscount Melville, His Lordship being at the time First Lord of the Admiralty, of which that subject forms a part, together with the recommendation of two rudders, one on the stem as well as the stern-post, to act separately, or simultaneously as occasion may require.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

No. 6, Euston Square,
Nov. 12th, 1831.

• WILLIAM MANNING, Capt. H. C. S.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, &c. &c.

EXTRACT.

“ May I inform your Lordship, that in the course of nearly thirty years' experience, I have been frequently struck by the inefficacy of the common rudder attached to ships, and have often witnessed the imminent risk in which they have been placed from the impossibility of turning them by the

use of the common rudder, in a space sufficiently small to avoid the danger to which they were exposed. For a long time I supposed this danger attributable to sailing vessels only, but that a steam-vessel having both the fore and back motion in the use of her paddles, could turn in her own length. Last year, however, I was convinced of the fallacy of my opinion in that respect, as on going to Scotland in the City of Edinburgh steam-vessel, we had a hard gale of wind between the Fern Islands and the coast, when, to my surprise, although the wind was off the land, and the water smooth, the vessel would not tack with the utmost power of the steam; although going at the rate of three or four knots through the water, she could not be brought head to wind. Capt. Dewar, (an excellent seaman,) finding she would not tack, resolved to veer round before the wind to get the vessel's head the other way, and while doing this she ran at least a mile and a half, which took her dangerously close to the rocks of the Fern Islands. Capt. Dewar informed me, he could give the paddles the back motion, should the vessel approach too near; but I beg to observe this operation would not have any better effect in turning the vessel, and if the sea was high it would certainly knock in her stern, from that part of the vessel being forced against the waves, the stern not being constructed to resist the full violence of the sea breaking upon it as the bow is. I have troubled your Lordship with this detail, to render more apparent the defect for which I am about to propose a remedy.

"The danger arises from not being able to turn the vessel in limited time and space.

"The cause of that inability is, the inefficacy of the rudder in present use.

"The remedy I propose is, first, an improvement in the construction of the rudder; and secondly, the use of an additional rudder or helm on the stem, together with the one on the stern-post.

"First, the remedy in the construction of the rudder which I propose is, that it shall be in the form of an isosceles triangle, to be united to the stem and stern-post, (which must be straight,) in the manner of a hinge, which will give greater strength to the rudder and do away with the broken water caused by the rudder in its present form, in consequence of the open space between it and the stern-post.

"By the rudder being made to reduce gradually in thickness from the stern-post to its outer edge, it will pass through the water without producing any back-water, which will greatly improve the sailing of the ship, and when she has stern-way from the outer edge of the rudder being sharp, and its sides angular instead of parallel, it will have a much greater power in turning her, as the water will wholly take effect on the side of the rudder, which is not the case in its present form, in consequence of the outer edge being of equal thickness with the inner, and even bearing a large proportion to the surface of its sides. The sides of the rudder may either be curved or plane.

"Secondly, the use of a rudder or helm, of the above construction, on the stem as well as the stern-post of ships and steam-vessels.

"The helm or rudder being sharp at the outer edge, as above mentioned, and joined to the stem by a hinge so as to present a smooth surface to the water, it is evident that the slightest turn of the helm will cause the water to act obliquely on the side of the rudder, and thereby turn the ship's head with a quickness proportionate to her velocity, and this quickness will be nearly (if not quite) doubled by the use of the stern rudder at the same time, and whether the ship is going a-head or astern, the effect will be equally quick and certain. In my opinion, this is a consideration of the first importance, as it regards steam-vessels; from their great length they require a helm at both ends to give the navigator a proper command over them; and as I have observed, when they are in a high sea and nearly head to wind, the action of the paddles produces so much broken water, that the stern rudder loses a great part of its effect in consequence of moving in troubled

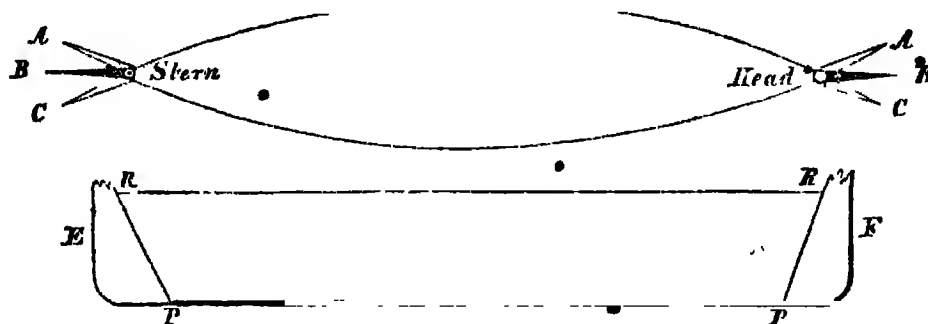
water, which proves the necessity of a rudder at the other end; as this will not be the case with the fore or stem rudder, which will be acted upon by unbroken water, and will therefore have its full effect in turning the vessel when she is propelled a-head: the same reasoning will apply to the stern rudder when she is propelled sternward by the back motion of the paddles.

“By having a helm at both ends, a steam-vessel will be enabled to tack in any sea, and turn in nearly her own length, going at full speed either backward or forward: surely this is of some importance in the circumstances of the present day, and of how much greater consequence will it be to the steam-vessels in His Majesty's service in the event of a war, the number of which will doubtless be greatly increased, and their use of momentous concern in every naval action of consequence.

“Having a rudder at both ends of a sailing ship, of the construction above mentioned, will be productive of similar advantage, as it will enable her to turn with double the quickness and certainty which she can do at present when going a-head; and when she has way, the effect of the two rudders will be equally quick and certain. The benefit of this quickness to all ships in situations of danger, and to His Majesty's ships in the tactics of war, will not be denied; and I confidently submit the improvement I suggest to the seaman's judgment, accompanied by the following remarks.

“That there is no necessity to use both rudders at the same time, unless circumstances require it. In dangerous situations, or in a high sea, they should be used simultaneously; in some cases it will be convenient to keep the stern rudder fixed in midships, and to steer with the fore one, as when the captain or pilot is obliged to be in the fore part of the ship, he will have the helm close to him, instead of having to call the whole length of the ship to the man at the stern helm, which frequently occasions mistake and accident; and when working to windward the use of the fore rudder will be found to tack the ship quicker, and without stopping her way so much as the stern rudder. In other cases, it will be more convenient to keep the fore rudder fixed in midships, and only to use the stern rudder as when in the open sea. I will only farther observe, that it gives the means of steering the ship in duplicate, as she may be safely steered in ordinary circumstances either by the fore or after rudder, in the event of an accident happening to one of them, and if necessary the injured one may be disengaged from the stem or stern-post by drawing out the pin which connects the rudder to the stem or stern-post.

“If this principle is admitted, there can be no difficulty in altering the present mode of fitting and rigging to accommodate it,



A A Helms a Starboard.

B B Helms a Midships.

C C Helms a Port (according to the present phraseology.)

R P and R P where Rudder joins the Stern-post and Stem.

E the After Rudder.

F the Fore Rudder.

R R the 2nd Water-line.

P P the Keel.

" I entertain no doubt as to the efficacy of having two rudders of the description above-mentioned ; my only fear is that they may be too expensive for common use, as they must be made in part, if not wholly of metal, so as to unite durability and strength to the greatest perfection of shape.

" My own opinion is, that they must be composed of oak, strongly sheathed with copper, or wholly of copper ; but I offer it with entire submission to the experimental knowledge and superior judgment of the principal officers of His Majesty's dock-yard, who are employed in the ship-building department ; these gentlemen must be the best judges of the proper materials and their mechanical application.

" While addressing your Lordship, I beg leave to offer another suggestion, touching the present construction of ships. The keel (or rather false keel) of ships is at present made of equal thickness at the upper and lower edge, the consequence of which is, when they get aground in stiff clay or amongst rocks, they become so fastened by their keel, that the power of the sails to get them off is rendered useless, and even that of anchors and cables, unless they can be laid out right astern in a direct line with the keel ; whereas, if the false keel were triangular, the ship would easily be got off by the use of the sails. When there is wind, the sails would heel the ship over on her bilge—lift the keel out of its hold, and lessen the draft of water—or when the weather is calm, or the wind unfavourable, the same effect may easily be produced by the use of an anchor and cable, or hawser. It appears to me, that these advantages would be obtained by a triangular keel, together with equal lateral resistance and good effect in keeping the ship to windward.

WILLIAM MANNING,

Late Commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's own Service.

No. 6, Euston Square,

April 28th, 1829.

Management of Regimental Messes.

MR. EDITOR,—I have often wondered that there should be no book containing a complete detail of the system to be pursued in forming and conducting a regimental mess. It seems that each body of officers is left to hit upon the best plan they can, trusting to experience to correct whatever may be defective. But, Mr. Editor, I need hardly observe, that experience is often dearly bought ; and that one great advantage to be derived from printing, is the power of handing to others the perfected results of many experiments. Why then should regiments, on returning from India, the Mediterranean, America, or any other of our numerous colonies, be obliged to flounder in the mud of uncertainty or ignorance, when a work of the kind I mention, would relieve them from all difficulty ? It might commence by a short statement of the object and advantages of messes, the orders extant on the subject, and the liberal allowance granted in aid of messing by His Majesty's Government. It might then give a full minute list, with prices, of what articles of plate, china, glass, table-linen, cutlery, and cooking utensils, are required for an ordinary mess, as also the names of those manufacturers, with their addresses, from whom they might be best procured. Then would come the item of mess-servants, and their full and half liveries ; their wages and duties. Then the supply of newspapers and periodicals, together with the various expences of washing, light, fire, furniture, &c. Then would be considered the rate and style of messing, with remarks on the employment of a serjeant or civilian as messman. Articles of agreement between him and the committee might be detailed. Next might be discussed the subject of wine and spirits ; and the entire or partial appropriation of the allowance, formerly called Regent's, to this purpose. Then a scale should be given of officers' subscriptions, regard being had also to contingent fees on promotion, appointment, &c. A good collection of mess rules would prove

very useful, embracing every point of practical economy. The mode of keeping the accounts, both of particular items, as wine, &c. and of the whole fund, might be explained by forms. A subdivision of the mess equipment on the formation of a depot, should also be detailed, together with the mode of apportioning annual subscriptions. In short, every single point that could be thought of, should be fully handled, and I am convinced, if the work were well managed by one who fully understood it, the service at large would feel much indebted. If I might mention one officer to whom this task might with greater propriety than another be entrusted, it would be Lieut.-Colonel Powell, of the 30th; who, during a long period of years, was permanent President of the Mess Committee; and when more exalted rank and imperative duties compelled him to relinquish it, his brother officers testified their unqualified approbation of the manner in which he had presided over their common interests, by presenting him with a silver vase, valued at one hundred guineas.

With many apologies for trespassing at such length, permit me to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant and constant reader,

R. HAWKINS, Capt. 89th Regt.

Plymouth Citadel, Oct. 25th, 1831.

Old Passed Midshipmen.

"For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west; nor yet from the south."—*Psalms lxxv. verse 7.*

MR. EDITOR,—Amongst the numerous letters which periodically appear in your very excellent and impartial Journal, it has often occurred to me as a matter of surprise, that none ever came forward to advocate the cause of a class universally allowed to be much neglected, at the same time possessing claims,—I mean the Old Passed Midshipmen, or as they are now termed "Mates."* At a former period, their case was brought before the House of Commons, and it was then promised by a gallant Admiral then in office, "that all who had undergone their examinations for lieutenant† ten years, should, provided nothing derogatory appeared against them, be entitled to their promotion, making their services as midshipmen sixteen years: this regulation, which embraces a probation of extreme length compared with other professions, nevertheless, from despondency, imparted hope and confidence to them, and was for a time in force, or at all events a portion were made annually by seniority; but unfortunately, from some circumstance or other, this boon was taken from them. When his present Most Gracious Majesty hoisted his flag as Lord High Admiral, arrangements were being made to do something for them, but to the universal sorrow of the whole service he resigned. Since that period they have been utterly forgotten, and only in cases of general promotion (which are like angels' visits) are brought forward, and then only in a very limited proportion.

* Two recent regulations bear particularly hard on these officers, the doing away with the acting midces, but above all, depriving them of their Admiralty appointments; so that a young man may now, after sixteen or eighteen years' service, on his ship being paid off, (and it will be scarcely credited,) unless he is lucky enough to have a personal knowledge of some captain employed to give him a vacancy, be turned adrift without a farthing to support him, until he can muster interest to get another; and lamentable indeed is their case who have no home or parents to go to. It seems singular, that all other inferior petty officers on such occasions are permitted to join the flag-ship, if they choose, until others be provided for them.

† The senior mates are now twelve and thirteen years passed without a hope, except in the event of a general promotion, and there are very nearly eight hundred mates in all.

Now, what I beg to propose is, that an arrangement be made similar to that respecting their messmates, the old clerks, viz. that a certain number be promoted at the commencement of every year from the top of the list, or at any rate for *every two that are made by interest, let one be made by seniority*. Such a regulation would lessen the numerous claims on the Admiralty, which, from a total stagnation of promotion among these officers, is daily increasing, and would at the same time revive that hope, which deferred too long, "maketh the heart sick."

I have been induced to offer these observations, in the hope that they may meet the eye of some influential person, willing, and more competent than the present writer, to advocate the cause of helplessness and neglect. The present just Lord, whose urbanity and condescension has made him so justly popular in the navy, is well known to patronize the claims of old officers, and would, I am convinced, should such an individual be found to state their case, make some arrangement to alleviate their present forlorn condition. Trusting, Mr. Editor, you will give this a berth in your valuable Journal,

I remain, your very obliged and humble servant,
A MAST-HEAD LOOK-OUT-MAN.

Portsmouth, Nov. 14th 1831.

* * We alluded to this subject in a special article, entitled "Passed Midshipman," published in a former Number.—ED.

Irish Detachments.

MR. EDITOR,—I shall be much obliged by your giving publicity to a suggestion, which, if considered and acted upon, will, in my opinion, materially mitigate inconveniences but few regimental officers serving in the south of Ireland have not experienced.

The inconveniences I allude to spring from officers, detached from the head-quarters of their regiments, entering upon their stations utterly unacquainted with the character of the inhabitants with whom they afterwards have dealings, and totally ignorant of the extent and description of the accommodation the place is capable of affording to them individually.

An officer, thus detached, reaches his destination in the middle of the day, the officer he relieves having departed early in the morning. Immediately on his arrival he is accosted by tradesmen, lodging-letters, innkeepers, &c. often the most worthless of their several classes, but possessed of so much effrontery, that the modest and honest have no chance of successfully competing with them. The officer having heard of no other character of these suitors for his custom, save the very excellent one they give of themselves, fancying, perhaps, none but they can accommodate him, impatient, moreover, to get himself at once settled, consents to employ them. He is probably brought to a miscellaneous shop, where he lodges, and whence he gets most things that he requires. Every thing goes on well till the bill is sent in, the details of which, like another more celebrated, are unfair and inaccurate. A dispute ensues between the officer and the tradesman; but the former, for the sake of peace and quietness, at length pays it, resolving, however, to have no farther dealings with the other. He looks out for lodgings elsewhere, and finds some he thinks will suit him; he is just about going into them, when, to his unspeakable delight, he hears he is shortly to be removed from the station; he considers it hardly worth while to change his quarters for perhaps only a few days, and so he remains where he was. The period of his continuance is probably much longer than he was led to expect; and the poor pigeon stops, enduring every day the torture of a plucking, without energy to take his flight until the long-expected and much desired route arrives, and then the unfortunate bird is frequently so completely deplored that he can hardly make his way out of the place.

Now, if officers on being relieved were to leave for the officers who succeed them, a statement of the treatment they have experienced from the various tradesmen with whom they have had dealings, the prevailing system of imposing on them would be effectually destroyed. I propose, that officers take this step merely with a view of mitigating their inconvenience, but it will be recommended to many of them by a more worthy object, viz. to exemplify the trite, but oftentimes apparently unsound maxim—"Honesty is the best policy."

Your obedient humble servant,

ONE WHO HAS OFTEN BEEN CHEATED.

Ballymore, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1834

Manning the Fleet.

MR. EDITOR,—As the King's ships have found it difficult to procure seamen in time of peace, I have endeavoured to explain the reason and the remedy; but as writing is what I am but little accustomed to, I do not expect this will be found worth appearing in your publication; it may, however, enable you to make some remarks on the nature of the service, for you may depend on the whole to be true.

It is well known that the men-of-war's best men are those that were brought up in merchant-ships: these men never will like men-of-war. I will show how the service might do without them. First, why do not men-of-war make seamen, when every duty in them is done as well as in other ships? one reason is, it is always performed by the same old hands. When a man-of-war is manned, every man is stationed according to his abilities; the landsmen are put in the waist to do the drudgery, and they generally return from a three years' station nearly the same as they went: perhaps a hundred young fellows never higher than the lower-yards the whole time, and that but seldom. These men might be made seamen of in the time, if the ship's company had been worked in this manner: a few landsmen should go on the top-sail-yards with the seamen to reef, which there is opportunity for, as it is generally the rule to reef every evening in King's ships: they should also be taught to secure the ear-rings, what seamen pride themselves so much upon, though any man with common understanding would learn in a month or so; but there are men in these ships for years, who never saw an ear-ring passed in their lives.

There are always plenty of landsmen to be had that are anxious to learn; but how seldom it is we see one ever made seaman enough to take helm and lead: but why they should not, I could never see. Was there any plan of learning in the service, they would be well manned; for, as far as my recollection goes, the few that came as landsmen, and became seamen, were always the best-disposed men.

J. S.

Esher-street, Milbank.

* * * The matter of our humble correspondent being good, is quite as welcome to us as if it were clothed in more eloquent language.—ED.

Remarks on the Purveyors' Department.

MR. EDITOR,—A severe accident has hitherto prevented me from noticing the observations which your Correspondent M. M. has farther made upon the Purveyors' Department, which appeared in your Journal of October last, occasioned by former remarks which I offered upon this subject, and introduced by you in the United Service Journal for the month of September.

Apprehensive that M. M. may judge from my silence, he has fairly beaten me out of the field, I avail myself of the first opportunity to state, that I have not yielded to his argument, viz. that "Purveyors are Commissaries

and should with them be incorporated," nor am I convinced that the measure he suggests could benefit the service. I still opine to my former declaration, that the situation and functions of the Purveyors are more natural and consonant, as now established, forming a branch and under control of the Army Medical Department, (connected and intermixed as their duties are,) than in alliance with any other. However, I will so far cede a point to M. M. as to admit that "Purveyors" may be virtually called "Hospital Commissaries," for the cognomen of Purveyor and Commissary perhaps, in a general sense, is synonymous. The then objects and results are widely different. The Purveyors are, to all intents and purposes, *hospital stewards or storekeepers* of the first class, whose separate government or constitution, however defined, is absolutely necessary to the welfare of general hospitals, and could not be classed with the commissariat without curtailing and injuring the benefits now derived through their means to the medical department, *when serving with an army in the field.*

I have already endeavoured to show how valuable is the aid of the Purveyor to the sick or wounded soldier, and how essential a thorough knowledge of those multifarious duties connected with his situation as Purveyor or Steward, is to the invalid as well as to the medical officer under whom the Purveyor acts. The restoration of the health of the soldiers, by administering the necessary supplies and diet, is perhaps not more important to them and to the service, than the moral influence which promptitude, kindness and attention has upon their minds under bodily suffering, afforded on the part of the Purveyor who is constantly in attendance upon them, and by these means acquires an acquaintance with their habits, and a confidential communication of their last wishes and requests, a consolation to the dying soldier devoutly sought. The medical officer, however disposed to render a similar service, has other engagements and pursuits equally imperative; and it is presumed a conviction of these circumstances had a proportionate weight and influence, in separating the duties of the medical officer from that of Purveyor, for M. M. seems to have lost sight of the circumstance and period *when medical officers were Purveyors*, directed to be taken from a class whose rate of pay did not exceed ten or twelve shillings per diem, as laid down in His Majesty's Warrant of 1798, when Mr. Keate, who was then (I believe) surgeon-general, first came into office.

Purveyors were taken from medical men as a step to promotion, but seeing the inconvenience of it, he recommended they should in future be selected from persons versed in accounts, &c. which is now done, without reference to medical knowledge. The particular duties, therefore, of both classes, and the mode in which they are executed, fall more properly under the consideration of the general hospital system, which relates solely to the expenditure in the medical department; and it is reasonable to suppose, this subject was attentively considered by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry; their only observation upon this branch is, that when the rank of Purveyor was no longer considered as a step to promotion in the medical line, it was very questionable whether the same rank and pay should have been continued to those, who, it is admitted by the inspector-general, are now mere storekeepers or stewards.

I. B.

Medical Officers.

MR. EDITOR,—The army must view with much pleasure, the retirement of an old officer after long and arduous service, followed as it has been by the several promotions in that valuable corps, the Royal Artillery, consequent upon this one retirement. How different is it with the corps of Medical Officers: upon the retirement of a surgeon after thirty years' service, some unfortunate half-pay surgeon is forced from his connexion with private

life, which he has made by the continued assiduity of fifteen or sixteen years while on half-pay, and he is either forced to serve, or receive a commuted allowance of little more than the half of the price of a company. No such rigorous measures of economy have been applied to any other branch of the public service; its blighting influence has fallen with full force upon the professional department. Your excellent Journal has from time to time contained many valuable papers relative to the Medical Department, for which we must all feel indebted to you; these papers have scarcely portrayed with sufficient energy the condition of the senior assistant-surgeons. Many of these are on the wrong side of forty, having been in the service from eighteen to twenty years, during which period, in various climes exposed to contagion, and under constant excitement tending to shorten life, they have been "struggling to ascend by those stairs which are the most tiresome of all paths, by that deferred hope which makes the heart sick." What well-educated professional person would have entered the service, had he contemplated holding the humble grade of assistant-surgeon after so long a service, and at such an advanced period of his life? At the present moment, the prospects of these old officers are so melancholy, and occasion such despondency, that many bitterly rue the hour in which they entered so ill-requiting a service. By the admirable Warrant of the 29th July 1830, actual service is made the basis of remuneration to Medical Officers; upon this principle could not the brevet rank of surgeon be given to a certain number of assistants after a determinate period? these brevet officers might be employed in charge of depôts, &c. the allowance for a horse would be the only increase of expense: from these officers, vacancies might be filled as they occur. Then, if they cannot obtain the substance, they might be content with the shadow.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
SRES.

Deductions from the Pay of Officers on the passage to and from India.

"Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere."

MR. EDITOR,—May I be allowed to ask through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, why the pay of officers going to, and returning from the East Indies, is reduced during their passage to the old rate of pay by the following deductions daily:—

	s.	d.
Lieut-Colonels	1	1
Majors	1	11
Captains	1	1
Captains having Brevet rank	3	1
Lieutenants	1	10
Ensigns	1	7
Adjutant	0	6
Quarter-Master	1	10
Paymasters and Surgeons	Nothing!!	

Officers since the increase of pay, give more for their commissions in consequence. But even were this not the case, in what possible way is this ill-adapted scale, *justly* applicable to the occasion in which it is used? Nor can I understand, Mr. Editor, why that Company for whom we have done, and still do so much, do not magnanimously verify their appellation of *Honourable*, by transporting His Majesty's troops in comfort, leaving their unshorn pay, either to equip themselves suitably on landing in India, or as a remuneration for arduous services on their return home; instead of deducting the immense sum of 3s. 1d. daily from the old Captain, who, not having scraped together sufficient rupees to purchase his majority, has, as a reward for his long services, obtained the nominal rank of field-officer. As for the

poor Subs, they are crammed three or four in a cabin, and do not cost altogether as much as one commanding officer; besides which, they have numerous, indeed almost the whole of the duties, and yet there is more taken from their 5s. 6d. or 7s. than from the Colonel's 17s. Paymasters have nothing to do; and Surgeons only by especial permission, for which they receive an allowance independent of their pay. Thus, these worthy and very essential members of the service, alone enjoy the Honourable East India Company's liberality. Trusting that this representation will meet the eyes of those empowered to remedy it, should you grant it a place,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBALTERN.

Uniform.

"Yankee discipline smuggled into the British army."—*Jonathan Meek.*

MR. EDITOR,—An old Waterloo man, on the precipice of three-score, with a pension of one shilling per day, begs leave, through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, to put officers in command of detachments on their guard, so that they may not in future subject themselves to such an exposure as the following quotation *must* amount to in the eyes of all well regulated military minds. In the "Northern Whig," published in this town, of the 27th October last, you will find the following notice, which stands as yet uncontradicted:—

"'An old Campaigner' is, naturally enough, scandalized by having seen a few files paraded in Antrim the other day, by an officer who was in the trim of a civilian, wearing at the time a black frock-coat, round hat, with black crape round it, a cutting whip in one hand and an umbrella in the other; and he asks our military readers, whether it be consistent with the commands of the service, that any thing so heterodox should exist? Some of our military friends will, perhaps, reply to our correspondent; but, as the men referred to belong to the Sappers and Miners, we suppose that discipline is not so strictly enforced among them as among regular troops."

Now, Sir, I am *old-fashioned* enough to know that comment or further advice from a person of my rank, to the officers of the British army, would just be like "singing Psalms to a dead horse." However, they may learn from Burns:—

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

I am, Sir, &c.

Belfast, Nov. 12, 1831.

ARTHUR W. UNIFORM.

Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington.

MR. EDITOR,—What is Moyle Sherer about with his Second Volume of the Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington? In our recollections of the Peninsula, we do not find the gallant Major wont to lie on his arms before a stirring object; but his present bivouac is somewhat too long for our patience. He went over the first fields of our General in so soldierly a style, we would fain, through your United pages, give him a jog for the second. In the good old words of the battle of Waterloo, we want to be "up! and be at 'em!"

G. L. C.

Military Bridges.

MR. EDITOR,—In 1825, I understand, some trials were made on the Medway, at Rochester, on the comparative merits of three military bridges; perhaps some of your readers would be so obliging as to describe the bridges exhibited, and the results of the trials on that occasion.

Having constructed and established a cable-bridge, of 143 feet span, in Spain, across which I passed the Spanish army of reserve, under the Conde de Abisbal, together with their whole artillery and commissariat waggons, &c. I naturally feel some interest in these matters. With two of the bridges above alluded to I am already acquainted—namely, that formed of numerous *water butts* or *barrels*—and the other of *buoys*; but I have never been able to learn how the third is constructed, or by whom. Of the advantages of the barrel-bridge over the buoys, I had always given a confident and decided opinion. Indeed, the raft lately invented, by a Mr. Canning, (I think,) to be used in cases of shipwreck, and found to be so efficacious, is not unlike the barrel-bridge of Colonel Pasley.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

WM. TAIT.

36, Upper Charlotte-street.—
Fitzroy-square.

Parliamentary Representation of the United Service.

MR. EDITOR,—Your Journal being the best means of making a proposal for the benefit of the army and navy public, I trust you will give this a place in its valuable pages.

In a "Reformed" Parliament we, the defenders of the state, are the only classes whom it is proposed to leave unrepresented; and although it is true that we have naval and military men in the two Houses of Parliament, they appear there, with a few zealous exceptions, only the tools of the party they belong to, and are tied down to vote and obey the orders of their patrons, even if it is to vote against their own professions. The merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and agricultural interests, have all clamorous members to take care of their particular affairs; the smugglers are represented by the Cinque Ports; the potwallopers by Westminster, Preston, &c.; the agitators by the great Dan; but we have no person to stand up in the House and fight our battles, through thick and thin, which is the reason that our professions are the target they all shoot at.

It is a fact, that the ideas that are abroad about the intended Reformed Parliament amongst the mob, are as follows: for some of the potwallopers said to me, "Stay till we have our Reformed Parliament, and then we will soon do away with the army and navy; we don't want them; they only create taxes, and they have been well enough paid for all they ever did during the war, and therefore we will now turn them and the colonies adrift. We can always get soldiers and sailors when we want them, and officers too."

Now, these being the reforming ideas of the Radical mob and their leaders,* who wish to overturn the Monarchy, have a general plunder of property, and then try and form a Republic, but knowing us to be in the way, wish to blind the eyes of the unthinking part of the nation, by raising a cry against us of the burthen of taxes, &c. &c. to support an army and navy, both, they say, useless in time of peace; therefore, until they can get rid of us, despair, on account of our loyalty and patriotism, of carrying their wicked designs into execution;—it becomes us to unite together, and

* I beg to be understood by the *Radical leaders*, those incendiary demagogues who go about the country creating mischief, and misleading the poor ignorant people, and are the real enemies to a rational reform.

have our associations for self-defence; and for each of the two services to return two members to Parliament, which may be easily accomplished by creating funds of our own; and when the boroughs are thrown open, with money in their pockets, they can get into some place. Let subscription books be immediately opened at the three Club-houses, and all the bankers, for every officer from the highest to the lowest rank, to subscribe one day's full or half-pay, according to whether employed or not, and which subscription carried on for five or six years, would create a sum sufficient for any purpose.

The four gentlemen selected from the army and navy, should be men of eloquence, and not under the rank of Colonel, to prevent their being afraid of not getting promotion. They should be responsible to committees of officers in London, to whom all letters for the benefit of the services should be directed, instead of the Members, that they might not be pestered with numerous affairs, hindering them from giving the whole of their time to the benefit of their professions; the committee of officers having the power to reject all matter that is not really of sufficient importance to be laid before the House. Rules, as a guide to their Parliamentary conduct, to be drawn up, which might be something like the following.

To watch over and propose measures for the good of their respective professions. Not to interfere in other politics, and to support His Majesty's Government, whether Whig or Tory. They are not to accept an appointment from Government during the time they are in Parliament, to prevent their being bribed to hold their tongues; or should they accept any place, &c. they are immediately to resign, and refund the money they had received during the session for paying the expenses for attending to the interests of their professions. They should be allowed 2*l.* a day out of the funds during the sitting of Parliament, to defray the expense of their living. All loyal and proper petitions from soldiers or sailors to receive due attention.

It should be necessary for them to be good shots, as part of their duty should be to call out any members of either House who proposed any measure tending to injure either the navy or army.

It will be absolutely necessary for both services to have people in Parliament to fight their battles, and keep down the Radicals, who wish to destroy us both, and it can only be done by turning the tables, and assuming a bold attitude, that will keep them in any kind of order. A general meeting of both services might consider this suggestion and arrange the details.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Editor,

Your very sincere well wisher,

A FRIEND TO BOTH SERVICES AND A LOYAL MAN.

P.S. To prevent jealousy, the naval and military committees might be as follows:—

NAVAL.	MILITARY.
2 Admirals	2 Generals
2 Vice-Admirals	2 Lieutenant-Generals
2 Rear-Admirals	2 Major-Generals
3 Captains	2 Colonels
2 Commanders	2 Lieutenant-Colonels
3 Lieutenants	3 Majors
1 Master	3 Captains
1 Purser	3 Lieutenants
1 Surgeon	1 Cornet
1 Colonel of Marines.	1 Ensign
1 Major	1 Surgeon
2 Captains	1 Commissary
2 Lieutenants	—
—	23 a casting vote.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—Parliament has been prorogued to the 6th of December, then to assemble for the dispatch of business.

Political Unions, which had rapidly multiplied of late, have been at length denounced by a Royal Proclamation as "unconstitutional and illegal." Incendiarism has recommenced in the country, and spreads so as to threaten a repetition of the scenes of last winter. A detailed account of the Bristol Riots will be found in another place.

The FRENCH Government has created thirty-six new Peers, as Life Tenants of that honour, for the purpose of carrying the abolition of the Hereditary Peerage in the Chamber of Peers. The measure is generally considered an unjustifiable *coup-d'état*. An organised and formidable insurrection, upon the model of that of Bristol, has broken out at Lyons; the chief actors in which are members of the National Guard, belonging to the inferior classes, who turned out with their arms and uniform, and fired upon their comrades of a superior description and the regular troops! So much for Armed Associations and Political Unions.

The KING OF BELGIUM has been formally recognised by the Five Powers. The King of Holland still withholds his accession to the terms proposed by the latter.

COURT OF INQUIRY ON COLONEL BRERETON.—A Court of Inquiry has been convened, to inquire into the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Brereton during the late riots at Bristol, con-

sisting of the following Officers—Major-Gen. Sir Charles Dalbiac, President; Colonel Ferguson, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Loughborough, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Miles, and Major Walcot. The proceedings of the Court commenced on the 8th, and terminated on the 24th ult. No part of the proceedings has yet been permitted to transpire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—The following contributions have been received since our last:—

MODEL ROOM.

Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart.—Model of Mr. Hookey's inventions for Stopping a Leak under water; and also by the same inventor, a Model for Bending Straight Plank Into Knees and Floor timbers, for Building and Repairing Boats.

Sir George Duckett, Bart.—Model of a Seventy-four in a glass-case, made by the French prisoners at Norman Cross, and presented to Capt. Draper, R.N. their Agent.

George Duckett, Esq.—Model of a Burmese War Boat.

Mr. J. Shore—Model of a Block for Boat Tackles, invented by himself. (Patent.)

LIBRARY.

Capt. W. T. W. Owen, R.N.—*Arte de Navegar*, by Manuel Pimentel. 1 vol. quarto.

Sir George Duckett, Bart.—Maps of Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Hindostan, Roads of Portugal, Southern Provinces of Holland, Bay of South West part of Palo Anore, Route through Tripoli Regency, 1816, 19 and 20, Bay South West side of Timoon, Minorca, Straits of Malacca, Countries round the North Pole, Turkey in Europe, Gibraltar; eighteen Plates Illustrative of Cook's and King's Voyages, and a Portrait of Capt. Cook, six Plates illustrative of Capture of Havannah, with plan of Citadel, by Lieut. Bridge; a Plate of French Ship, *Gloire*; ditto ditto, *Terrible*; Drawing of a False Rudder on the *Ipswich*, ditto of St. Michell's Mount, by Capt. Hanchell; Charts by Capt. Cook, of New South Wales Society Islands, South Sea, showing his Discoveries, (with autograph,) New Zealand, Otaheite, Cook's Straits in New Zealand, South East part Terra del Fuego; Plate of Matavia Bay, &c. part of Coast of New South Wales, Botany Bay and Entrance, Plates of various Bays in New Zealand; map of Newfoundland, South Coast of ditto, including Isles St. Peter's and Miguclou, Straits of Bellisle.

North West Coast of America, North East ditto of Asia, St. Agustine's Bay, Madagascar, Rhode Island, Cuba, False and Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, St. Domingo, Neufchatel and Velangin de la Manche, Theatre de la Guerre en l'Allemagne; Surveys of St. Kitt's, Nevis and Montserrat, Antigua, Charlestown, South Carolina; Plans of Proposed Docks of Wapping, Geneva, Portsmouth Yard; Naval Outlays Exercise, 60-gun Ship, by Mungo Murry.

Commander William Tucker—Fourteen Numbers Quarterly Journal of Science, &c. Consolations d'un Solitaire, 3 vols. 8vo.; Judas Macchabæus, Sacred Drama, 1 vol. 4to. 1769; Persian Moonshee, by Gladwin, 2 vols. 4to. 1799; Poems, by Matthew Prior, 1 vol. folio. 1718.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Munster—British Campaign, 1809. 1 vol. 8vo. by himself.

Capt. T. Way, 2nd West York Regiment—Tielke's Engineer, 2 vols. 8vo.; Gilbert's Tactics, 2 vols. 8vo.; De la Charge des Gouverneurs des Places, 1639. 1 vol. 4to.

Donor Unknown—Jomini on Military Movements, 1 vol. 8vo.

Lieut. W. S. Hall, H.P. Royal Irish—Jameison's Mineralogy, 3 vols. 8vo.; Marshall's Hints to Young Medical Officers of the Army, 1 vol.; Army Lists (Annual,) for 1784 and 1787; Outlines of Geology and Mineralogy, by W. Phillips, 1 vol. 8vo.

MUSEUM.

George Bennett, Esq.—3 War Clubs from Rotuma and Erromanza, New Hebrides; a Bow and Arrows from Erromanza.

Sir George Duckett, Bart.—2 Quivers of Arrows, presented to his Father the late Sir George Duckett, by Capt. J. Cook, R.N.; an Indian Dagger and Wampum Belt.

George Duckett, Esq.—Saw of the Saw Fish.

Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.—8 Bottles, containing Specimens of the Water of the Rivers Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, collected by him in 1824; one specimen of the Mississippi above and another below the confluence of the Missouri, showing that the turbid condition of the Mississippi is due entirely to the mud of the Missouri, the river above the confluence being as clear as sea water.

Commander Edward Belcher, R.N. — Shells from the West Coast of Africa; and two Hats worn by Natives near Rio Nunez.

W. W. B. Durrant, Esq.—Fossil Shells from Hordwell Cliff, Hampshire, collected by himself.

Mr. E. Cross (Surrey Zoological Gardens)—A Snake, recently dead; a small Quadruped, Civet tribe.

The number of Subscribers has increased to nearly Sixteen Hundred.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—A sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a plan for conducting this Establishment, from suggestions submitted by Professor Laurent; the very Rev. the Dean of Wells, formerly Head-Master of Westminster; Dr. Russell, Head-Master of the Charter-house; Doctors Crombie and Burney; Capt. M'Konochie, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society; Capt. Dickson,

the original projector; and various other persons.

It is expected that an early period will be named for a General Meeting, at which the plan and situation for the School will be submitted. A list of subscribers will be published in the Navy List on the 1st of Jan. 1832.

GRAHAM'S ISLAND.—The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies*, of the 25th Sept. contains the following *petitio principii*:—"We have already announced that the King had given the name of 'Ferdinanda' to the volcanic island which has made its appearance on the southern coast of Sicily, as this island forms part of his royal dominions. Some papers, however, have stated that the Government of Great Britain had taken possession of the island in the name of His Britannic Majesty, but we are authorised to declare that this statement is totally without any foundation; we are enabled to assert positively, that it never entered the mind of that Sovereign or His Ministers, that an island formed by a phenomenon so extraordinary, and so near the coast of Sicily, could belong to anybody but His Sicilian Majesty."

By the latest accounts the new volcano remained in a perfectly quiescent state, but the sea still continued to boil for a space, including sixty yards in length, on the north-west side.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Dr. Hammett, Surgeon R.N. who was sent out by Government, in May last, to Dantzic, in order to report on the dreadful pestilence then ravaging that city, has lately returned to London. We understand that the facts collected by Dr. Hammett are strongly confirmatory of the non-contagiousness of the disease; and he has, during his stay in Dantzic, sent home the particulars of some cases which would seem to place this point beyond a doubt. However cheering such a report may be, founded, as we believe, on a great variety of facts in the possession of Dr. Hammett, it is nevertheless most desirable to instil into the minds of the public the necessity of cleanliness and every proper precaution. Dr. H. has also ascertained from certain information, that the cholera at Dantzic was not imported from Riga, as was erroneously reported. Four or five cases

of undeniable cholera, which had escaped observation, were traced by him to have occurred, and terminated fatally, some time before the arrival of the vessel which was said to have brought it from Riga. The sum of the information brought home by this gentleman is, that out of a population of 72,000, 860 cases of cholera have occurred and been noted by Dr. Hammett, 195 only of whom recovered.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—November 14th.—Lord Goderich (President) in the chair. A paper was read on the question, "Is the Quorra the Niger of antiquity, or not?" communicated by Colonel Leake, who answers the inquiry in the affirmative; observing, at the same time, that the interest of the investigation is not merely that due to correct nomenclature, but is further connected with the much higher endeavour to draw, from an individual case, general inferences as to the precise geographical knowledge possessed by the ancients.

The meeting proceeded to the special business of the evening, viz. to confer the royal premium for last year on Mr. Richard Lander for his discoveries in Africa; and to receive a report from the council relative to the union of the African Association with the Society. Regarding the first of these, the noble President observed, "That his Majesty having graciously and munificently bestowed an annual donation of fifty guineas on the Society, to constitute a royal premium for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery, it gave him, and he was certain it would give the Society great pleasure to find itself called on, the first time this was conferred, to bestow it on so worthy an individual. Mr. Lander was one of those men of whom England had so frequently to boast, who derived no advantages from birth or education, but who, by his own patience, spirit, temper, and perseverance, had achieved celebrity, and ultimately succeeded in placing himself in the foremost rank of modern discoverers. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure in conveying this prize to him—he fully deserved it." Mr. Lander made a short and appropriate reply. Lord Goderich manifested considerable feeling during his address, and was much cheered by the meeting,

which seemed cordially to sympathise with its noble chairman in the sentiments he so impressively uttered, and to take a deep interest in the passing scene. Sure we are, that the public bestowal of such honours must have an excellent effect; and we regret they have been so unfrequent amongst us.

"As regarded the African Association," (his Lordship then proceeded,) "that body had made overtures within the last few months to join the Society, on condition that such of its members as were not already members also of the Royal Geographical Society should become such, on payment of the usual fees, without form of ballot; and the council had eagerly accepted an offer so honourable and so gratifying. The labours of the African Association were well known; and its character stood so high as to make inquiry almost superfluous as to the individuals thus introduced. But when he further read the names of Lord Clive, Henry Bankes, Esq. Charles Hoare, Esq. H. H. Hoare, Esq. and John Motteux, Esq. as being the gentlemen in question, he was persuaded the Society would most cordially approve of the act of council which had provisionally admitted them as members." It was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

We understand that Mr. Richard Lander has been appointed to a situation in the Customs.

JUBILEE OF COUNT CHARLES ALTEN.—(*From the Hannoverschen Nachrichten*).—The 24th July of this year, being the day on which His Excellency the Minister-of-War Gen. Count Charles Alten had completed a period of fifty years in the service of his country, the officers of this garrison seized the occasion to testify to his Excellency the respect and affection which they, in common with the whole Hanoverian army, entertained for their veteran chief, by holding a jubilee in the capital in honour of the day. The four barracks in which the troops are garrisoned, were brilliantly illuminated, and the men were regaled with an excellent dinner, which was followed by a merry dance, partly held in the open air, the weather being most propitious. The five entrances to the barracks of the Rifle Guards, of which His Excellency is Chief, were ornamented with trans-

parencies, the centre one of which expressed the occasion of the fête, and the others the names of the thirty-two principal battles in which His Excellency served. In a separate apartment of the building, appropriately decorated, a select number of the veterans of the old German Legion were entertained. At ten in the evening, fire-works were displayed near the barrack of the Grenadier Guards, and the inhabitants of the capital appeared fully to participate in the general enthusiasm of the military.

One circumstance alone damped the joyful feelings of all, namely, that His Excellency was not a personal witness to the scene, having gone a few days previous to the baths of Pyrmont, where also was His Royal Highness the Viceroy; however, His Excellency's return on the 29th was the signal for a second expression of popular feeling towards him, and on this occasion His Royal Highness took an active part.

H. R. H. had placed the splendid orangery at the King's Palace of Herrenhausen at the disposition of the officers, and here a magnificent banquet was given by these spirited gentlemen on the evening of the 29th. Besides the hero of the feast, were present, the Ministers, Privy Counsellors, Foreign Ambassadors, and those civil officers of the Government who were more immediately in connection with the department of His Excellency. At one table alone 180 persons were accommodated. The decorations were in the highest degree brilliant and characteristic. Behind the seat of H. R. H. the Viceroy, who presided, and on whose right hand sat the hero of the feast, appeared the name of His Majesty, beautifully executed in flowers; this was supported by draperies composed of the standard of the House of Brunswick, the Royal Standard, the colours of the old Electoral Guard, and those of the present Foot Guards; among these were intermixed various appropriate military emblems, two six-pounders, and two eight-inch mortars, forming the fore-ground. Fronting these decorations and at the bottom of the hall, were two transparent inscriptions; the one, "*Dem General Alten, der hier vereinigten officiere*;" the other, "*Fünfzig Jahre, ein*

hohes Vorbild!"* . These inscriptions were encircled with oak-leaf wreaths, and decorated with the standards of the Hussar Guards, and flags bearing His Excellency's coat-of-arms. Over the principal entrance was another Royal Standard, and various flags of the late German Legion; and finally, four trophies formed of the arms and banners of the four regiments of the garrison, bearing His Excellency's name, and protected by a guard of honour from each regiment. The dinner-table, spread with the greatest abundance of every delicacy the season could afford, and filled with the numerous guests, whose splendid uniforms shone in glittering inequality amid evergreens and flowers, formed, in conjunction with the decorations which have been described, one of the most brilliant and imposing scenes that can be well imagined, reflecting the greatest credit on the taste of Capt. Christoph Heise, of the Rifle Guards, by whom the arrangements were designed. The fire of a battery of artillery from the Palace garden accompanied the many loyal toasts that were given; and when the health of the hero of the fête, which was proposed by His Royal Highness the Viceroy, had been drunk with enthusiastic cheers, the thunder of nineteen pieces of artillery resounded through the hall. A corps of singers, composed of sixty non-commissioned officers and privates from the Grenadier and Rifle Guards, sung an ode, which had been written for the occasion by Dr. Blumenhagen, and three bands of music emulously lent their aid. On the exterior of the building, appeared in transparent letters the names of the battles in which His Excellency had fought. Finally, the fête was closed by a burst of rockets from the high platform of the Waterloo monument, upon which His Excellency's name shone in variegated lamps.

May this jubilee long afford a joyful recollection to him whose faithful services it celebrated; and furnish a proof to all, that the conscientious and unshrinking discharge of public duty, unaccompanied by the selfish pursuit of

* "To Gen. Alten, from the officers here assembled."—"Fifty years: a fine example!"

personal aggrandisement, is the best foundation of fame and popularity!

REMARKABLE TEMPEST IN TURKEY.—Knowing well, as we do, the highly intelligent source whence springs the following information relative to the late extraordinary fall of hail-stones in Turkey, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of extracting the remarkable particulars from the *Literary Gazette*.

Extract of a Letter, dated Oct. 11.

About seven o'clock of the 5th Oct. as we were preparing for our daily excursion, we perceived a black cloud gathering over the neighbouring hills, and heard the mutterings of distant thunder. We therefore postponed our walk, and watched the darkness that was rapidly overshadowing the Bosphorus. Suddenly we were surprised to see the water boiling up like a cauldron, in a particular spot; and before our surmises were at an end, something similar to a large paving-stone fell into the sea under our window, and was immediately followed by another. After gazing at this for a little time, we were startled by a volley of the same material against our windows, which, in a few moments, shattered them into a thousand pieces. The work of destruction was fairly commenced; and to avoid the fragments of broken glass, I rushed into the landing-place. Here, however, matters were worse instead of better: the roof had been beaten in, and huge masses of ice were rebounding from wall to wall. These immense balls continued falling for about ten minutes: they became gradually smaller, and the elementary riot concluded by a common hail-shower. The stones were of sufficient weight to perforate the tiled roof like bullets, and left it as full of holes as a colander; so that the rain which followed came pouring into all the rooms as if through a sieve. We measured many of those hail-stones, and found them to be five or six inches in diameter. They were hard lumps of pure, solid ice; some were round, some angular, as if a number of smaller pieces were congealed together; while others seemed to be in layers, like the various coats of an onion. The heat on the previous day had been most oppressive: the thermometer stood at 89, and during

the storm it fell to 65. Commodore Porter, the ambassador from the United States, was going hence to Constantinople, in his caique, with presents to the Sultan, when he was overtaken by this terrible storm. He afterwards declared, that he had been in battles, earthquakes, and dangers by sea and land, but had never felt in such an awful situation before. To use his own powerful expression, "it seemed as if the canopy of heaven was congealed, and had suddenly burst open, and descended in large masses of ice." The hand of one of his boatmen was crushed to pieces. Every one in the caique silently waited his doom; for they expected nothing less than death.

The cloud which carried this destruction passed over Pera and Constantinople, and shattered all the houses which the recent fires had spared. Happy England! with all its little agitations, which you think so much of! Here we live in perpetual terror of real misfortunes—fire, plague, cholera, and now this storm—all rendered more striking when contrasted with the beauty of the climate, than which nothing can be more delightful. I must not forget to mention, that this evil cloud was limited in breadth. It passed from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, all along one side of the Bosphorus, the European shore, and did not touch the Asiatic. Two men only were killed on the mountains, about Buyuederè, who were working in a vineyard, and could not find shelter. Below, in the town, the deaths were more numerous, though not so important. A flock of geese were sedately walking along when the shower commenced. The poor things stretched out their necks, and began to gabble; but not aware, I suppose, of the danger, made no haste to get under cover, and the people were afraid to go to their rescue. When the storm ceased, they were all dead.

PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO MR. HARVEY.—Mr. Harvey, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, has received from the Russian Emperor, a magnificent diamond ring, on account of some researches on ship-building. A very flattering letter accompanied the splendid present.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY BARRACKS AND HALF BILLET STATIONS IN IRELAND, distinguishing whether Fuel and Candles are or are not issued in kind to the Troops stationed therein.

OCCUPIED PERMANENT BARRACKS.			
ISSUES OF FUEL, CANDLES, AND STRAW, TO THE TROOPS MADE IN KIND.			
Armagh	Charlemont	Gort	Omagh
Athlone	Charles Fort	Kilkenny	Oughterarde
Athy	Clare Castle	Kinsale	Parsonstown
Balleencollig	Clogheen	Lifford	Roscommon
Ballinrobe	Clonmell	Limerick	Roscrea
Ballyshannon	Cork	Longford	Shannon Bridge
Banagher	Derry	Loughrea P.	Sligo
Belfast	Downpatrick	Mallow	Spike Island
Belturbet	Drogheda	Mitchelstown	Cork Harbour
Boyle	Duncannon Fort	Monaghan	Templemore
Buttevant	Dundalk	Mullengar	Tralee
Caher	Dungarvan	Naas	Trim
Carlow	Dunmore	Navan	Tullamore
Carrickfergus	Euniskillen	Nenagh	Waterford
Cashel	Fermoy	New Bridge	Westport
Castlecomer	Fethard	Newcastle	Wexford
Castlebar	Foxford	Newry	Youghall
Cavan	Galway		

DUBLIN BARRACKS.			
FUEL, CANDLES, AND STRAW, ISSUED TO THE TROOPS IN KIND.			
Occupied Permanent Barracks.			
Island Bridge	Pigeon House Fort	Recruiting Depot Old	Royal Barracks
Magazine Fort	Porto-Bello	Richmond	Great George's Street
Phoenix Park	Recruiting Depot New		

TOWERS, FORTS, AND BATTERIES.		
Towers, &c.	Principal Barracks to which Tower, &c. is annexed.	Fuel and Candles, &c.
Anglo-nesh Tower	Gort	Issues not made in kind
Baginboun Tower	Duncannon Fort	
Camden Fort	Cork Harbour	Fuel, candles, and straw, issued in kind
Carlisle Fort	Cork Harbour	
Carrick Fort	Newcastle	Issues not made in kind
Cashley Tower	Galway	
Cromwell's Castle	Banagher	Fuel, candles, and straw, issued in kind
Cromwell's Island	Banagher	
Douabli Battery	Clare Castle	Issues not made in kind
Dunree Fort	Derry	
Drogheda Fort	Drogheda	Fuel, candles, and straw, issued in kind
Fanisher Tower	Banagher	
Fort Eliza	Banagher	Issues not made in kind
Finnevarra Tower	Gort	
Green Castle	Derry	Fuel, candles, and straw, issued in kind
Hawlbowlin Island	Cork Harbour	
Inch Island	Derry	Issues not made in kind
Keelogue Tower	Banagher	
Kilcredane Battery	Clare Castle	Issues not made in kind
Kilkenline Battery	Clare Castle	
Knockalla Fort	Derry	Issues not made in kind
Magilligan Fort	Derry	
Macomish Fort	Derry	Issues not made in kind
Meelick Tower	Banagher	
Ned's Point Rathmullen	Derry	Fuel, candles, and straw, issued in kind
Rocky Island	Cork Harbour	
Scattery Island	Clare Castle	Issues not made in kind
Tarbert Island	Newcastle	

TEMPORARY BARRACKS.	
ISSUES NOT MADE IN KIND.	
Occupied Temporary Barracks.	Permanent Barracks to which Temporary Station is annexed.
Ballinasloe	Athlone
Camla	Athlone
Killaloe	Nenagh
Tipperary	Cashel
Tuam	Dunmore

HALF BILLET STATIONS.			
ISSUES NOT MADE IN KIND.			
Occupied Half Billet Stations.	Permanent Barrack to which Half Billet Station is annexed.	Occupied Half Billet Stations.	Permanent Barrack to which Half Billet Station is annexed.
Athleague	Athlone	Kilrush	Clare Castle
Adrahan	Gort	Kilmurray	Clare Castle
Adare	Limerick	Kilhee	Clare Castle
Askeaton	Newcastle	Kilkerhan	Clare Castle
Ballina	Castlebar	Kilsmora (Cav. and Inf.)	Clare Castle
Brodford	Limerick	Kingscourt	Diagheda
Bruff	Limerick	Kilcolgan Castle	Galway
Ballingany	Newcastle	Kinvarra	Gort
Blennerville	Tralee	Kilchreest	Gort
Bunahon	Clare Castle	Kilkelly	Gort
Ballinahinch	Clare Castle	Listowell	Tralee
Ballinacally	Clare Castle	Loughrea, H.B.	Galway
Bunatty Castle	Clare Castle	Maryborough	Roscrea
Coroboy	Athlone	Mountshannon	Nenagh
Currecome	Gort	Milltown	Clare Castle
Clonlara	Limerick	Newmarket (Cav. and Inf.)	Clare Castle
Croon	Limerick	New Quay	Gort
Clifden (Cav. and Inf.)	Clare Castle	Newport	Limerick
Calahan's Mills	Clare Castle	O'Brien's Bridge	Limerick
Caher House	Clare Castle	Prospect Lodge, Lower Ganaham	Galway
Corofin	Clare Castle	Patrick's Well	Limerick
Clondegard Glebe	Clare Castle	Quin	Cashel
Dunow	Kilkenny	Rathkeale	Newcastle
Dunmore	Clare Castle	Six Mile Bridge (Cav. and Inf.)	Clare Castle
Ennis (10 distinct quarters)	Clare Castle	Scariff	Nenagh
Ennistymond	Clare Castle	Silver Mines	Nenagh
Fedemore	Limerick	Shanagolded	Newcastle
Feackle	Clare Castle	Tulla	Clare Castle
Galbally	Buttevant	Thurles	Templemore
Gort House	Athlone	Tomgraney	Nenagh
Glenwilliam	Clare Castle	Woodford	Portumna
Kildysard	Clare Castle		

FEMALE REVENGE.—*Extract of a letter from Calcutta, May 31st, 1831.*

—You may have seen by the papers that Lieut. Talbot, of the 8th Native Infantry, was tried about two months ago, at Delhi, on a charge of making infamous disclosures to the wife of Lieut. Ramsay, of the same corps, and behaving with indecency towards her, and that he was fully and honourably acquitted. This, however, was not the termination of the affair. The liberated officer was dining with a friend at the mess of the 1st Native Infantry, when a stranger entered the room in a surlout and foraging cap, and stalking up *behind* Lieut. Talbot, attempted to discharge two pistols at his head, which, however, both flashed in the pan! A scuffle was instantly kicked up, and the stranger being "floored" was discovered to be Mrs. Ramsay, thus disguised, and her face darkened with chalk. Here was a pretty tomb of hatred and revenge! She was immediately secured, testimonies taken, and the whole affair well sifted. In some of the evidences taken, it appeared too plainly that the weak and unfortunate husband was aware of her intention,—for, on the Commanding-officer repairing to his quarter, and asking Ramsay if he knew where his wife had gone, he replied, "To revenge herself on Lieut. Talbot." This was sufficient presumption of his being an accessory before the fact, and he was instantly arrested. The lady was sent off, under a military escort, and is to take her trial in the Supreme Court, here. This outrage has occasioned a great sensation.

THE INHABITANT OF THE PEARLY NAUTILUS (*Nautilus Pompilius*).—The inhabitant of this shell, which has so long been a desideratum in natural science, was discovered by Mr. George Bennett, on the 24th of Aug. 1829, in a bay of the Island of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides Group. The animal had only before been noticed by Rumphius, and some further remarks had been made upon it by Sonnini, in his edition of Buffon, but great doubt has been expressed if any reliance could be placed on these accounts. Mr. Bennett's sketch of the animal, taken immediately after it was removed from the shell, fully con-

firms the general accuracy of Rumphius's figure. A detailed examination of the animal is in progress.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—

3rd Dragoon Guards from Weymouth to Dorchester.

2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards from Windsor to Brighton.

5th Foot Depôt at Fermoy—Service Companies, Gibraltar.

7th Ditto Ditto from Winchester to Portsmouth.

9th Ditto from Limerick to Galway.

11th Ditto Depôt from Cardiff to Swansea.

12th Ditto Ditto from Cork to Drogheda.

18th Ditto Ditto from Manchester to Nottingham.

19th Ditto Ditto from Weedon to Tynemouth and to Grantham.

21st Ditto from Liverpool to Weedon.

30th Ditto from Newry to Belfast.

36th Ditto Depôt from Spike Island to Charles Fort.

47th Ditto from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

50th Ditto from Athlone to Dublin.

52nd Ditto from Halifax to Gosport, and to Bath and to Bristol.

58th Ditto Depôt from Londonderry to Mullingar.

59th Ditto from Birr to Enniskillen.

61st Ditto Depôt from Boyle to Londonderry.

65th Ditto Ditto from Kinsale to Buttevant.

66th Ditto Ditto from Clare Castle to Naas.

73rd Ditto Ditto from Devonport to Jersey.

75th Ditto Ditto from Devonport to Exeter.

83rd Ditto from Enniskillen to Castlebar.

85th Ditto Service Companies from Malta to Winchester.

88th Ditto Service Companies from Corfu to Vido.

91st Ditto from Weedon to Oxford.

92nd Ditto from Dublin to Clare Castle.

99th Ditto Depôt from Naas to Armagh.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

THE ARMY.

RETURN of the Total Number of Officers in the Army, on the 1st July 1831; stating those on Full Pay and Half Pay, including Generals and all Ranks.

RANKS.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Retired Pay.	Foreign Half Pay.	Totals.
Field-Marsbals	6	.	.	.	6
Generals	57	.	43	.	100
Lieut.-Generals	61	.	115	.	176
Major-Generals	11	.	145	.	156
<div> <div>Those on full pay are</div> <div>Colonels of Regiments.</div> <div>Those on retired pay</div> <div>are receiving unattach-</div> <div>ed or other rates of pay</div> </div>					
Colonels in Chief, (included as General Officers)	—	—	—	—	—
Colonels (those on full pay included as General Officers)	.	.	7	7	14
Lieutenant-Colonels	163	230	12	13	424
Majors	270	298	6	32	606
Captains	1823	1563	153	216	3255
Lieutenants	1813	2473	252	252	4790
Cornets, Ensigns, and Second-Lieutenants	1105	789	111	149	2154
Paymasters, including Paymasters of Detachments, Depôts, and Districts	142	160	5	2	309
Adjutants	141	78	17	18	254
Chaplains	13	50	.	7	70
Regimental and Troop Quarter-masters	142	345	50	27	573
Regimental Surgeons	141	155	6	11	313
Regimental Assistant-Surgeons	224	117	2	25	368
Surgeon-Majors	3	2	.	.	5
Principal Veterinary-Surgeon	1	.	.	.	1
Veterinary-Surgeons	26	19	.	5	50
Solicitors of Foot Guards	3	.	.	.	3
Director General of the Army Medical Department	1	.	.	.	1
Director General of the Army Medical Department in Ireland	1	.	.	.	1
Physician General, ditto	1	.	.	.	1
Surgeon General, ditto	1	.	.	.	1
Principal Inspector of the Army Medical Department	1	.	.	.	1
Inspecting Field Officers of Districts	9	.	.	.	9
Ditto of Militia (Colonial)	2	4	.	.	6
Sub-Inspectors of Militia, ditto	4	2	.	.	6
Chief Paymaster	.	1	.	.	1
Deputy Judge Advocate	2	1	.	.	3
Chief Inspector and Commissary of Musters and Accounts on the Continent	.	1	.	.	1
Deputy Barrack-master	.	1	.	.	1
Assistant Barrack-master	.	2	.	.	2
Late State Trumpeter in Ireland	.	1	.	.	1
District Adjutant	10	.	.	.	10
Provost Marshal	1	2	.	.	3
Deputy Provost Marshal	.	1	.	.	1
Deputy Commissary General	.	1	.	.	1
Superintendent of Cavalry Riding Establishment	1	.	.	.	1
Carried forward	5679	6302	933	764	13678

RANKS.	Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Retired Pay.	Foreign Half Pay.	Totals.
Brought forward . . .	5879	6302	933	764	13078
Inspectors General of Hospitals . . .	2	26	. .	1	29
Deputy ditto ditto . . .	9	49	. .	. .	58
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals . . .	6	5	. .	. .	11
Field Inspectors . . .	. .	2	. .	. .	2
Physicians . . .	. .	25	. .	. .	25
Staff Surgeons . . .	28	110	. .	3	141
Staff Assistant Surgeons . . .	78	18	. .	. .	96
Surgeon to the Savoy . . .	. .	1	. .	. .	1
Purveyors . . .	. .	10	. .	. .	10
Deputy Purveyors . . .	6	41	. .	. .	47
Apothecaries . . .	13	20	. .	1	34
Hospital Assistants and Mates . . .	. .	26	. .	. .	26
Dispensers . . .	3	. .	. .	. .	3
Medical or Purveyors' Clerks . . .	10	5	. .	. .	15
District Surgeons . . .	. .	6	. .	. .	6
Permanent Assistant Quarter-masters . . .	8	4	. .	. .	12
Garrison Officers . . .	. .	3	. .	. .	3
Storekeeper . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Swiss and Condean Pensioners . . .	. .	. .	. .	9	9
Officers of Provincial American Corps (of various ranks) . . .	. .	181 ^c	. .	. .	181
Totals . . .	5842	6834	933	779	14388

War-Office, 13th Oct. 1831.

H. PARNELL.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth.—Oct. 23rd. Arrived the *Falcon*, 10, Com. Garrett (acting), from Bermuda.

A squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Warren, consisting of the *Talavera*, *Revenge*, and *Wellesley*, of 74 guns each, *Stag*, 46, *Galatea*, 42, *Tribune*, 42, *Curaçoa*, 24, *Tweed*, 20, *Imogene*, 28, *Magicienne*, 24, *Pantaloön*, *Brisk*, *Onyx*, *Recruit*, and *Charybdis* gun-brigs, and *Viper* schooner, weighed anchor from the Downs on the 29th of Oct. for the Scheldt? but, on approaching the Dutch coast, the squadron met with a severe gale and thick weather, when the Admiral ordered them to disperse and make the best of their way back to the Downs, where the *Stag*, *Galatea*, *Tribune*, *Curaçoa*, *Imogene*, *Tweed*, and *Brisk*, arrived on the 1st and 2nd of Nov. and the three line-of-battle ships with the rest of the squadron shortly after.

Nov. 10th. Arrived the *Revenge*, 78, Capt. Hillyer, C.B. and *Magicienne*, 24, Capt. Plumridge, from the squadron under Rear-Admiral Warren, which they left in the Downs on the 9th. The *Onyx* had been dispatched on the 7th to superintend the Quarantine at Sunderland; the

Recruit sailed the same day for Helvoetsluys.

Nov. 12th. Sailed the *Magicienne*, 24, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, for Rio Janeiro, and the East Indies.

Nov. 15th. Arrived the *Madagascar*, 46, Capt. E. Lyons, from Malta.

Nov. 16th. Arrived the *Kent*, 78, Capt. Pym, C.B. from Malta.

Nov. 20th. Arrived the *Pantaloön*, 10, Lieut. Dawson, from Woolwich, to replace the *Onyx* as Tender to the Royal George (yacht).

Nov. 22nd. Arrived the *Shannon*, 46, Capt. B. Clement, from the West Indies, last from the Havannah.

Nov. 24th. Sailed the *Caledonia*, 120, Capt. Hillyar, C.B. for Plymouth.

Nov. 25th. Arrived the *Success*, 28, Capt. Jervoise, from the East Indies. She sailed from Madras on the 17th July, the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th Sept. St. Helena on the 13th, and Ascension on the 19th of October.

Nov. 26th. Sailed the *Kent*, 74, Capt. Pym, for Plymouth.

At Spithead.—*Revenge*, *Success*, *Leonidas*, *Maitland*, *Lord Wellington*, *Roslyn Castle*, *Marshal Bennet*, *Sylvia*, and *Marquis Huntley*, transports.

In Harbour.—*Victory*, *Britannia*, *Royal George*, *Melville*, *Madagascar*, *Ætna*, *Pan-*

taloon, Emerald, Confidence, and Cracker cutter.

Plymouth.—Nov. 1. Arrived the Vigilant, Ketch, Lieut. Laney, from Malta.

Nov. 6th. Arrived the Pike, Capt. A. F. Vidal, from the coast of Ireland.

Nov. 13th. Arrived the Cracker Cutter, Lieut. Roepel, from Cromarty Bay, on the coast of Scotland, where she had been stationed for the enforcement of the quarantine laws, having experienced much blowing weather while there, and requiring a refit.

Nov. 17th. Arrived the Imogene, 28, Capt. Price Blackwood, from the Downs.

Nov. 20th. Arrived the Harrier, new gun-brig, from Milford.

Remaining in Hamoaze.—Foudroyant, Fly, Echo, Messenger, and Industry, naval transports, Vigilant.

In Barnpool.—Imogene, Beagle.

Foreign.—The Alfred, 52, Capt. Maunsell, and Vigilant, arrived at Malta, the former on the 3rd Oct. and the latter on the 4th inst. from England.

The Gannet, 18, Com. Sweney, was at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 2nd Oct. repairing damages, having been on shore in the Straits of Belleisle.

The Ranger, 28, Capt. W. Walpole, left Halifax, for Bermuda and the West Indies, on the 9th September.

The Pallas, 42, Capt. Dixon, sailed from Halifax for Bermuda on the 18th Sept.

The Tyne arrived at Bahia from Rio de Janeiro, 9th August.

The Lightning sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Cape Frio, 23rd August.

The Adelaide, arrived at Bahia from Pernambuco, 26th August.

The Southampton sailed from Bombay for a cruise 25th May.

The Ariadne arrived at Madeira from St. Michael's, 29th September.

The Pyllades sailed from Madeira from Rio Janeiro 1st October.

The Donegal, 78, Capt. Dick, arrived from England, at Malta, on the 8th Oct.

The Adelaide sailed from Bahia for Rio, 26th August, and Tyne, 3rd Sept.

The Dublin arrived at Rio on the 15th Sept. from Plymouth; the Algerine sailed thence on the 18th for the Cape of Good Hope.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington relinquished the command of the Fleet recently under his orders on the 24th Oct. On Sir Edward leaving the Caledonia, the rigging was manned and three hearty cheers was given, which were returned

by the barge's crew. The flag was struck at sunset.

The Victory, 104 guns, Capt. H. Parker, C.B. flag-ship at Portsmouth, is ordered to bear three Lieutenants, and 200 officers, seamen, and marines; and the San Josef, 110 guns, will be flag-ship at Plymouth, with a similar complement.

The *Æna* surveying vessel, Com. Belcher, was paid off at Portsmouth, on the 26th Oct. and recommissioned by that officer.

The Calcutta, 84, was paid off at Plymouth on the 10th ult.

The Raven, Cutter, was commissioned at Portsmouth, by Lieut. W. H. Aslett, (1825) on the 10th ult.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

Horse Guards, 13th Oct. 1831.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the following regulation respecting the age and standard of recruits for cavalry regiments serving in India:—

Light Dragoons—No recruit to be received under five feet six inches, or above five feet nine inches in height, nor under nineteen or exceeding twenty-five years of age.

Lancers—No recruit to be received under five feet seven inches, or above five feet ten inches in height, nor under nineteen or exceeding twenty-five years of age.

(Signed) J. GARDINER,
Deputy-Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse-Guards, 17th Nov. 1831.

The General Commanding-in-Chief recommends that each soldier may forthwith be provided with two flannel belts, one of which is to be worn constantly round the loins, during the existence of the present apprehension with regard to the introduction of Cholera.

As the soldier is to pay for these belts, it is expected that they shall be provided at the most reasonable rate. It has been fully ascertained that the price of each belt ought not to exceed a shilling.

By Command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS—Joseph Hilard (ret.); H. L. Grove (ret.); W. L. Castle; John Broughton (ret.)

LIEUTENANTS—P. H. Dyke; J. J. McCleverty; W. Coyde; C. E. Powys.

MASTER—John Penn.

SURGEONS—W. Bland, of the Cruiser; W. McClure; James Smith.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS—James Polkinghorne, to the Isis; P. Rainier, C.B. to the Britannia; — Colby, to the Thunderer; Thomas Brown, to the Talavera; D. H. Mackay, to the Revenge; A. King, C.B. to the Sheerness Ordinary.

LIEUTENANTS—A. Kuper, to the Savage; J. Gore, to the Alfred; H. Jones and R. Amherst, to the San Josef; Thomas Mitchell re appointed and H. Kellett, to the Ætna; — Astlett, to the Raven Cutter; — Biffin, to the Britannia; G. Caswell, to the Victory; W. Gill, J. Broomeau, R. Wall, E. Williams, D. Dooley, S. C. Ponsonby, W. Speck, W. H. Goddard, L. Davis, to the Coast Guard.

MASTERS—W. White, to the Victory; — Elson, to the San Josef; — Cotterell, to the Madagascar; John Penn, to the Onyx.

SURGEONS—F. McBean Chivers, to the Victory; J. Dallaway, to the Asia; J. Brown (a), to the Ordinary at Portsmouth; Dr. Rich, to the San Josef; J. Kidd, to the Ætna; James Smith, to the Algerine; Dr. Rotel, to the Revenge; Dr. Hillyar, K.T.S. to the Caledonia; — Chevers, to the Fly; Ship at Plymouth.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—J. M. Hamilton and J. Bowler (sup.) to the Victory; D. G. Millar, to the Ætna; — Stevenson, to the Plumper; — Nidder (sup.) to the Fondroyant, to do duty in the Royal Naval Hospital; — Dunlop, to the Belvidera; W. Bayne, to the Fly; W. Chartres and J. Phillips, to Haslar Hospital; Thomas Kidd, to the Echo Steamer; W. M. McClure, to the Imogene, J. Atcheson, to the Prince Regent.

PURSER—H. Price, to the Ætna.

CHAPLAIN—Rev. Thomas Ferris, to the Victory.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT—T. P. Dwyer.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—C. D. Marshall; D. O'Connell.

APPOINTMENT.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT—C. Parker, to the Victory.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 28.

13th Regt. Foot.—Ens. William Talbot Shakespear, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pearson, who ret.; George Alexander Tytler, gent., to be Ens. by p. vice Shakespear.

21st Ditto.—Lieut. John Pentland, to be Capt. by p. vice Mathews, who ret.; Sec.-Lieut. Charles Wyndham Lamotte, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Pentland.

25th Ditto.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H. from the 88th Regt. to be Col. vice Gen. Hon. Charles FitzRoy, dec.; Ens. and Adj. Kyffin Heyland, to have the rank of Lieut.

44th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Ernest Turner, from the h. p. 60th Regt. to be Lieut. vice St. John, whose app. has not taken place.

65th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Rowley, to be Capt. by p. vice Hunt, who ret.; Ens. Charles Emilius Gold, to be Lieut. by p. vice Rowley; Sec.-Lieut. Richard Newenham, from the Ceylon Regt. to be Ens. vice Gold.

66th Ditto.—John Currie, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Burke, who ret.

69th Ditto.—Ens. Edmund Stephen Thomas, to be Lieut. by p. vice Caldwell, who ret.; Gent. Cadet William Frances Hoey, from the Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. by p. vice Thomas.

74th Ditto.—Ens. Thomas Lamplugh Wolley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hird, who ret.; William Frederick Campbell, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Wolley.

84th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander McCrae, to be Capt. without p. vice Ingilby, dec.; Ens. Thomas Bridge, to be Lieut. vice McCrae; Thomas Cassan, gent. to be Ens. vice Bridge.

88th Ditto.—Major-Gen. John Alexander Wallace, to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, app. to the command of the 25th Regt.; Lieut. Martin Orr, from the 7th Regt. to be Capt. without p. vice Moncton, dec.

2nd West India Regt.—To be Captains without p.—Lieut. William M'Vicar, vice Smith, dec.; Lieut. Henry William Wigmore, vice Webb, dec.

To be Lieutenants, without p.—Ens. John Bell, from the Rl. Newf. Vet. Comps. vice Macfarlane, dec.; Ens. William Augustus Hill, vice Eve, dec.; Ens. James Robert Grant, vice M'Vicar; Ens. Henry Wase Whitfield, vice Wigmore.

To be Ensigns.—Ens. Alexander Hope Pattison, from the 97th Regt. vice Hill; Walter Crauford Kennedy, gent. late a volunteer with the Rl. African Corps, vice Grant; William Francis Ring, gent. late a volunteer with the Rl. African Corps, vice Whitfield.

Ceylon Regt.—Charles Henry FitzRoy Vigors, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Newenham, app. to 65th Regt.

Brevet.—Col. Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, to have the rank of Major-Gen. at Bermuda only.

Hospital Staff.—Dep. Pur. Charles Warner, from h. p. to be Dep. Pur. to the Forces, vice Weaver, dec.; Staff-Assist.-Surg. Robert M'Nab Robertson has been permitted to resign his com.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 29.

Rl. Regt. of Art.—Capt. and Brevet Major

Arthur Hunt, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Chester, ret. on h. p.; Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major William Brereton, to be Capt. vice Hunt; First-Lieut. Charles Henry Nevett, to be Sec.-Capt. vice Brereton; Sec.-Lieut. James William Fitzmayer, to be First-Lieut. vice Nevett.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 1.

2nd Regt. Life Gds.—Robert Blaine, gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Spalding, who ret.

6th Regt. Drs.—Capt. Henry Fowler Mackay, from h. p. unatt. to be Paymast. vice William Armstrong, who ret. upon h. p.

8th Regt. Light Drs.—Cornet John King to be Lieut. by p. vice Thomas, who ret.; Robert Howard, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice King.

7th Regt. Foot.—Sec.-Lieut. George Viscount Torrington, from 60th Foot, to be Lieut. by p. vice Orr, prom. in 88th Foot.

21st Ditto.—Augustus Blair, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Lamotte, prom.

31st Ditto.—Ens. Edward Lugard, to be Lieut. by p. vice Preston, who ret.; Ens. Frederick Spence, to be Lieut. by p. vice Evans, prom.; James Croft Brooke, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Lugard; John Sowdon Scott, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Spence.

59th Ditto.—Ens. James Morkler, to be Lieut. without p; Ens. and Adj. William Arthur Heathcote, to be Lieut. by p. vice Calder, who ret.; Gent. Cadet George Fenton Fletcher Boughay, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. by p. vice Heathcote.

60th Ditto.—Sir Brodrick Martwell, Bart. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Lord Torrington, prom. in 7th Foot.

61st Ditto.—Ens. William Francis Hoey, from 69th Foot, to be Ens. vice Maclean, dec.

65th Ditto.—John Sealy, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Darnford, who ret.

69th Ditto.—William James Bury McLeod Moore, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Hoey, app. to 61st Foot.

97th Ditto.—Ens. Charles Tighe, Henry, from h. p. 5th Foot, to be Ens. vice Pattison, app. to 2nd West India Regt.

Rl. Newfoundland Vet. Com.—Lieut. John Bell, from the 2nd West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Cooke, prom.; Ens. Robert Copley, from h. p. 71st Foot, to be Ens. vice Bell, prom. in the 2nd West India Regt.

Unattached.—Lieut. Henry Evans, from 31st Foot, to be Capt. of Inf. by p.

Commissariat.—Deputy Ass.-Com. Gen. John Bland, to be Ass.-Com.-Gen. to the Forces; Com. Clerk William Stanton, to be Deputy Ass.-Com.-Gen. to the Forces.

Memoranda.—Capt. Charles Rainsford, h. p. New Brunswick Fencibles, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unatt. commission.

The h. p. of Deputy Ass.-Com.-Gen. Henry Nibbs Browne has been cancelled from the 14th inst. inclusive, he having rec. a commuted allowance for his commission.

The h. p. of Ens. Henry Lechmere Worrall, of the 6th Foot, was cancelled from the 1st Jan. 1831

inclusive, and not from the 11th ult. as stated in the Gazette of the 11th ult.

NOVEMBER 11.

27th Regt. Foot.—Capt. William Maclean, to be Major, by p. vice Geddes, prom.; Lieut. William Sleator, to be Capt. by p. vice Maclean; Ens. Usher Williamson, to be Lieut. by p. vice Sleator; William Walters George Hessing, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Williamson.

Unattached.—Major John Geddes, from 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. by p.

Memorandum.—Gen. Edward Dunne has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unatt. commission.

NOVEMBER 15.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 1st Regiment of the Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, being styled "The King's Own Light Infantry" Regiment of Militia.

NOVEMBER 18.

2nd Regt. of Life Gds.—Lewis Bowen, gent. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Miles, who res.

6th Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Lieut. George Augustus Frederick Heathcote, to be Capt. by p. vice Hollingworth, who ret.; Cor. William Ingilby Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice Heathcote; Cor. William Scott, from the 6th Drs. to be Cor. vice Campbell.

1st Regt. of Drs.—Lieut. Charles Bethel Codrington, from h. p. unatt. to be Lieut. vice Nicholas Henry Jones Westby, who exc. rec. the diff.

4th Regt. of Light Drs.—Edward Radston Read, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Nesbitt, app. to 6th Drs.

6th Regt. of Drs.—Cor. Philip Blundell Nesbitt, from 4th Light Drs. to be Cor. vice Scott, app. to 6th Dr. Gds.

12th Regt. of Light Dis.—Lieut. Edward Pole, to be Capt. by p. vice Stuart, who ret.; Cor. John James Calley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pole; Cor. James Edward Bradshaw, from 13th Light Drs. to be Cor. vice Calley.

13th Light Dis.—Charles John Stock, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Bradshaw, app. to 12th Light Drs.

1st Regt. of Foot.—Ens. Augustus H. S. Young, to be Lieut. by p. vice Neville, who ret.; Francis Gregor Urquhart, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Young.

4th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Rose Clarke, from h. p. unatt. to be Lieut. vice Court, app. to 81st Foot.

9th Ditto.—Capt. Henry Evans, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Thomas Hunt Grubbe, who exc. rec. the diff.; Lieut. George Andrew Creagh, from 81st Foot, to be Lieut. vice John Appleford Woods, who ret. upon h. p. unatt.

15th Ditto.—Capt. Charles Shirley, from h. p. Coldstream Foot Gds. to be Capt. vice John Humphrys, who exc. rec. the diff.

37th Ditto.—Capt. Edward Fox Fitz-Gerald, from h. p. 52nd Foot, to be Capt. vice John Molyneux, who exc. rec. the diff.

44th Ditto.—Ass. Surg. John Ferguson, from

h. p. 30th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Archibald M'Isaac, who exc.

48th Foot.—Ass.-Surg. James Mitchell, from h. p. of the Regt. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Eason, dec.

54th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Francis Moran, M.D. from h. p. Rl. Staff Corps, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Peter Stewart, who exc.

60th Ditto.—Reginald Wilton Macdonald, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Plumer, who ret.

81st Ditto.—Lieut. John Court, from 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice George Andrew Creagh, app. to 9th Foot.

94th Ditto.—Ens. Richard Shiel, to be Lieut. by p. vice Havelock, who ret.; William Henry Middleton O'Levy, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Shiel.

98th Ditto.—To be Capt.—Brev. Major William Tyrrell Boyce, from h. p. 60th Foot, vice Hamilton Edmonds, who exc. rec. the diff.; Capt. Peter Tripp, from h. p. 74th Foot, vice Holland Lecky Daniell, who exc. rec. the diff.

2nd West India Regt.—Ens. James Findlay, to be Lieut. without p. vice Spence, dec.; George Cuyler Mitchell Wilson, gent. to be Ens. vice Findlay.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Mr. Campbell to an Ensigny in the 74th Foot, by p. as stated in the Gazette of the 28th ult. has not taken place.

Memorandum.—The h. p. of the undermentioned officer has been cancelled from the 28th ult. inclusive, he having received a commuted allowance for his commission:—

Lieut. Edward Raymond Hic s, h. p. 12th Foot.

The h. p. of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 18th of Nov. 1831, inclusive, they having received a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. John Grantham, h. p. 11th Light Drs.; Ens. Herbert Lloyd Potenger, h. p. 90th Foot; Ens. Alexander Geddes, (2nd) h. p. 103rd Foot; Ass.-Surg. William Stevenson, h. p. 21st Foot; Lieut. Charles Rumley, h. p. 22nd Foot; Lieut. Alexander Maclean, h. p. 58th Foot; Lieut. Norman John Moore, Retired List 10th Rl. Vet. Bat.; Lieut. George Illingworth, h. p. 15th Foot; Ens. Adam Durnford Gordon, h. p. 47th Foot; Ens. Henry Britwne, h. p. 29th Foot; Lieut. Robert Gill, h. p. 1st Light Inf. Bat. King's German Legion; Ens. George James, h. p. 71st Foot; Lieut. William Russell, h. p. 6th Foot; Ens. William Tomlinson, h. p. Nova Scotia Fencibles; Lieut. William Herschel Griesbach, h. p. De Meuron's Regt.; Lieut. Gustavus Pilkington, h. p. 8th West India Regt.; Lieut. Robert Rickart Hepburn, h. p. unatt.; Ens. John Macdonell, h. p. Rl. Newfoundland Fencibles; Staff Ass.-Surg. Hugh Cunningham, h. p. Hospital Staff; Surg. Charles Cook, h. p. 45th Foot.

NOVEMBER 25.

4th Regt. Foot.—Ens. C. C. Elton, from 63rd Regt. to be Ens. vice Griffith, prom.

30th Foot.—Pay-mast. D. Hay, from the h. p. of 6th Dr. Gds. to be Pay-mast. vice Wray, dec.

31st Ditto.—Ens. A. Dickson, to be Lieut. without p. vice O'Gorman, dec.; R. O'Brien, gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Dickson, prom.

35th Ditto.—Serj.-Major D. M'Curdy, to be Quar.-mast. vice Howe, dec.

40th Ditto.—Lieut. J. Richardson, to be Capt. without p. vice Dalrymple, dec.; Ens. H. T. Lewis, to be Lieut. without p. vice Richardson; Lord J. Thynne, to be Ens. by p. vice Lewis, prom.

40th Ditto.—Ens. R. J. Edmonds, to be Lieut. without p. vice Jones, dec.; Ens. H. C. Smithwaite, to be Lieut. without p. vice Smith, app. to 57th Regt.; Ens. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from 94th Regt. to be Ens. vice Smithwaite.

51th Ditto.—Lieut. F. Thornbury, to be Capt. without p. vice Barbould, dec.; Ens. J. B. Chalk, to be Lieut. without p. vice Thornbury; R. Dyke, gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Chalk, prom.

67th Ditto.—H. D. Dacres, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Lloyd, who ret.

73rd Ditto.—Ens. M. C. O'Connell, to be Lieut., without p. vice Primrose, dec.; Gent. Cadet W. L. Y. Baker, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice O'Connell, prom.

92nd Ditto.—Ens. T. D. Gordon, to be Lieut. by p. vice Gordon, prom.; K. D. Mackenzie, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gordon.

94th Ditto.—Gent. Cadet T. L. K. Nelson, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Ogilvie, app. to 45th Regt.

98th Ditto.—Capt. J. Duberly, from the h. p. 11th Light Drs. to be Capt. vice Boyce, who ret.

99th Ditto.—Capt. W. Gilt, from the h. p. 27th Regt. to be Capt. vice S. W. Mayne, who exc.

Unattached.—Lieut. J. Gordon, from 92nd Regt. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.; Ens. H. D. Griffith, from 4th Regt. to be Lieut. of Inf. by p.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. R. Tutbill, M.D. from 52nd Regt. to be Staff-Assist.-Surg. vice Callender, app. to 69th Regt.; Assist.-Surg. F. C. Huthwaite, from the h. p. 90th Regt. to be Staff-Assist.-Surg. vice R. M'Nab Robertson, res.

Memorandum.—Lieut. C. Shaw, upon h. p. 52nd Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unat. com.

. Promotions accidentally omitted.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 23.

Major the Hon. W. L. L. F. de Roos, (Major of Brigade to the Cavalry,) to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Capt. John Hall, 1st Life Gds. to be Major in the Army.

Capt. Arthur Sullivan, 3rd Dr. Gds. to be Major in the Army.

Capt. Lord Charles Wellesley, 1st or Gren. Foot Gds. to be Major in the Army.

RECORD OF THE 71ST REGIMENT

HIGHLAND—LIGHT INFANTRY.

"Hindoostan," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Faentes D'Onor," "Alvarez," "Vittoria,"
"Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Waterloo."

In March 1809, the 71st were formed into Highland Light Infantry, but the corps was allowed to retain such part of its national garb as might not prove inconsistent with its duties as a light corps.

In April, the regiment marched from Dracbourn-lee's Barracks, and were brigaded with the 68th and 85th Light Infantry Regiments. Every exertion was made to increase the strength and improve the discipline of the regiment, and in June a large reinforcement from the second battalion, under Capt. George Sutherland, consisting of several officers, and 311 non-commissioned officers and privates, joined the regiment. Several volunteers from the militia added to the strength of the corps, and in the latter end of June, orders having arrived to prepare for foreign service, the regiment marched to Gosport, and in July embarked on board the *Belleisle* and *Imperieuse*, and sailed for the Downs.

The regiment was brigaded under Baron De Rottenburg, in the light brigade, composed of the 68th, 71st, and 85th Light Infantry Regiments, and in the division commanded by Gen. M'Kenzie Frazer, and corps of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

The whole of the expedition which sailed from the place of rendezvous (the Downs), having arrived off the Roompot Channel, preparations were made for landing. Small craft to cover the landing were sent in shore, and the light brigade, composed of the 68th, 71st, and 85th, were landed under their fire, and were in an instant in contact with the enemy's sharpshooters, who fell back skirmishing. Being pushed hard, four guns, with their equipment, and several prisoners, were taken from them by two companies of the 71st (Capt. Sutherland's and Capt. Hall's), and one company of the 85th Regiment.

A battery and flag-staff on the coast was taken possession of by the tenth company of the 71st, and in lieu of a flag, a soldier's red jacket was hoisted on it.

This advance having succeeded at all points, and the enemy having fallen back on Flushing and Middleburg, the army was disembarked. The advance then dividing, proceeded by different routes; the 71st moved by the Sea Dyke, on a fort called Ter-veer, the situation and strength of which it was not sufficiently acquainted with, an enemy's deserter having given but imperfect intelligence respecting it.

After nightfall, the column continued to advance in perfect silence, with orders to attack the post with the bayonet, when, on a sudden, the advanced guard fell in with an enemy's party, who were coming out for the purpose of firing some houses which overlooked their works.

The column following the advanced guard, had entered an avenue or road leading up to the fort, when the advance commenced action with the enemy, who, retiring within the place, opened a most tremendous fire from his works with artillery and musketry. Some guns pointing down the road by which the regiment advanced, did great execution, and killed and wounded an officer (Assistant-Surgeon Quinn) and sixteen or eighteen non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

The column, after some firing, retired, and the place was the following day regularly invested by sea and land; it took three days to reduce it, when it capitulated, with its stores and a garrison of 800 men.

Flushing having been invested on 1st Aug. the 71st, (after the surrender of Ter-veer,) was ordered into the line of circumvallation, and placed on the extreme left, resting on the Scheldt. The preparations for the attack on the town having been completed on the 13th, a dreadful fire was opened from the batteries and bomb-vessels, and Congreve rockets having been thrown into the town, it was set on fire in many places. The ships having joined in the attack, the enemy's fire gradually slackened, and at length ceased. A summons being sent in, a delay was demanded, but being rejected, the firing recommenced.

On the 14th, one of the outworks was carried, at the point of the bayonet, by a party of detachments, and two companies of the 71st, under Colonel Pack. In this affair, Ensign Donald Sinclair, of the 71st Regiment, was killed, and Capt. Spottiswoode, and some few men wounded.

On the 15th, Flushing and garrison of 6000 men capitulated; the right gate was occupied by a detachment of 300 men of the 1st or Royal Scots, and the left by a detachment of similar strength of the 71st, under Major Jones. The naval arsenal and some vessels of war, which were on the stocks, fell into our hands.

The regiment shortly after proceeded to Middleburg, where it remained but a few days, when it was ordered to occupy Ter-veer; Colonel Pack was appointed Commandant of the place, and Lieut. Clements, of the 71st, the Town-Major. The regiment remained doing duty in the garrison until this island (after destroying the works, &c.) was finally evacuated on the 22nd December.

On the 23rd, the regiment embarked in transports and sailed for England, after a service in that unhealthy climate of five months, and with severe loss (by sickness and otherwise).

In passing Cadzand, that fort opened its fire on the transports, one of which, having part of the 71st on board, was struck by a round-shot, which carried off both Serjeant Steel's legs above the knee.

On the 25th Dec. the regiment disembarked at Deal, marched to Braebourn-lees Barracks, and was again brigaded with the 68th and 85th Regiments.

On the 8th May 1811, the 71st marched to Deal Barracks, where every exertion was continued to render it fit for active service. Here the regiment sustained a great loss in its gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, Pack, who was appointed a Brigadier in the Portuguese army, under Sir William Beresford.

Nothing of moment occurred until the early part of September, when the regiment received an order to hold six companies in readiness for foreign service; they were prepared accordingly.

On the 14th Sept. the six companies embarked in the Downs, on board the Melpomene and St. Florenzo frigates; and disembarked at Lisbon on the 26th September.

The greatest exertions were now made to complete the companies in field equipment, bat mules, &c. &c. which being effected, the detachment marched from Lisbon on the 2nd Oct. to Maffra, where it was shortly afterwards joined by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Cadogan, who assumed the command, and Lieut.-Colonel Peacock returned to the second battalion. The detachment being ordered to join the army, (then retreating before Marshal Massena,) marched from Maffra on the 8th, and on the 10th joined the army, under Lord Viscount Wellington, at Sobral, and was brigaded with the 50th and 92nd Regiments, under Sir William Erskine, and placed in the first division under Lieut.-Gen. Spencer.

The army having retired into a position in rear of Sobral, that place was occupied by the 71st, having for its support the 50th and 92nd Regiments, and Gen. Cameron's brigade.

On the 12th, the pickets were violently attacked by the enemy's advance, and retired skirmishing; in the mean time, the town was ordered to be evacuated, and the pickets having joined, the 71st took up a position on the outside, and within musket-shot of the town. The detachment had 8 men killed and 34 wounded.

In this position the regiment continued, when, on the 14th, it was again attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and charged with the bayonet; the enemy were completely repulsed with very considerable loss in killed and wounded, and chased to the spot from which they made the attack, both parties resuming their original positions.

A soldier of the sixth company, named John Rea, behaved on this occasion in the most gallant manner, and particularly distinguished himself, for which he received a silver medal.

On the 15th, the regiment was ordered to withdraw into the position at Zibriera, a continuation of the lines of Torres Vedras. In this celebrated position, which bade defiance to the French army, the troops were constantly on the alert, and occupied in rendering it as strong as circumstances would admit, and in observing the motions of the enemy. The French General did not think proper to attack the British army in this stronghold, and wasted away his time in reconnoissances and demonstrations, until compelled through want of provisions,* and consequent sickness of his troops, to abandon his designs, and retire to a position in his rear: this object he finally effected in a masterly manner in the night, between the 14th and 15th Nov. followed by the allied army; both armies thus evacuating positions on which the eyes of all Europe had been fixed, and which they had occupied in the presence of each other for a period of one month.

The division in which the 71st was placed advanced by the route of Alinquier, Minho, Novo, Cartaxo, Atelaya, and Almoater, and halted in and about the latter place from the 20th to the 26th of Nov. inclusive; the enemy, in the mean time, retired to an extremely strong position at and in the vicinity of Santarem, where he halted, although threatened by Lord Wellington, who, after some manoeuvring, took up a position immediately in the enemy's front, having his head-quarters at Cartaxo, and the different corps of the army cantoned in villages. The brigade to which the 71st belonged occupied Alquintrinha.

The regiment remained here quartered in a convent until the beginning of March 1811, when the brigade advanced and took up quarters in the small town of Albergaria, on the frontiers of Spain. On the 30th April, the regiment again moved forward, and on the 3rd and 5th of May was severely engaged with the enemy at Fuentes D'Onor, where one half its number was killed or wounded.

KILLED—Lieuts. John Cowsell, William Wouston, and John Graham; Ensign D. J. Kearns.

WOUNDED—Capts. Peter Adamson and McIntyre; Lieuts. William McCraw, Robert Law, and Humphry Fox; Ensigns Charles T. Cox, John E. Vandaleur, and Lewin.

After this sanguinary conflict, the regiment marched, on the 16th May, to camp at Albuera, through Badajoz and Talavera Real; the 71st arrived at Albuera a few days after the battle, which had been the cause of the rapid movement of the brigade. In the latter end of May, the regiment marched to Elvas, and from thence to Toro de Moro, where it encamped.

At this place a draft of 350 men, with a proportion of officers, arrived from the second battalion, which, from the severe loss the corps sustained at Fuentes D'Onor, was much wanted.

About the beginning of July, the 71st marched to Borba, for the purpose of co-operating with the besieging army before Badajoz; but on Soult's raising the siege, it again took up an encampment at Portalegre, and from thence to Castello de Vido, a small town about two leagues from Portalegre. On the 22nd of Oct. information was received that an enemy's force under Gen. Girard was collecting contributions and raising supplies in Estremadura. The brigade, (the 50th, 71st, and 92nd,) was

* The French troops were here under the necessity of eating their horses and asses.

moved off in the direction of Malpartida and Alenescas, but on the 23rd of Oct. halted within a league of Arroya de Molina, in which the French were lying.

The necessary arrangements having been made, the brigade marched at twelve o'clock at night, and at daybreak was close to the town: the regiment had been with the cavalry and horse artillery during this march as an advanced guard.

The brigade was now told off in three divisions, and entered the town, and each division taking a different street, drove the enemy before them at the point of the bayonet, who shortly after surrendered.

The result of this decisive affair was nearly 3000 prisoners, 1000 horses, and 6 pieces of cannon. The 71st now returned to Portalegre, where it remained until the campaign began in January 1812.

In the latter end of February 1812, the 71st received orders to march, and during the spring months were chiefly employed in marching, and making reconnoissances between Merida and Almandralejo, and halted at Albuera; from thence it was ordered back to Almandralejo. In the beginning of May it marched to Almaraz, where two forts commanded the bridge over the Tagus, and intercepted our supplies: here the regiment arrived on the 10th; the attack was ordered; escalading parties were told off; the ladders were served out; and the forts were taken, after a short, but obstinate resistance. In this affair, Capt. Lewis Grant was killed; and Lieuts. William Lockwood and Donald Ross, and Ensign Colin Mackenzie, wounded.

The 71st Regiment then moved forward to the village of Almaraz, and after assisting in the destruction of the place, forts, &c. encamped there for the night; next morning it moved back to its old quarters at Almandralejo. At this place the defeat of Marmont at Salamanca was heard of. Lieut. Joseph Barraller, of the regiment, was there severely wounded, while serving with the Portuguese army.

In the beginning of June, the 71st proceeded to Albuera (by Zafra), where it arrived on the 16th June; here it encamped, and in the beginning of July, marched to Aranjuez, (by Llerena and Villa Franca,) where it remained as part of a corps of observation, watching the movements of the enemy, and constantly skirmishing, and from thence to Alba de Tormes, where a severe skirmish took place with the enemy's advanced posts. The corps next marched to Robledo, Coria, and Porto Banzas; here the battalion was farther increased by a draft of 150 men from the second battalion: it remained at Porto Banzas until the commencement of December, when it marched to Boho, where it relieved the 50th Regiment. Here it remained during the winter and following spring, in an efficient and disposable state for the next campaign.

Early in the month of May 1813, the brigade was put again in motion, and advanced as far as the vicinity of Vittoria, by Salamanca and Burgos: it encamped here on the 20th June, the night previous to the sanguinary, but decisive battle of Vittoria. The battalion on that evening's parade stood nearly 1000 men under arms, headed by Colonel the Hon. Henry Cadogan. The next night nearly half that number, with their brave and lamented commander, were killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 21st, the regiment received orders to advance and get into their position, which, on this occasion, was on the right of the army, and almost immediately afterwards were warmly engaged with the French during the day.

In this battle, the glorious result of which is so well known, the 71st bore a distinguished part, but its loss was most severe.

KILLED—Colonel the Hon. Henry Cadogan, Commanding; Capt. Henry G. Hall; Lieut. Colin McKenzie and Humphrey Fox.

WOUNDED—Major Charles Cocher; Capts. Samuel Reid, Joseph Pidgcon, and William A. Grant; Lieuts. Alexander Duff, Loftus Richards, William Edward Torriano, John McIntyre, Norman Campbell, Thomas Commeline, and Charles T. Cox.

In recording the names of the officers of the 71st who fell on this occasion, that of the Hon. Henry Cadogan deserves particular notice. He fell, mortally wounded, while leading his men to the charge; his first request was to be carried to an eminence, from which he might have a last and farewell view of his regiment and of the field. He earnestly inquired if the French were beaten? On being told by an officer of the regiment who stood by him, and supported him in his last moment, that the enemy was giving way at every point, he replied, "God bless my brave countrymen!" and immediately expired, beloved and lamented by his officers and soldiers.

The regiment encamped the evening of the battle on a height above Vittoria, and next day marched to Pamplona, where it remained some days. In the beginning of July, it again advanced, and on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of that month, had some smart skirmishing with the French on the Pyrenees. The regiment still advanced, and on the 25th July had again the good fortune to take a distinguished part in the very severe action of the Puerta de Maya.

On this occasion, the 71st suffered very severely in men and officers.

KILLED—Lieut. Alexander Duff.

WOUNDED—Major Maxwell McKenzie; Capt. William A. Grant; Lieuts. William Peacock, Thomas Park, Anthony Pack, John Roberts, and William Woolcombe.

On the 29th, 30th, and 31st of the same month, it was again engaged in brisk skirmishes with the enemy at La Sarsa and Donna Maria, where Capts. Leslie Walker and Alexander Grant were wounded.

In the beginning of August, the French army began to retire, followed closely by the British. The regiment marched next to Roncesvalles, and entered France by Maya, from thence to Cambo, where it halted on the 13th of November.

On the 9th Dec. following, the 71st had its part in forcing the passage of Nive River, and four days afterwards was closely and warmly engaged with the enemy, who attacked Lord Hill's division in a very spirited manner: here it again suffered severely. The enemy was completely defeated.

The regiment here had—**KILLED**—Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell M'Kenzie; Lieuts. Charles Henderson and William Campbell.

WOUNDED—Capts. Robert Barclay and William A. Grant; Lieuts. John W. M'Intyre and William Edward Torriano.

After this action, two companies remained in the rear, for the purpose of assisting and bringing up the numerous wounded.

Towards the end of December, the 71st arrived at Urt, and on the 21st and 27th of Jan. 1814, had smart skirmishes with the enemy in that neighbourhood. St. Hilleite, St. Jean Pied du Post, and St. Palais, (the 71st still advancing,) had constant and severe skirmishes with the enemy's rear guards on the 13th and 14th of July, and from that time until the 25th, had frequently brushes with the French.

On the 27th of the same month, the battalion was again engaged at the general battle of Orthes; and a few days afterwards, suffered very severely in action at Aire.* Lieut. James Anderson was here killed, and Lieut. Henry T. Lockyer wounded.

On the 20th March, again engaged at Tarbes, Lieut. Robert Law wounded, and on the 10th April, at Toulouse, which town was evacuated and surrendered.

The British now entered Toulouse, from which the regiment shortly afterwards marched to Bonrdeaux, in consequence of intelligence having been received of the abdication of Buonaparte, and of the re-establishment of the Bourbon family on the throne of France, and after sixteen days' march, it encamped on the plains of Blanguetort, near that place, from whence it proceeded to Polleac, and on the 15th July, embarked for England on board of His Majesty's Ship Sultan, 74.

The 71st arrived at Cork on the 28th July; and on the 1st Feb. 1815, again embarked for foreign service. It formed part of an expedition destined for North America; the transports were detained some time in harbour by contrary winds, when peace having been made with America, the object of the expedition was given up, and on the declaration of war against Buonaparte, who, having returned to France, again appeared at the head of a powerful army, its destination was changed. The transports now sailed for the Downs, where they arrived on the 24th March, and on the 22nd April, the regiment disembarked at Ostend.

From that town it marched to Luize, where it was brigaded with the 52nd Light Infantry and the second battalion of the Rifles (then the 95th Regiment); the whole composed the light brigade, and was commanded by Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. belonging to the division of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton. On the 16th of June, the brigade advanced, and took up its position in the line covering Brussels. On the 18th, the regiment maintained its well established character in the hard fought and decisive battle of Waterloo. At this action, the result of which proved so glorious to the British arms, the regiment suffered severely, and had the following officers killed and wounded.

KILLED—Brevet-Major Edmund L'Estrange, and Ensign John Todd. Lieut. John R. Elves died of his wounds.

WOUNDED—Colonel Thomas Reynell; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Jones; Capts. Samuel Reid, William A. Grant, Donald Campbell, and James Henderson; Brevet-Major Charles Johnston; Lieuts. Robert Lind, Robert Law, Joseph Barnalier, Carrique Lewin, John Roberts, James Coates, and Adjutant William Anderson: besides 11 serjeants, 2 buglers, and 185 rank and file killed and wounded.

After the battle, the brigade advanced; on the 6th July entered Paris, and encamped in the Champs Elysees. On the 30th Oct. the 71st marched to Versailles, and in the month of December to Viarmes.

In December, the second battalion, then quartered in Glasgow, was reduced, and the effective officers and men transferred to the first battalion.

The brigade marched to the Pas de Calais in January 1816, in which part of France the 71st was cantoned in several villages, having its head-quarters at a village on the high road from Calais to Douai. The regiment formed part of the Army of Occupation until the latter part of October 1816, when it embarked at Calais for England.

The 71st continued in England till April 1822, when it was ordered to Ireland, and from thence, in June 1824, it embarked for North America, where it is now serving.

We regret that we are prevented by our space from here introducing the numerous most flattering General Orders and Testimonials of this distinguished corps which are in our possession.

* Here a draft of 134 rank and file joined from Scotland, with Lieut.-Colonel Jones, Capt. Henderson, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns.

MEMORANDUM OF THE SERVICES OF THE 65TH REGIMENT, IN INDIA AND ARABIA, FROM 1800 UNTIL 1822.

In the latter end of the year 1800 this regiment sailed from England for the Cape of Good Hope, under the command of Major George Maddison, and arrived there the 14th Feb. 1801.

On the peace of Amiens it received orders for Madras, and early in Sept. 1802 the grenadiers and one battalion company with head-quarters, under Lieut.-Colonel Maddison, embarked for Ceylon, where it arrived on the 3rd of November. These companies served in the first Candean war, and suffered severely, both by the sword and the climate, having buried 77 men whilst in that island.

In May 1803, the remaining eight companies, commanded by Major Richard Stewart, arrived at Bombay, and were immediately sent to the northward to protect Surat from the threatened inroads of the Mahratta chief, Jeswant Rao Holkar, and four companies under Major Richard Stewart were detached in the middle of the monsoon against the Hill Fort of Puncira, which surrendered as soon as the force had established itself on the crest of the hill. At the breaking up of the rains the regiment suffered much from sickness.

During the war with Dowlet Rao Scindia the regiment composed part of Colonel Murray's division of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, and was employed at the close of this year against the refractory chieftain Connajec, in the Guiewair territory, and suffered from the climate and marching during the hot season. In June of this year there were 21 men buried in the course of one day's march, and six more the following one.

In the middle of 1804, after the peace with Scindia, the 65th was again employed against Holkar, and was at the capture of that chief's capital, "Indore," and suffered much from the severity of the monsoon, part of the camp having been swept away by the inundations on the banks of the Tapparah, near Ongin.*

In the commencement of 1805, the 65th having traversed the greatest part of Hindoostan, formed a junction with Lord Lake's army, then before Bhurtpore, and was at the two last assaults on that fortress, where it had 11 officers, 17 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 143 rank and file killed and wounded, being more than one half of the number then doing duty.

From this camp it went to Dhalpore, thence to Jeypore, and subsequently, in pursuit of Holkar, through the northern Rajpoot states, until that chief was driven out of Hindoostan, when it retraced its steps and returned into cantonments near Surat in 1806, after being joined on the way by the two companies from Ceylon, having buried within the three years since its arrival in India 489 men, including 40 killed at Bhurtpore.

In 1808 the 65th was brought to Bombay for the purpose of proceeding with Colonel Malcolm's embassy to Persia, which was afterwards countermanded, but in 1809 it was selected to form part of a force ordered to the Persian Gulf against the Jowassomic pirates, under Lieut.-Colonel Lionel Smith, its commanding officer. This expedition arrived at Mascot the 23rd Oct. and, in conjunction with the Imam's troops, landed at the chief pirate posts on both sides of the Gulf of Arabia and Persia, particularly Rasal Khyma, Shinnas, and Laft, and after several rencontres with the Jowassomics and Wahabees, finally succeeded, with some loss, in destroying all their maritime towns, forts, boats, and vessels of every description.

In this service, the 65th had one officer, Capt. Dansey, killed; four officers, Capt. Digby, Lieuts. Harvey, Taylor, and Warren, wounded, and 19 rank and file killed and wounded.

In 1810, this Regiment formed part of the Bombay division of the expedition sent against the Isle of France, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Abercromby, and had its share in all the operations in that capture.

The 65th returned to Bombay in April, and was employed next year on an expedition again under Lieut.-Colonel Lionel Smith, sent against the refractory Chief of Nownnager, in the Kattywar, which ended in the surrender of the fort, (after a practicable breach had been made,) and the entire submission of the whole of the states in that country.

In 1814, it composed part of an army of observation assembled in Guzerat, pending the result of the operations of the Bengal army in the war with the states of Nepaul, and in 1815, formed part of the expedition under Colonel East, which, traversing the Kattywar country a second time, was the first British force that ever crossed the Rau, and entered Cutch, which, after taking the Fort of Anjar, moved on to Bonj (the capital), and forced the Raja to submit to the terms imposed on him. The Regiment suffered much from sickness this year, and amongst the casualties there were three Captains and one Lieutenant.

In October 1816, the 65th was sent to the Deccan, where it was employed immediately in the force under the command of Colonel Lionel Smith, to the northward of the Godavery, and on the borders of Kandish, to check the inroads of the Pindaries; and in April 1817, it was employed in a most harassing pursuit of Trimhuckjee—Danglla, the Peshwa's late Minister, who was raising the country against the British authority, and the same year against the Peshwa himself, being part of the light division, which, under the immediate command of Colonel Smith, on the 8th May, closely invested the city of Poona, and compelled his Highness to enter into a new treaty with the British Government.

* Major R. Stewart died suddenly the 7th June, when the command devolved on Major J. B. Garston.

In the close of the same year, whilst Brig.-Gen. Smith's force was occupying a position in advance on the borders of Kandish, to co-operate with Sir Thomas Hislop in the combined operations against the Pindaree tribes, the Brigadier-General was suddenly obliged to return by forced marches upon Poonah, having received information of a treacherous attack made by the Peshwa's whole army, upon the British brigade stationed there, on the 5th Nov. after having burnt the Residency, and compelled Mr. Elphinstone to join the Camp. Brig. Gen. Smith's force joined the Poonah brigade on the 13th Nov. after having been much harassed by the enemy in attacks on the baggage the latter days of the march; and on the evening of the 16th, a division was formed, under Lieut.-Colonel Milnes, of the 65th, which crossed the Beema, in the face of the Peshwa's whole camp, and after sustaining a loss of 80 killed and wounded, compelled him with all his army to abandon the city to its fate, which surrendered next morning.

The 65th formed part of Brig.-Gen. Smith's light division, during the entire war, and pursuit of the Peshwa, which lasted without intermission for six months, during which time it marched over 2300 miles, in the vast tracts of country between the Kishna and Godavery rivers, which were repeatedly traversed in every direction; often surrounded by thousands of the enemy's horsemen, who could not be brought into action farther than partial skirmishing. During this interval, the battle of Gopel Ashtee was fought the 20th Feb. 1819, in which Brig.-Gen. Smith was wounded, and Bappoo Gokla, the Peshwa's General, Prime Minister and Adviser, was killed, and the Sattarah Raja and family taken, or rather liberated from confinement. The fate of this day tended considerably to accelerate the termination of the war. The Peshwa surrendered to Brig.-Gen. Sir John Malcolm in May. In October 1818, the force marched towards Bejapoor and the Kishna, for the purpose of settling the newly conquered country. On this march we suffered severely from the Cholera: the 65th lost the Adjutant, Lieut. Ward, and 9 men, from it, and the other corps in proportion.

In January 1819, the 65th were brought again to Bombay, to join a force collecting for a second expedition to Kutch, for which place it embarked at Bombay, and landed in that country in March, and acted the principal part in the escalade of the Hill Fort of Boaj, at daybreak on the 25th March. The escalading party was commanded by Brevet-Major Digby, who received the thanks of Major-Gen. Sir W. Grant Kerr, and favourably mentioned in his general orders on the occasion, as well as Capt. Wilson, and other officers of the 65th detachment. This service being accomplished, the 65th returned to Bombay, and in October of this year, embarked 750 rank and file on a second expedition against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; Lieut.-Colonel Milnes, C.B. having the command of the first brigade; that of the regiment was retained by Major Nathaniel Warren, who held it for the two previous years. Major-Gen. Sir William Grant Kerr commanded the expedition; the service lasted four months, during which the 65th were active in the capture of Ras-al-Khyma, the Hill Fort of Zyah, &c. in which it lost one officer (Ensign Matheson), and seven rank and file killed; and two officers (Capt. Clutterbuck and Lieut. Stepney), and 33 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, wounded; and again returned to Bombay in March 1820. It had not, however, been long in quarters, when again called on service by the Scindians threatening to invade Kutch; in consequence, 300 of the 65th, under Brevet-Major Digby, sailed to reinforce the troops assembled in that quarter, and where they remained until matters were adjusted.

The inhabitants of Okamandel having countenanced piracy, and resisted the authority of the Gulwar Government, a force, under Lieut.-Colonel Stanhope, was then crossed from Kutch, (of which Major Digby's detachment formed a part,) for the purpose of punishing those rebels; and took up a position before their principal place, Dwarka, a fortified town, defended by strong towers, and a celebrated pagoda of some strength. On the 25th Nov. this Chief, evading all means of adjustment, preparations were made, and the place stormed next morning at daybreak. The troops were formed in three columns, (one led by Brevet-Major Digby, 65th,) and escaladed at three separate points. They all received much praise in division orders for their gallantry on this occasion.

The 65th had one man killed, and one officer, Lieut. Cassan (arm amputated); and ten men wounded. This detachment joined head-quarters the 21st December.

In consequence of almost the entire destruction of a detachment of the Company's troops in November of this year by the Beni Uoo Ali tribe of Arabs, in the province of Jahlan, the Bombay Government promptly decided upon sending a force to retrieve affairs in that quarter, and which embarked early in January, under Major-Gen. Lionel Smith, C.B. and Major N. Warren, of the 65th, commanding the second brigade, which, on the 2nd of March, sustained (with the 7th Bombay Regiment), the spirited attack made by the whole of the enemy's tribe under their Chiefs, and which ended in their entire overthrow with great loss, and the occupation of their fort the same evening; making the whole of the survivors prisoners. Upwards of 300 lay dead on the field, 210 were made prisoners, (86 of whom were wounded,) besides 561 women and 447 children. In the above attack, the 65th had four men killed (three officers, Lieuts. Madden and Cippage, and Ensign John Mulkin), and 33 men wounded. The Native Regiment had one European officer and 21 Natives killed; 2 European officers and 122 Natives wounded. During this short, but arduous service, the command of the Regiment devolved on Brevet-Major Dunlop Digby: it returned to Bombay the 25th March, which closed a long series of active and harassing services in the East.

In the beginning of this year, the 65th received intimation of its return to Europe, after an absence of nearly twenty two years; Brevet Lieut. Colonel N. Warren in consequence resigned the command, which he had held with little interruption for nearly six years, to the senior Major, P. Dumas, and exchanged into the 47th Regiment.

The volunteering of the men to other corps commenced the 24th June, and finally closed the 29th

July, when the number for the different corps to remain in India, were 24 serjeants, 21 corporals, 18 drummers, and 483 privates.

Arrangements being in progress for the embarkation of the Regiment for Europe, the Hon. the Governor in Council, and his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Commander-in-Chief were pleased to issue the following General Orders on the occasion, viz. :—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th Aug. 1822.

" The remaining officers and men of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, being now about to embark for Europe, the Hon. the Governor in Council performs a most pleasing part of his duty, in recording the sense he entertains of the eminent services performed by that Regiment in India.

" The whole period since the arrival of the 65th Regiment, has been an almost uninterrupted course of active employment. Independent of its services in the territories connected with this Presidency, which alone would entitle it to the cordial approbation of Government, it has proceeded on various distant expeditions by land and sea, and has shared in some of the most arduous marches, and of the severest conflicts recorded in the military history of the East.

" During every part of its long and extended course of service, the strict discipline of the 65th Regiment, its cheerful endurance of fatigue, no less than its conspicuous spirit and gallantry in the field, entitle it to the highest testimonies of respect and applause.

" The Governor in Council will always retain a sincere esteem for this distinguished Regiment, and will ever take the warmest interest in its future fame and prosperity.

" By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

" J. FARISH, Sec. to the Gov."

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

" No. 1.—In publishing to this army the sentiments (as expressed above) of the Government of which he has the honour to be a member, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding his individual opinion of the correct system and conduct of His Majesty's 65th Regiment in those relations which have naturally connected him more immediately with them.

" No. 2.—He will consider it an highly gratifying duty to request the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India, that these joint testimonials may be brought to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who (His Excellency feels every respectful assurance) will have equal satisfaction in laying them before the King in such manner as may obtain the most gracious consideration of His Majesty.

(Signed)

" D. LEIGHTON,

" Adjt.-General of the Army."

The head quarters of the regiment embarked on board the ship Charles Forbes, which sailed the 19th Aug. 1822. The numbers embarked on board the said ship were 5 officers, 13 serjeants, 5 drummers, and 57 rank and file, of which number, 6 rank and file and 1 drummer died on the voyage; the remainder landed at Gravesend the 22nd Jan. 1823.

In commemoration of its services in India and Arabia, His Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of the regiment bearing on its colours and appointments the figure of the royal "Tiger," with the word "India" superscribed, and also the word "Arabia" underneath the figure, and the number of the regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel, now Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, was made a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1816, and a Knight Commander of the same order in 1822, for services in India and Arabia.

Lieut.-Colonel Colin J. Milnes, was nominated a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath in 1818, also for services in India. Major and Lieut.-Colonel N. Warren was made a Companion in the same Order in 1822, also for services in the 65th in India and Arabia.

Statement of casualties, in non-commissioned officers and privates, from the landing of the regiment in India, until its re-embarkation again for Europe, viz.—

	Landed in {	Two companies at Ceylon	172	} strong
	India {	Eight ditto in Bombay	815	
			<hr/>	
			987	
Add {	Recruits joined		900	
	Drafts from 77th Regt. 1807		149	
	Ditto from 2-56th Regt. 1816		400	
			<hr/>	
			1449	
			<hr/>	
			2436	
Deduct {	Casualties, including killed, to 16th Aug. 1822		1391	} 2350
	Transfers to the Hon. Company's Service		12	
	Deserters, &c. handed over to the Royal Navy		10	
	Invalids and time-expired men		301	
	Volunteered to other corps on leaving India		546	

Total embarked for England, on board the ships Charles Forbes and Medina, and which includes 14 men who left England with the regiment in the year 1800 } 86

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 16th. At Nasau, New Providence, the Lady of Capt. Hobson, R.N. of a son.

Oct. 19th. At Glasgow, the Lady of Lieut. H. Price, R.N. of a son.

Oct. 27th. At Chatham, the Lady of Major Mackenzie, 4th Foot, of a daughter.

Oct. 28th. At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Cole, 85th King's Light Infantry, of a son.

Oct. 29th. At Tralee, the Lady of Capt. Morrison, R.N. of two daughters.

At Mylor, the Lady of Capt. Cinsey, R.N. of a son.

Oct. 29th. At Milford-House, Hants, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel D'Arcy, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

At Barn Green Cottage, near Hambleton, the Lady of Lieut. Kemp, R.N. of a son.

The Lady of Capt. Haswell, R.N. of a daughter.

In Portman-square, the Lady of Capt. Bulkeley, 2nd Life Guards, of a son.

At Flushing, the Lady of W. Rogers, Esq. Surgeon, R.N. of a son.

Nov. 1st. At Limerick, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Wemyss, of a son.

Nov. 2nd. At Stonehouse, the Lady of Capt. Foote, R.N. of a son.

Nov. 3rd. At Alplington, near Exeter, the Lady of Capt. H. G. Baylee, h. p. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter, still born.

At Sheenstone Lodge, near Lichfield, the Lady of Admiral Parker, of a daughter.

At Teignmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Jennings, R.N. of a son.

Nov. 11th. At Stoke, Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. Brazier, R.N. of a son.

Nov. 19th. At Brompton, the Lady of Lieut. Westley, Royal Dragoons, of a son.

Nov. 22nd. At Belmont Place, Weymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Carey, R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Gorrackpore, Lieut. John Macdonald, 50th Native Infantry, to Ann Christiana, daughter of Robert Tytters, Esq. M.D. of the same Regt.

Oct. 22nd. At Stonehouse, Lieut. John Sibly, R.N. to Miss Derby, daughter of the late Lieut. Derby, R.N.

Oct. 30th. T. Brennan, Esq. Ass.-Surgeon, of H. M. S. Caledonia, to Ann Taswell, eldest daughter of H. Allen, Esq. of Wish-cottage, Southsea.

Nov. 3rd. At Longford, Lieut. and Adjutant Charles Sillery, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. M. Wilson.

Nov. 3rd. At Aberdeen, Lieut.-Colonel Skene, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Jane, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex.

Nov. 8th. At Brighton, Commander Horatio Thomas Austin, R.N. to Ann Eliza, widow of the late Rev. John Rawlinson and only daughter of the late Thomas Hawkins, Esq. of Penzance.

At Thorp, Norfolk, Lieut. Ward, 91st Regt. to

Harriet, eldest daughter of Colonel Tidy, C.B. commanding the troops at Glasgow.

Capt. Peirse, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Eliza, widow of John Highgate, of Lower-Cleeve, Exeter, Esq.

Nov. 15th. At Ponteland Church, Northumberland, Capt. C. O. Streatfeild, R.E. to Kate Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, of Kirkley, Prebendary of Durham.

Nov. 20th. At St. Ann's, Capt. Thomas Smith, 97th Regiment, to Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Class, Esq. of Pitking Hoe, Sussex.

Nov. 20th. At East Grinstead, Capt. Rose Henry Fuller, R.N. fourth son of the late J. Trayton Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown-House, Sussex, to Margaretta Jane, second daughter of the late Sir R. Sheffield, Bart. of Normanby, Lincolnshire.

Nov. 25th. At St. John's, Margate, George Gunning, Esq. of Friarbury, Kent, to Sarah Tournay, widow of the late Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R.N. K.C.B. and Dent-de-Lion, in the same county.

DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Oct. 20th 1831. In London, Ranken, East India Company's Service.

MAJORS.

January. At Taunton, Downing, h. p. unatt.

Feb. 22nd. At Cochin, Madras, Farbauld, 54th Foot.

May 23rd. At Bangalore, Madras, Parker, 62nd Foot.

Oct. 2nd. At Cheltenham, R. S. Douglas, Royal Artillery.

CAPTAINS.

April 27th. At Bellary, Madras, Moss, 48th Foot.

July 27th. Mills, h. p. 68th Foot.

Aug. 6th. At Honduras, Smith, 2nd West India Regiment, drowned in the river.

Aug. 20th. At Jamaica, Ingilby, 84th Foot.

Sept. 18th. At Eyemouth, Sinclair, h. p. 81st Foot.

Sept. 22nd. Drury, h. p. 35th Foot.

Sept. 28th. At Bahamas, Webb, 2nd West India Regiment.

Oct. 26th. In London, Drake, Royal Horse Guards.

LIEUTENANTS.

March 5th. At Tavoy, Madras, Naylor, 45th Foot.

Aug. 3rd. Macartney, h. p. 1st Foot.

Aug. 6th. At Honduras, Macfarlane, 2nd West India Regiment, drowned in the river.

Aug. 6th. At Honduras, Eve, 2nd West India Regiment, drowned in the river.

Aug. 24th. Taylor, h. p. 60th Foot.

Sept. 12th. At Jersey, Russell, late 10th Royal Veteran Battalion.

ENSIGNS.

July 17th. Leslie, h. p. 1st Line German Legion.

Sept. 18th. Melkham, h. p. 42nd Foot.

Sept. 17th. At Boyle, Maclean, 61st Foot.
M'Crea, 2nd Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

April 6th. At Whitehill, Glasgow, Donald, h. p.
94th Foot.
Oct. 13th. Wray, 30th Foot.
Nov. 13th 1838. Mackie, h. p. 37th Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Aug. 27th 1831. At Barbadoes, Howc, 35th
Foot.
Sept. 18th. At Brighton, Hubert, h. p. 10th
Dragoons.
Sept. 23rd. Hope, h. p. 21st Dragoons.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 27th. At Demzara, Deputy Ass.-Com.-
Gen. Thompson.
Aug. 11th. At Barbadoes, Deputy Ass.-Com.-
Gen. Flanher.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON.

July 20th. Ross, h. p. Staff.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

June 10th. At Cannanore, Madras, Eason, 48th
Foot.

HOSPITAL-ASSISTANT.

Aug. 21st. Charles, h. p.

At Napoli di Romania, Mr. Price, Midshipman
of H. M. S. Kent, 74. He had sunk while bathing,
and was taken out of the water sensible, but
expired on board the Kent six hours afterwards,
to the great regret of all on board.

On his passage from India, Capt. Richard
Power, 62nd Regiment.

April 4th. At Bellary, in his 49th year, Col-
onel Edward Winterton Snow, C.B. commanding
that station. Of the services of this officer, we
extract the following from the Madras Govern-
ment Gazette.—“The name of this most distin-
guished officer may be worthily inscribed on the
roll of brave spirits which have been uninter-
ruptedly attached to the annals of the coast army,
since the days of its earliest emergencies in the
time of Coote and Clive. To few was he inferior,
so far as the opportunity was afforded him. He
distinguished himself at Assaye and Argaum, and
at Mahidpore, where he led in a manner never to
be forgotten the memorable charge of the rifle
corps, contributing its full success to the fortune
of the day, almost to the cost of its own extirpa-
tion. He was subsequently in high Staff em-
ploy to the eastward, and was expecting removal
from Bellary to still higher command, when death
arrested his career, and left his surviving friends
to regret as loyal and firm a spirit, and as true
and affectionate a heart as ever dwelt in the breast
of man.”

Aug. 20th. On board H. M. S. Success, in the
Indian Ocean, Ensign Palmer, 1st Royals.

Oct. 7th. In France, Lieut. W. R. Grant, R.N.
Oct. 16th. Lieut. G. Lyster, h. p. Royal
Marines.

Oct. 22nd. Ambrose Bowden, Esq. Senior
Clerk in the Surveyor's Office, Navy Office.

Oct. 29th. John Quantock, Esq. of Langston,
Devon, and of Norton, Somerset, aged 52; many
years Captain in the Queen's Bays, one of the
Magistrates, and lately High Sheriff of the county
of Somerset.

Oct. 30th. At Chatham, Major Thomas D.
Turner, H.P. 16th Regiment, aged 48.

At St. Servans, Mr. J. Williamson, Master,
R.N.

At Fernando Po, Lieut. James J. Sullivan, R.N.
Commander of the Plomper, Gau-Brig.

At Fernando Po, Lieut. S. C. Stiles, R.N.

Nov. 1st. At St. Alban's, Lieut. G. Henslow,
R.N.

Nov. 2nd. Drowned in Valentia Harbour,
Ireland, Lieut. Phil Primrose, 73rd Regiment.

Nov. 2nd. At Barnes, Surrey, Major. P. B.
Foley, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Nov. 6th. Mr. T. Moore, Master, R.N.

Nov. 7th. Mr. W. Petrie, Surgeon, R.N.

Nov. 8th. Of confluent small-pox, Mr. W. H.
Perry, Mate of H. M. S. Wellesley.

Nov. 8th. Lieut. Edward Joll, R.N.

Nov. 16th. At Walcot, Somerset, Lieut. R. B.
Reed, R.N.

At Gosport, Commander Inledon, R.N.

Nov. 24th. Helen Sophia, infant daughter of
Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. aged seven months.

Gen. the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, whose death was
recorded in our last Number, was appointed Cornet
in the 14th Light Dragoons the 27th of August
1779; and in 1782, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Richard
White on the Staff at Jersey; and also to the rank
of Lieutenant in a newly-raised corps. In March
1783, he was promoted to Captain-Lieutenant in
the 96th Foot, and on the reduction of that corps
at the peace of that year, he was placed on half-
pay. In 1787 he was appointed Captain in the
66th Regiment; and the 9th of July 1788, Lieu-
tenant and Captain in the 1st Foot Guards. He
served with the Guards in the campaign of 1793
in Flanders, and was present at the sieges of Va-
lenciennes and Dunkirk. In 1794, he obtained a
company, with the consequent rank of Lieutenant-
Colonel in the army, and in May returned to
England; the 26th of January 1797, he received
the rank of Colonel, and in 1799 he commanded
the Grenadier company of the 1st Foot Guards, in
the expedition of that year to North Holland.
He was subsequently appointed Aide-de-Camp to
the King, and in September 1803, received the
rank of Major-General. After serving on the Staff
in the Eastern, he was removed, in 1804, to the
Western District. In 1805 he received the Co-
lonelcy of the 25th Foot; in 1810 the rank of
Lieutenant-General; and in 1821 that of General.
He died Oct. 31st.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

OCT. 1831.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvia- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
h 1	68.0	60.2	29.38	65.6	492	.612	.053	N.E. light breezes and fine.
o 2	66.2	61.0	29.44	64.5	511	.263	.097	S.E. fresh breezes, cloudy.
y 3	65.1	58.4	29.50	65.1	500	.230	.090	S.E. by E. fr. breezes, sq.
o 4	64.3	57.6	29.88	64.0	482	.504	.095	S.E. light br. with clouds.
o 5	62.0	57.3	29.90	61.8	492	.226	.135	S.W. fresh breeze, fine day.
h 6	63.2	56.3	29.86	62.7	505	—	.120	S.W. fresh breezes, squally.
o 7	60.8	56.2	29.08	65.0	531	—	.075	S. by E. a gale, cl. throughout.
o 8	65.7	55.3	29.03	63.2	510	.473	.065	S. fresh breezes.
o 9	65.0	55.1	29.08	61.0	505	—	.056	S.S.W. moderate weather.
y 10	61.4	58.3	29.66	61.4	600	—	.050	S.E. light breezes, cloudy.
o 11	61.2	50.5	29.70	59.8	640	.118	.040	S.S.E. light & fr. foggy.
o 12	61.8	50.0	29.72	60.0	658	—	.080	S.E. fresh breezes.
h 13	62.1	60.2	29.74	60.8	548	.540	.076	S.E. by E. light airs, wind.
o 14	62.9	60.7	29.80	61.4	605	.402	.070	S.S.E. fresh breezes, cloudy.
h 15	64.7	52.0	29.81	63.6	690	.190	.074	S.W. light airs, dense atmos.
o 16	59.4	51.2	30.18	58.0	506	—	.050	S.W. by W. fine weather.
y 17	61.3	56.8	30.27	61.3	520	—	.085	S.W. light breezes, fine day.
o 18	63.8	54.2	30.33	58.9	618	—	.060	S. by W. lt. airs, fine weather.
o 19	61.4	51.0	30.08	59.0	630	—	.007	S.S.W. light breeze, cloudy.
h 20	67.2	51.3	29.54	59.3	653	—	.050	S.E. light airs, heavy atmos.
o 21	65.6	50.8	29.36	61.0	605	.220	.000	S.W. light airs, fine day.
h 22	63.2	50.3	29.70	58.3	636	—	.054	S.S.W. fr. br. clouding over.
o 23	58.5	49.8	30.00	55.8	625	.170	.005	W.S.W. blowing a gale.
y 24	57.9	40.0	29.81	55.4	618	.120	.047	S.W. fresh gales and cloudy.
o 25	58.6	50.0	29.74	55.6	505	—	.060	S. hazy weather.
o 26	58.5	50.0	29.52	55.3	650	.318	.055	S.W. light breezes, cloudy.
h 27	54.2	49.6	29.63	53.0	679	.108	.000	S.S.E. light airs and fine.
o 28	58.1	49.7	30.14	54.0	615	.033	.095	S.S.W. fr. breezes, fine day.
h 29	54.8	47.2	30.20	53.0	659	.403	.063	W. by N. light airs, cloudy.
o 30	53.4	42.0	30.18	52.2	626	.020	.066	S.W. light breezes, cloudy.
y 31	53.0	47.3	30.12	52.1	645	—	.070	S.W. fresh breezes, cloudy.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our space, for some months, has been in such constant requisition for pressing matter, that we have not yet been able to insert the Memoir in our possession, of the late Sir William Bolton. We shall do so at the earliest opportunity: the same with many other articles.

"Verax," if possible, in our next.

"P. W." shall be attended to—and is thanked.

"D. D." a thousand thanks—we shall write.

"T. A. T." excuse our silence—we have been greatly pressed for time, but shall write.

"A Friend to Social Order" shall hear from us: his communication has been omitted by mere accident.

"A. O'D." may persevere at his leisure.

A "Queer-fellow's" suggestion will be kept in mind.

"J. R." "T. B." &c. &c. have been received.

We regret that "S. B." has reached us too late for insertion this month.

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ERRATA.

- Page 35, line 25, for " keep the boat riding," &c. read " keep the boat rowing, &c.
 Page 42, line 26, for " mainsails" read " mainsail."
 Page 78, for " M." at the bottom of the page read " X."
 Page 102, line 10, for " press room" read " mess-room."

END OF THE THIRD PART OF 1831.

